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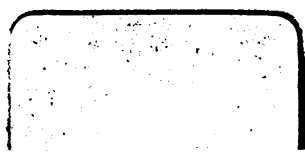
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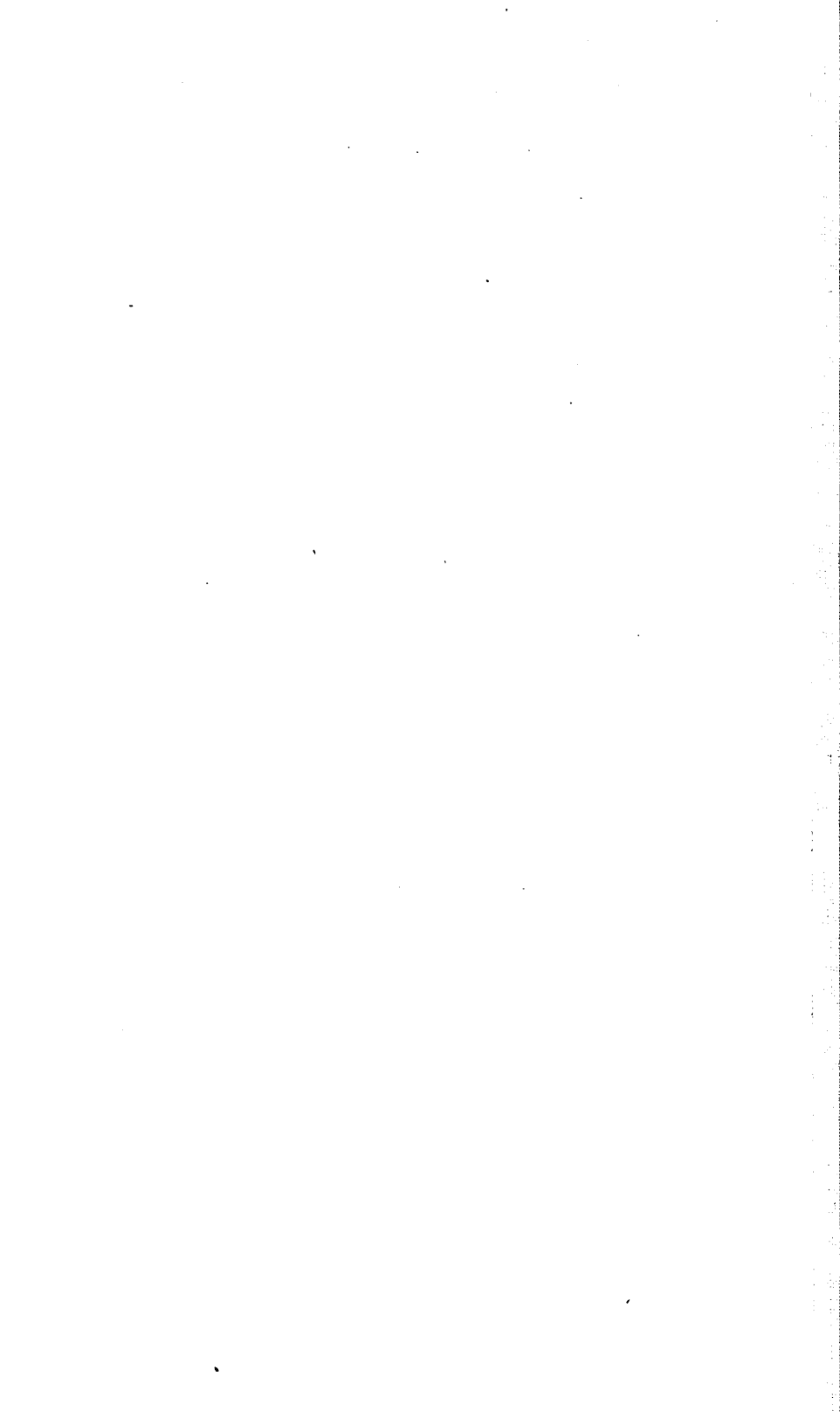
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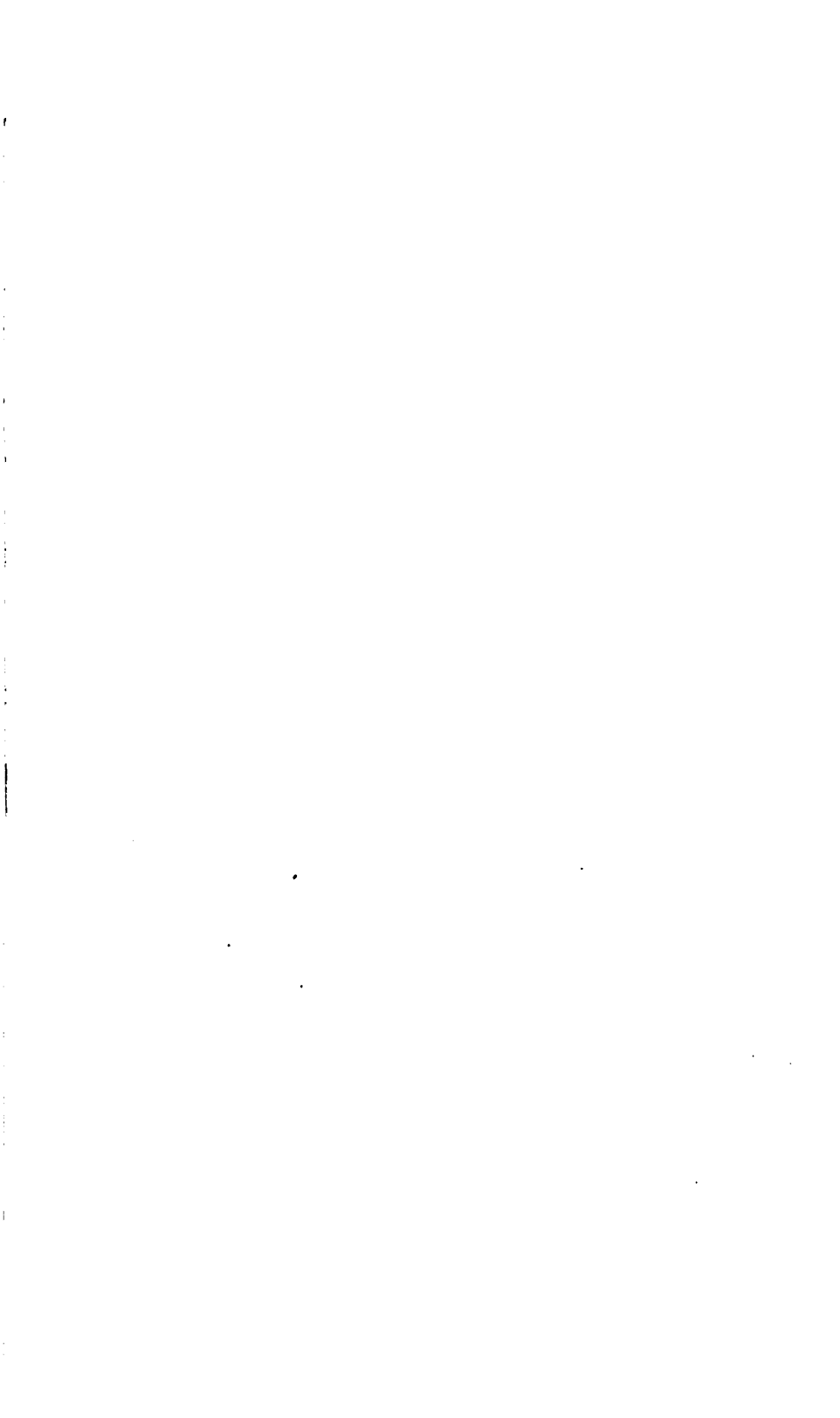
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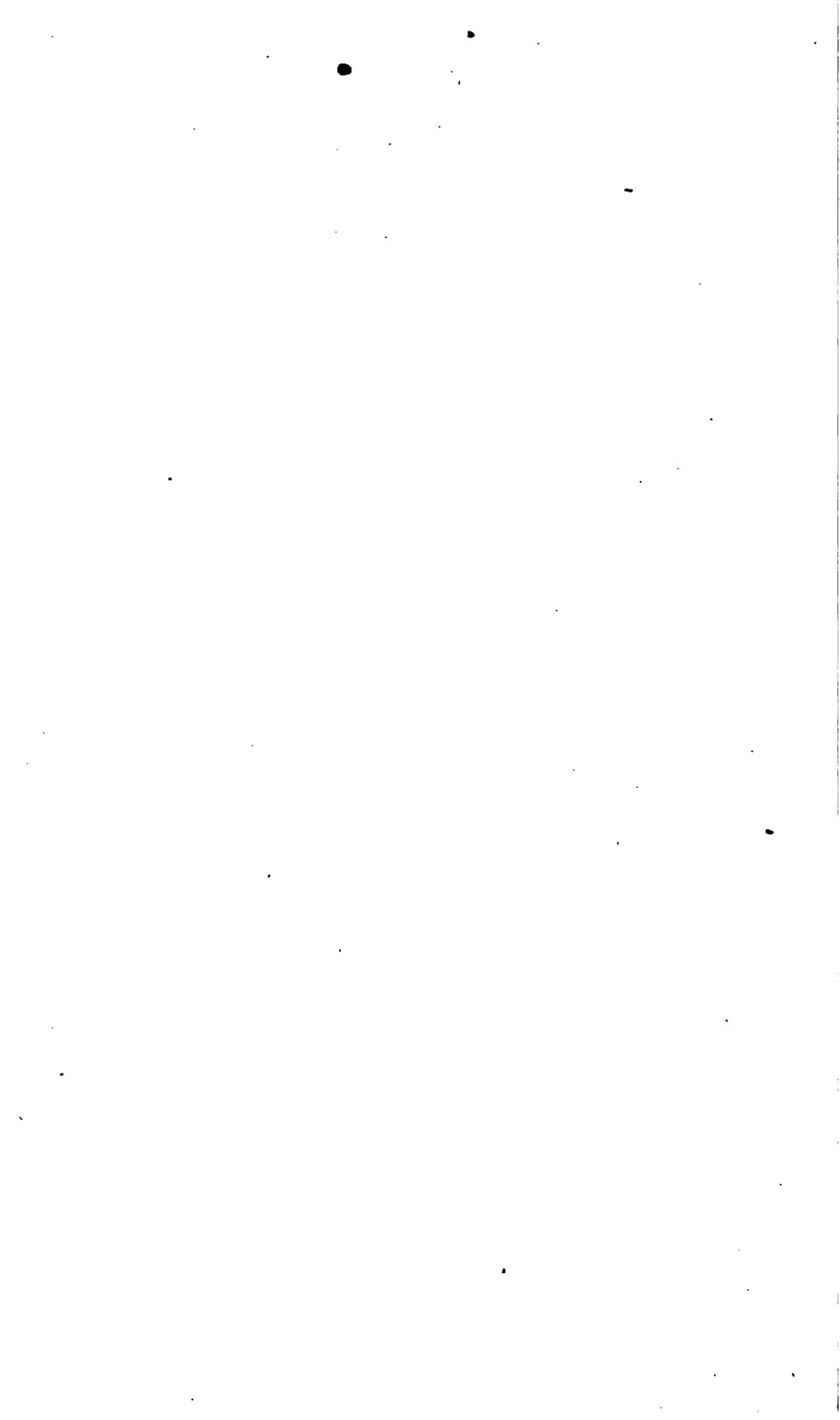






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PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF LONDON.

VOL. III.

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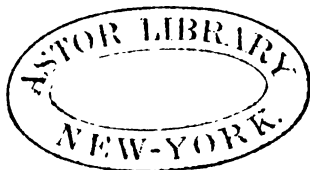


PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF  
LONDON.

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VOL. III.  
FROM APRIL 1853 TO JUNE 1856.

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1853.

No. 87.

Saturday, April 23rd, 1853.

*Anniversary.*

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., and subsequently the  
VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in Anniversary Elections were read; after which Robert Lemon, Esq. and Frederic Ouvry, Esq. were nominated by the Vice-President, and appointed Scrutators.

The Ballot then opened; one of the Secretaries receiving the votes, and the other Secretary marking down the names of the several Members as they gave in their lists.

While the Ballot was proceeding, the President made the following Address to the Members:—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ At the last Anniversary it was in my power to inform you that during the past year the Society had not lost any of those Members who had taken an active or prominent part in its proceedings. I am happy that I am able to make to you the same announcement with respect to another year. This you will perceive when I now proceed to state our Obituary between the 5th of April, 1852, and the 5th of April last.

John Benett, Esq. M.P.

John Martin Cripps, Esq.

The Rev. Edward Duke, M.A.

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, K.G.

The Rev. James Stoughton Money Kyrle, M.A.

George Milner, Esq.

Edward Davis Protheroe, Esq.

Edward Bedford Price, Esq.  
 Thomas Thomson, Esq.  
 Peter Evan Turnbull, Esq.  
 Henry Vint, Esq.  
 Sir Frederic Beilby Watson, K.H.

Of these names, Mr. Thomas Thomson held a high rank among the Antiquaries of Scotland. He was one of the original founders, and became the second President, of the Bannatyne Club. A list that I have seen in print of the Books and Tracts that came forth under his Editorship, extends to upwards of three quarto pages. His character has been summed up as follows, by one of those who knew him best.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on the 30th November, the Honourable Lord Murray, Vice-President, in his Address from the Chair, referred to Mr. Thomson in the following terms:—

“In the death of my old and valued friend, Mr. Thomas Thomson, the Society has to deplore the loss of one whose contributions to our antiquarian literature, and to the facilities of the historical student of the Records of Scotland, have conferred a boon upon the country, such as it would be difficult to over-estimate in value. He was a man of great and varied learning, and a highly refined mind. His enthusiasm was undamped by the intricacy and forbidding aspects of one of the most perplexing and protracted labours which ever engrossed the life-labour of the legal Antiquary; and yet, while devoting his fine mind to such labours in his study, he united to all the acquirements requisite for such pursuits, manners the most pleasing, and a warmth and geniality of feeling which have embalmed him in the memories of a numerous circle of friends and admirers.”

Within the same period, that is, from the 5th of April 1852 to the 5th of April last, the following gentlemen have withdrawn from the Society:—

William D'Oyly Bayley, Esq.  
 John Britton, Esq.  
 Charles Peers, Esq. D.C.L.  
 James Robinson Planché, Esq.  
 The Rev. John Wright, M.A.

Within the same period, the following gentlemen have been elected Fellows:—

William Francis Ainsworth, Esq.  
 Charles John Armistead, Esq.  
 Sir John Boileau, Bart.  
 Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, M.A.  
 William Hookham Carpenter, Esq.  
 John Carter, Esq.  
 Henry Clark, M.D.  
 Joseph Clarke, Esq.  
 William Henry Cooke, Esq.  
 Lieut.-Colonel C. Stepney Cowell.  
 James Crossley, Esq.  
 Joseph Barnard Davis, Esq.  
 Matthew Dawes, Esq.  
 Philip De la Motte, Esq.

Francis Henry Dickenson, Esq.  
 John Drummond, Esq.  
 Joseph Durham, Esq.  
 Edward Backhouse Eastwick, Esq.  
 John Evans, Esq.  
 Thomas Faulkner, Esq.  
 John Fenwick, Esq.  
 William Figg, Esq.  
 Richard Frankum, Esq.  
 John Lewis Fytche, Esq.  
 Jonathan Gooding, Esq.  
 William Harvey, Esq.  
 John Lord Henniker.  
 Charles Hill, Esq.  
 Robert Gardiner Hill, Esq.  
 Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A.  
 David Jardine, Esq.  
 Llewellyn Jewitt, Esq.  
 William Kell, Esq.  
 William Hylton Longstaffe, Esq.  
 Mark Antony Lower, Esq.  
 Charles Mackay, Esq. LL.D.  
 Joseph Samuel Mackie, Esq.  
 Henry Mogford, Esq.  
 Charles Scott Murray, Esq.  
 Rev. Henry Nicholson.  
 Richard Kyrke Penson, Esq.  
 Lewis Powell, Esq.  
 Thomas Prothero, Esq.  
 Henry Reeve, Esq.  
 John Richards, Esq. (Re-election.)  
 Robert Richardson, Esq.  
 John Charles Robinson, Esq.  
 Rev. John Fuller Russell.  
 Henry Porter Smith, Esq.  
 William Smith, Esq.  
 Henry Stevens, Esq.  
 George Edmund Street, Esq.  
 Thomas Thorby, Esq.  
 John Thurnam, M.D.  
 Thomas Tobin, Esq.  
 The Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D.  
 George Taddy Tomlin, Esq.  
 Edward Owen Tudor, Esq.  
 Weston Styleman Walford, Esq.  
 Samuel Wood, Esq.  
 William Watkin Edward Wynn, Esq. M.P. (Re-election.)

*Royal Member.*

H.R.H. the Count of Syracuse.

"Gentlemen, this is I believe the first occasion for many years when the number of Elections has exceeded the number of Vacancies caused by death or by withdrawal. You cannot but observe with pleasure how valuable an accession, not merely of numbers but also of talent and experience, has in many of the names I have mentioned been brought to the Society. To refer to them more particularly from this place would be unbecoming; yet in one instance at least I may be allowed to indulge both your feelings and my own by expressing the high gratification with which we now see enlisted in our ranks, an antiquary second

certainly to no other in this kingdom, Mr. Bruce, the distinguished and accurate historian of the Roman Wall.

"The most important transaction in which we have been engaged during the past year was the change which we made in our financial system; when, reverting to the practice of our predecessors, we fixed our Annual Payments at Two Guineas instead of Four. You will readily believe me, Gentlemen, when I say, that I do not touch upon this subject with any wish of discussing anew, or of reviving, the differences to which it gave rise. My desire on the present occasion is the very reverse. I am anxious to express my hope, that, wide as were our differences and vehement as were our contests in the matter to which I am now referring, no trace or remains of them may extend into next year; that nothing which has passed up to the present time may preclude us, whatever our opinions may have been, from cordially co-operating on any future questions that may conduce to the Society's welfare and prosperity.

"The prosperous state of our Finances, of which the Report of the Auditors will have more fully apprised you, has induced the Council, in the course of the present month, to adopt the following Resolution:—

"It was resolved on the motion of the Treasurer,

"That a sum not exceeding Twenty Guineas may be applied during the present year in Subscriptions, in the name of the Society, to forthcoming Antiquarian Publications which are likely to be wanting the patronage of the Society. The selection of such publications to be referred to the Library Committee. Such works may be selected definitively by that Committee when the Subscription is under £5 and the Committee is unanimous. In all other cases the Committee to report to the Council before acting finally. In case the whole amount be not expended in Subscriptions, the Library Committee may point out to the Council any special way in which the balance may be expended to the benefit of the Library; but, until the publication of a Catalogue, the Council is not desirous of entering upon the general question of increasing the Library by purchase."

"It seems to me, Gentlemen, and such is also I believe the opinion of the other Officers my colleagues, that in carrying out this Resolution, a vigilant care ought to be exercised in the selection, that the encouragement which we may give should be confined to Books of the fairest promise and of the highest class. By such discrimination, if well maintained and fully acknowledged, our Subscriptions may confer hereafter a much more extended benefit than the mere sum in money they bestow. The name of the Society of Antiquaries, when placed in the List of Subscribers to any forthcoming work, may become a pledge to the public of the probable merits of that work, and, from the confidence which it inspires, may attract to it at its outset a larger increase of general patronage and support than it might otherwise obtain.

"Among the forthcoming works which have been mentioned as likely to deserve the earliest subscriptions of the Society, are 'The Orations of Hyperides,' the 'Crania Britannica,' and 'Trollope's Illustrations of ancient Art from Pompeii.'

"In the course of last year you are aware that a Committee has been

appointed to consider and report upon the Revision of our Statutes. When the gentleman who proposed that Committee first gave in the list of names, the Council deliberated upon it, and had great pleasure in stating their unanimous concurrence in its propriety and fair selection. Almost, if not quite, the same unanimity appeared in the Society at large when that list came to be submitted to you for your choice or confirmation. Such general concurrence affords a happy omen of the good spirit in which that Committee will frame its recommendations, and of the good spirit also in which I trust we shall be disposed to receive them. Another happy omen of the valuable suggestions which we may hope from this Committee lies, I think, in the fact, that in the arduous duty which they have kindly undertaken, they have avoided the error of haste and precipitation, that they have reserved to themselves full time both to hear the thoughts of others and to mature their own. It is of little importance, I conceive, whether our Statutes be altered a few months sooner or a few months later, but it is of great importance that they should only be altered upon ample deliberation and upon the clearest grounds. Whenever, then, the Report of our Committee shall be sent in, it will be the duty of the Council, now to be elected, to weigh it with equal care,—to express their concurrence if they conscientiously can on all points recommended, but if otherwise by no means to shrink from the less pleasant duty of expressing their dissent, and dissuading your adoption.

“In any case. Gentlemen, you may be assured, and with this assurance, though indeed superfluous, I will now conclude,—that full means as well as full time shall be afforded to you, the Society at large, for framing your own judgment, and that to yours as to the final issue will be brought both the most accurate facts we can obtain, and the most careful opinions we can form.”

On the motion of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. seconded by Henry Foss, Esq. the Thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the President for his Address, with the request that his Lordship would allow it to be printed.

Upon the close of the Ballot, on the examination of the Lists by the Scrutators, it appeared that the following Members had a majority of votes for composing the Council, and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries for the ensuing year; and their Names were announced accordingly: viz.—

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

**The Viscount MAHON, President.**  
 Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. M.P. V.P.  
 Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, V.P.  
 John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.  
 Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. K.S.F. V.P.  
 John Bruce, Esq. *Treasurer.*  
 The Viscount Strangford, G.C.B. *Director.*  
 Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. *Secretary.*  
 John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary.*  
 George Godwin, Esq.  
 Henry Shaw, Esq.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

John Brodribb Bergne, Esq.  
 Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt.  
 Richard Ford, Esq.  
 Edward Hawkins, Esq.  
 James Heywood, Esq. M.P.  
 Rev. Joseph Hunter.  
 Robert Lemon, Esq.  
 Peter Levesque, Esq.  
 John Henry Parker, Esq.  
 Sir Charles George Young, *Garier*.

After the Announcement, the Thanks of the Society were returned to the Scrutators.

Notice was then given from the Chair that the first Portion of Vol. XXXV. of the *Archæologia* was in progress, and would be ready for delivery to the Members in the month of June. It was also announced that the next meeting of the Society would take place on Thursday the 28th instant.

The Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, according to annual custom; the *VISCOUNT MAHON*, *President*, in the Chair.

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Thursday, April 28th, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

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|---|--|
| From the Author.                          | Saxon Obsequies Illustrated. By the Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A. Folio. Lond. 1852.  |
| From the Camden Society.                  | The Verney Papers, edited by John Bruce, Esq. Treas. S.A. 4to. Lond. 1853.   |
| From the Translator (Anonymous).          | Defence for the full Hereditary Right, according to the Lex Regia, of the Kings and Royal House of Denmark, especially Prince Christian and his Spouse. By Councillor C. F. Wegener. (Translated from the Danish original.) 8vo. Copenhagen, 1853. |
| From the Author.                          | Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. 3, Part 1. By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1853.   |
| From the Academy of Sciences of Rouen.    | Précis Analytique des Travaux de l'Académie pendant l'Année 1851-52. 8vo. Rouen, 1852.   |
| From the Society of Emulation at Rouen.   | Bulletins de la Société pendant l'Années 1850-52. 2 Tomes. 8vo. Rouen, 1851-52.  |
| From the Institute of British Architects. | 1. On Glass-painting. By C. Winston, Esq.<br>2. On the Decorative Painting of Pompeii. By Signor G. Abbate of Naples. 4to. Lond. 1853.   |

From Thomas Tobin, Esq. F.S.A. M. Botta's Discoveries at Nineveh. Translated from the French by C. T. First Series. 8vo. Lond. 1850.

From the Author.

Catalogue of Oriental and Sévres Porcelain, the property of the Queen, deposited for exhibition in the Museum of the Department of Practical Art. By J. C. Robinson, F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1853.

The President laid before the Society the following Letter from H.R.H. the Comte de Syracuse to Sir Henry Ellis, dated Naples, April 6th, 1853 :—

“ MONSIEUR,

“ Naples, le 6 Avril, 1853.

“ Je viens de recevoir votre Lettre du 4 Mars par laquelle vous me faites part de la decision que la Société des Antiquaires de Londres a pris à mon egard. Je suis très flatté de ce que la Société a voulu bien faire pour moi, en écrivant mon nom dans la Liste des membres royaux, et je vous prie, Monsieur, d'être auprès de la Société entière, l'interprète de ma vive reconnaissance, et de leur faire comprendre combien j'apprécie l'honneur d'appartenir désormais à une Assemblée aussi savante, et aussi distinguée.

“ Agréé, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma parfaite estime,

“ LEOPOLD DE BOURBON,

“ A Monsieur

“ Comte de Syracuse.

“ Monsieur Henry Ellis, Secrétaire.”

William Francis Ainsworth, Esq., John Brent, jun. Esq., and Thomas Tobin, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

Henry Hill, Esq., Bernard Bolingbroke Woodward, Esq., the Rev. Joseph Goodall, M.A., and Frederic Corbin Lukis, Esq. were balloted for, and severally elected Fellows of the Society.

Herr Joseph Arneth, Keeper of the Antiquities in the Imperial Museum at Vienna, Herr Edward Gerhard, Professor of Archæology in the Royal Museum of Berlin, and the Abbate Fusco of Naples, were also balloted for, and declared duly elected foreign Members.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. exhibited an original Drawing and Plan of the “ Couronne de Lumiere ” at Aix la Chapelle, impressions from the bottom plates of which he had exhibited to the Society at a former Meeting.\* Mr. Williams referred for a more particular description of the “ Couronne ” to the Monumens d'Archæologie, d'Histoire, &c. of the Père Martin and M. Cahier.

WILLIAM M. WYLIE, Esq. exhibited an Impression, in gutta percha, from the *Seal of the Town of Colchester in Essex*. One side representing an elaborate screen of gothic work, ornamented with figures and shields of arms ; one of the latter charged with those of Colchester, sup-

\* Proc. vol. ii. p. 234.

ported by two griffons. The other side of the Seal bears the representation of a castle, flanked by lions. The Inscription on one side, in black-letter characters, *sigillu . commune . balliborum . ⁊ . communitalis . ville . domini , regis . Colcestrie*. On the other, *intrabit . i.h.c. in . quoddam . Castellum . et . mlier . quendam . excepit*. This Seal, from its style of workmanship, is no doubt of the reign of Edw. IV.; which is confirmed by the circumstance that Colchester received its charter from that monarch.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited two Fibulæ of the late-Roman period, said to have been found at Mile End.

The conclusion of Mr. PRYCE's Memoir was then read, in "Examination of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, with a view to ascertain whether the claim usually accorded to Simon de Burton and the two William Cannynges as the founders and reconstructors of that edifice is based upon fact;" followed by "*Observations on the origin of the Division of Man's Life into Stages*, by JOHN WINTER JONES, Esq. Assistant-Keeper of the Department of Printed Books in the British Museum." These Observations have been since printed entire in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. pp. 167-189.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

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Thursday, 5th May, 1853.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

Presents to the Society :—

From the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.	State Papers published under the authority of Her Majesty's Commission. Volumes 6 to 11. Henry VIII. Part 5. 4to. Lond. 1849-52.
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ROBERT COLE, Esq. presented two Proclamations.

CAPT. OUVRY, of the 3rd Light Dragoons, presented a small round Seal from Cairo, bearing an Arabic Inscription to the purport that it was the Seal of Zenab, daughter of the Caliph Ali Mortassim.

Thanks for these Presents were ordered to be returned.

Bernard B. Woodward, Esq., Robert Gardiner Hill, Esq., John Watkins, Esq., and Henry Hill, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

EDWARD ABADAM, Esq. of Middleton Hall, Carmarthen, exhibited a bronze Celt of the axe-head form, found buried in the ground on Llanfrynach Common, in the autumn of 1841. Near the spot where it was discovered was a large stone, conjectured to have once formed part of a Cromlech.



ROBERT COLE, Esq. communicated the Copy of a Memorial from the Merchants of London to the King, against the conduct of certain lewd persons called "Spirits" who used the practice of spiriting people, whereby parents had been robbed of their children, and masters had lost their servants, who by those persons had been spirited, inveigled, and trepanned a ship-board, and so exported to places beyond the seas: praying that his Majesty would be pleased to constitute and set up an Office of Registry within the City of London, wherein parents, masters, and others therein concerned might search and prevent the transportation of their children and servants to the English plantations; and that no master of any ship might be permitted to take on board any passenger, or servant, without the certificate of some person to be appointed, at the head of the Office proposed, as a Registrar-General. This Document was without date, but Mr. Cole believed it to be connected with an Order of Council preserved among the Proclamations belonging to the Society, dated 26 March, 1686, for regulating the method of binding apprentices to be sent to the plantations.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, communicated the following "Observations upon a Volume of MSS. belonging to this Society and now exhibited:—

"In the course of investigations connected with the work of binding and repairing the MSS. in the Library of this Society, attention has been attracted to a MS. volume, some of the contents of which do not seem to be sufficiently well known. This volume contains a collection of letters and papers principally addressed to Oliver Cromwell during that most important period of his history, when the enthusiasm excited by his great military achievements was animating him to take upon himself the almost vacant government. It cannot be doubted that almost all these papers passed under Cromwell's own hand. Many of them are of the most confidential character; one is a private letter written to Cromwell by his wife. This last letter was not addressed to him, perhaps because the writer was unwilling to exhibit her hand-writing to the observation of the messenger; but, like several others, it bears obvious marks of having been carried in Cromwell's pocket.

"From the possession of Cromwell these valuable papers passed into the hands of one whose illustrious name gives them another claim upon our attention and respect—John Milton.

"From Milton they descended to his reader and friend the gentle Quaker Thomas Ellwood, whose autobiography gives such interesting glimpses of the domestic life of our great epic poet.

"Ellwood's papers, including this collection of letters, passed on his decease into the possession of his friend Joseph Wyeth, a citizen and merchant of London, under whose superintendence Ellwood's autobiography was first published in 1714.

"Joseph Wyeth died, leaving a widow, who presented these Papers to Mr. John Nickolls junior, known as a collector of engraved portraits, and elected a Fellow of this Society on the 17th January, 1739-40. The papers having thus come into the possession of Mr. Nickolls, he

edited from them the thin folio volume published in 1743, and ordinarily known under the title of *Milton's State Papers*.

"Mr. John Nickolls died on the 11th January, 1745-6; and, on the 15th of the same month, Mr. Ames, the Secretary of this Society, reported that Mr. Nickolls's father had presented the collection now before us to this Society, in consideration of the esteem which his son had for this Society.

"It is obvious, from this pedigree of the collection, that the authenticity of these papers is beyond a doubt. Regarded merely as a collection of autographs, it would be difficult to produce any single volume that would surpass the one now exhibited in value or interest.

"It contains two original letters to Cromwell from Oliver St. John; two from President Bradshaw; five from the younger Sir Harry Vane; two from Major-General Harrison; two from Ireton; three from Colonel Overton; one from Sir William Armyne (beginning "Honest Noll"); one from Alatheia Countess of Arundel and Surrey; one from the Countess of Cork; one from the Countess of Ormond (the letters of these ladies are personal appeals to Cromwell for favour to themselves or their families); one from Lord Conway and Kilulta; one from Colonel Hammond; two from Admiral Penn; one from Colonel Disbrowe; one from Colonel Venables; one from Colonel John Cromwell; one from Andrew Marvell; and the letter before alluded to, from Cromwell's wife, which is, I believe, the only example of her handwriting known to be in existence.

"Besides these letters, there are in the volume several addresses to Oliver Cromwell from churches and bodies of people in various parts of the country, and amongst them one which seems to have escaped the notice of the many writers to whom it would have been useful. It is an address from thirty-six inhabitants of the county of Bedford, and amongst the names attached to it are those of John Bunyan, the author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and various other persons, intimately connected with his life and history. This paper has not been noticed by any of the numerous biographers of Bunyan.

"Bunyan's signature to this paper is so little like some other signatures supposed to have been written by him, that it has seemed to me a general inquiry into its authenticity, with an endeavour to account for the difference between this signature and the others, would form a proper subject for a Communication to this Society. With that view I have procured fac-similes of all the known signatures of Bunyan, and have made inquiries upon the subject in a variety of quarters. These inquiries have branched out in a manner which I did not anticipate, and have led me into questions of some literary curiosity. They have also made the existence of this signature pretty generally known, and have brought it under the notice of several gentlemen who are engaged on *Lives of Bunyan*, and are desirous of obtaining copies of this signature. Being very unwilling to interfere with the literary labours of any one, I now, under the authority of the Council, exhibit the MS. to the Society, that it may be noticed in our Proceedings. The gentlemen alluded to are also, by direction of the Council, to have full opportunity of taking advantage of it. If, when those gentlemen have published their books, and my inquiries have been concluded, there seems anything worthy of

further notice in connection with this subject, I shall have the honour to send a future communication to this Society."

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., by favour of the Archdeacon of Hereford and the Rector and Churchwardens of Leominster in Herefordshire, exhibited a curious and beautiful mediæval Chalice, and a Paten, which are preserved in the church of that town. Of their actual history there is no record. All that is known of them is that they have been in the church from time immemorial, and are supposed to have belonged to the ancient Priory of Leominster. The Chalice stands  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, and is of silver gilt. The bowl is hemispherical,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, gilt within and without. Round the exterior is engraved in ancient church-text the words "*Calicem salutaris accipiam, et nomen Domini invocabo.*" The stem is within of silver, overlaid on the outside with gilded open Gothic tracery, consisting of six angular miniature buttresses, with ogee-arched paneling and tracery between them. The knop is gilded, ornamented with pierced flowing tracery, and has six projecting bosses terminating in lozenge-shaped panels, which were enriched with small roses in enamel of the kind termed "translucid, on relief," which prevailed during the 14th century, though it continued to be employed much later. Small portions of the dark blue enamel still exist, just sufficient to show what had been, the remainder being worn off by use. The foot, which is of silver gilt, is hexagonal, the sides of the hexagon being indented and ornamented with an elegant band of small pierced quatrefoils. The sloping sides of the foot are engraved alternately in old Gothic-text characters, with the sacred monograms IHC and XPC, signifying IH̄C̄OȲC̄ XPĪC̄TOȲC̄. It will, however, be seen that one of these sides has been cut out, and clumsily replaced by another plate of silver gilt of more modern make and inferior workmanship. The cause of this is easily accounted for; on one side of the foot of the Chalice was always engraved a figure of the Crucifix, which, in the celebration of the Mass, the priest always held towards him. At the Reformation, in the year 1552, a Commission was issued by Edward VI. to the Marquis of Northampton and others, to visit chapels, churches, fraternities, or gilds, and cause to be taken due inventories of their plate, jewels, &c., leaving nevertheless in every parish church or chapel one or more Chalices, according to the multitude of the people. It seems therefore very probable that this Chalice, being of large and convenient size for the administration of the Sacrament according to the Protestant Ritual, was, according to the foregoing instructions, either left with, or given to the parish church; but that as the engraving of the Crucifix on the foot might be supposed to lead to a superstitious reverence of it, all crucifixes at that time being removed, that portion of the foot was cut away, and replaced by the plate engraved with the monogram I·H·C, as we now see it. The Gothic tracery with which the stem is ornamented is, architecturally speaking, of "decorated" character, and the enameling might also be of the decorated period, but the band of quatre-foils round the foot is of rather a later character; Mr. Morgan was therefore, on the whole, disposed to consider the date of its work somewhere about 1400. The Priory of Leominster was laid under heavy contributions by Owen Glendower in 1402; it may there-

fore be conjectured that some of the church plate formed part of these forced contributions, and that on quiet being restored new plate was procured to replace that which had been given up, and that the Chalice was portion of such new plate made at that period.

The Paten was ancient but of ruder work, and hardly seems to have belonged to the Chalice, its style of ornament being different, though they may have always been used together. It is six inches in diameter, and is sunk in the middle with a six-foiled depression, having the face of the Saviour surrounded by a nimbus coarsely engraved in the centre. In the spandrils of the six foils are similarly engraved roses, alternating with what may be a rude representation of acorns and oak-leaves, whilst round the edge is a double row of zig-zag engraving.

There is no hall-mark on either Chalice or Paten—a circumstance not uncommon in early church plate. The precise year of the make therefore cannot be determined, nor can it be pronounced whether they are of English workmanship, though it is very probable. The Chalice, Mr. Morgan observed, is so fine and rare a specimen, that he thought it well worthy of being drawn and engraved.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited some old Accounts of the Churchwardens of the parish of Minchinhampton in the county of Gloucester, and communicated Observations thereon. In the course of these Observations Mr. Bruce described the situation and character of this secluded little town, and illustrated the influence of the Reformation and other leading events in English history thereon, by extracts from the old accounts. Mr. Bruce's Observations and Extracts will be printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. part ii.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications; and likewise to the Archdeacon of Hereford, and to the Churchwardens of Leominster, for the loan of the ancient Chalice and Paten.

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Thursday, May 12th, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

Presents to the Society since the last Meeting :—

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| From the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton. | Reports and Papers during the year 1852. 8vo. Lond. 1852.   |
| From the Author.   | Supplement to the 2nd edition of "Antiquities and Folk Lore of Worcestershire," by Jabes Allies, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Editor.   | Plays of Shakespeare. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1853.  |

Joseph Durham, Esq. and John Carter, Esq. Sheriff and Alderman of London, were admitted Fellows.

Francis Graham Moon, Esq. Alderman of London, was elected Fellow of the Society.

PATRICK CHALMERS, Esq. exhibited an Impression from the Common Seal of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Brechin, in Forfarshire; the area representing an emblematical device of the Trinity; the surrounding inscription S. CAPITVLI. SANCTE + TRINITATIS + D' BRECHIN. The matrix apparently of the 13th century. W. J. THOMS, Esq. exhibited to the Society, at the same time, a Photographic Copy of this Seal, as a proof how well Photography is adapted to the making of copies of such objects.

ROBERT COLE, Esq. presented to the Society Copies of the Papers relating to the "Touching for the King's Evil," which were exhibited by him on the 10th February last.\* The first enumerated the moneys issued at the receipt of the Exchequer for angel gold for the King's healing in 1628, 1629, 1633, 1634, and 1635. The remaining Papers, (in part mutilated,) all but one, related to persons touched, and Healing Gold provided in different years of King Charles II. The last paper, of the reign of Anne, 1712, was a receipt for the sum of 1500*l*. for Healing Medals, signed "Henry Hoare, Attorney to Lady Masham."

ROBERT COLE, Esq. also exhibited, and presented to the Society, three Drawings of ancient Vases, recently found by some workmen engaged in making a new road at St. Denys, near Southampton, half a mile from the Priory. These Drawings had been forwarded to Mr. Cole by Mr. Augustus Shelton, of St. Denys, two notes from whom accompanied the Communication. The Vases were discovered upon high ground, three feet beneath the surface, together with a skeleton, the head and shoulders of which were surrounded by a row of much corroded spikes. Numerous fragments of Roman tiles were found near these remains.

THOMAS WINDUS, Esq. exhibited several Casts in gutta percha from middle age articles, two of them said to be the work of Benvenuto Cellini; one called a "Memento Mori," the other the "Martyrdom of St. Mauritius." The remainder were Medallions. These several articles were introduced to show the facility of moulding gutta percha with the application of gold wash.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH exhibited a silver Fibula, accompanied by the following note to the President :—

"MY DEAR LORD,

"I beg to forward to you, for exhibition to the Society of Antiquaries, the accompanying silver Fibula, of unusual size, which I have lately received from Ireland. It is of a pattern called arbutus, from the similarity of the pattern to the arbutus berry. This Fibula was found in the month of April last, at Cloneen, on the Shannon, county Long-

\* See Proceedings, vol. ii. p. 296.

ford. The pin or tongue of the Fibula, which was probably of iron, was deficient.

" I remain, my dear Lord,

" Yours most faithfully,

" 8, Carlton House Terrace,  
" May 11th, 1853."

" LONDESBOROUGH.

The RESIDENT SECRETARY then read a short Communication from himself explanatory of a Plate of Gold Ornaments prepared for insertion in the forthcoming Part of *Archæologia*, and since published, vol. xxxv. pp. 190-193. Several of the Ornaments described formerly belonged to H. P. Borrell, Esq. of Smyrna.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, communicated Observations on a Lease of two Houses in the Piazza, Covent Garden, granted to Sir Edmund Verney by Francis the fourth Earl of Bedford, A.D. 1634, peculiarly illustrative of the state of that portion of the metropolis at that time, as well as of the adjoining and surrounding property. Inigo Jones, it will be remembered, laid out the square now occupied by the market, and also built the original structure of the parish church of Covent Garden. This Communication, together with the schedule of the fixtures of the two houses, (forming a most curious part of the document,) has been since printed entire in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. pp. 194-207.

Thanks were ordered to be severally returned for these Communications. The Vice-President then gave notice from the Chair that, on account of the Whitsun holidays, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday, May 26.

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Thursday, May 26, 1853.

The LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, V.P, in the Chair.

Presents to the Society :—

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| From the Institute of British Architects. | Description of the Panopticon Institution. By T. Hayter Lewis, 4to. Lond. 1853.   |
| From the Archæological Institute.         | The Archæological Journal. No. 37. 8vo. Lond. 1853.   |
| From the Author.                          | Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Part 5. By John Yonge Akerman, F.S.A. 4to. Lond. 1853.   |
| From the Author.                          | 1. Report to the Visitors of the Royal Observatory of Edinburgh. November, 1852. 4to. Edinbro'. 1852.<br>2. On Raising Water for the purposes of Irrigation in the Colonies. 8vo. Lond. 1853. Both by Professor Piazzzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal for Scotland. |

- From the Zoological Society of London.
1. Transactions. Vol. 4. Part 3. 4to. Lond. 1853.
  2. Proceedings. Nos. 201 to 226. 8vo. Lond. 1850-51.
- From the Imperial Academy, Vienna.
1. Sitzungsberichte der Philosophisch-Historischen Classe. 8 Band, Heft 3 u. 4; 8 Band, Heft 5; 9 Band, Heft 1; 9 Band, Heft 2. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
  2. Notizenblattes. 11-24. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
  3. Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen. 8 Band, 1ste und 2te Hälfte. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
  4. Fontes rerum Austriacarum. Codex Wangelianus. (Diplomataria et Acta, 5 Band.) 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
  5. Die Feierliche Sitzung der Akademie am 29 Mai, 1852. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
  6. Verzeichniss der im buchhandel befindlichen Druckschriften der Akademie. Ende Mai, 1852. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.

The Rev. Henry J. B. Nicholson, D.D. and the Rev. James Joseph Goodall were admitted Fellows.

The Rev. Edw. Trollope, Samuel Weller Singer, Esq. (a re-election), the Rev. Theodore Alois William Buckley, and James Middleton, Esq. were elected Fellows of the Society.

THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD communicated to the Society part of a Letter from Professor Willis, of Cambridge, in which he expressed his opinion as to the importance of the inquiries recently conducted by the Rev. Arthur Stanley, Canon of Canterbury, in regard to the real position of the foundations of the walls and other remains of the most ancient buildings in Jerusalem, as to which the Professor expressed his opinion in favour of the Rev. A. Stanley's views, adding, "I cannot help feeling sorry that the Ordnance Survey should be wrong, although I suspected as much from the first, and took great pains to verify the plan, but without success, every traveller declaring that it was impossible to determine, even on the spot, whether the plan in question was right or wrong, on account of the danger and difficulty of examining the walls. It is very pleasant to me to have such excellent testimony to the important fact that the tombs of Nicodemus and Joseph are real rock sepulchres."

THE REV. THOMAS HUGO exhibited a bronze Fibula, apparently of the later Roman period, found recently in Ratcliff Highway, similar in shape to one formerly discovered at Odiham, in Hampshire, engraved in the Journal of the Archaeological Institute; but still more closely resembling in form the gold Fibula exhibited to our own Society in May, 1850, an account of and an engraving of which will be found in the Proceedings, vol. ii. pp. 84-86. In that example the fillet at the base of the arc was filled up by a minute gold chain, wound around it; but in the present Fibula the fillet is left bare, as if for the purpose of attaching a cord or chain, to prevent its becoming detached from the garment it was intended to hold. The Resident Secretary, in a Note

which accompanied this exhibition, took the opportunity of observing that the gold Fibula exhibited in May, 1850, was remarkable for the contrivance of a screw to secure the acus, and that the Fibula found in the tomb of Childeric, at Tournay, was furnished with a similar piece of mechanism. These were the only examples he had met with of Fibulæ thus provided.

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Thursday, June 2nd, 1853.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

Presents to the Society:—

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| From the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States of America. | The History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States. By Henry Schoolcraft, LL.D. Part 2. 4to. Philadelphia, 1852. |
| From the Author.   | The Text of Shakespeare Vindicated. By Samuel Weller Singer. 8vo. Lond. 1853.   |
| From the Institute of British Architects.                                | Their List of Members, and Report of the Council for 1853. 4to. Lond. 1853.   |

Patrick Macintyre, Esq. and Henry H. Breen, Esq. were elected Fellows of the Society.

Dr. WILLIAM ROOTS of Surbiton exhibited the remains of a curiously shaped Sword-blade, taken up from a bed of blue clay sixteen feet under the bed of the river at Kingston-upon-Thames, in Surrey, in close proximity to the spot where so many Roman weapons, both of bronze and iron, have been at different times discovered.

WILLIAM FIGG, Esq. Constable of the town of Lewes, exhibited a specimen of early glazed Pottery, found in excavating for a railway tunnel under that town in the early part of 1846. It represents a knight on horseback; from the fashion of whose spurs, it could hardly be assigned to a later period than the reign of Henry III.\* In Wagener's Handbook of the Principal Antiquities of Pagan Times discovered in Germany, 8vo. Weimar, 1842, a bronze vessel of similar description is represented in shape of a lion, with a spout coming out of the mouth, found at Brunswick; another discovered at Konigen Graetz; a third, in shape of a horse, found at Prague; and a fourth, found at Scherbitz. Mr. Thomsen, the keeper of the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, informed Mr. Birch of the British Museum that he had heard from an aged man in Denmark that, during his youth, he had seen similar jugs employed in pouring water in religious services.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH exhibited a Spear Head, found in a grave at Treves.

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\* This earthenware knight is engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv. p. 79, and represented more slightly in the *Association Journal*, vol. ii. p. 343.



A Letter from J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, to the President was then read, giving a short account of a visit of inspection to the Church of the Holy Trinity in the Minories, whither he had been invited by the Rev. Thomas Hill, the perpetual Curate of the church, to see a stone Coffin which had been found upon the site of the well-known religious House formerly belonging to the Nuns of St. Clare, an account of which was communicated to the Society by the Rev. Henry Fly, D.D. a former Perpetual Curate, and printed in the 15th volume of the *Archæologia*. On the 30th May Mr. Akerman made his visit. "Much to my surprise," he says, "instead of perceiving a stone coffin of the ordinary character usually discovered within the precincts of ruined religious Houses, I saw a sarcophagus of stone, sculptured, and ornamented on the side with a profile medallion, while the ends were ornamented with baskets of fruit, in the manner of a Roman tomb. Within this lay a leaden coffin, containing the remains of a child of about seven or eight years of age: the leaden coffin had evidently been originally designed for a body of much larger size, the ends being cut, and turned up, so as to adapt it to the length of the corpse it inclosed. The lid of the leaden coffin was ornamented with ecallop shells and a beaded pattern, similar to that on a coffin discovered at Colchester, and noticed by Mr. Roach Smith in the second volume of the *Journal of the Archæological Association*; but the disposition of these ornaments differs. Various coffins," Mr. Akerman observed, "thus ornamented have been discovered in England, and, as early as the beginning of the 17th century, Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*, notices the discovery, with Roman remains, at Stepney of a 'chest of lead, the upper part being garnished with scallop shells and a crotister border.'" Mr. Akerman's account was accompanied by drawings of the two coffins by Mr. Pidgeon. The two Coffins have been since transferred by the Rev. Thomas Hill and the churchwardens to the Gallery of Antiquities in the British Museum.

JOHN BURDER, Esq. exhibited a Seal which had been found within the timber of a tree cut down last year at Crondal, near Farnham, stated to be one of those made for the office of sheriff, representing a castle, with the shield of arms of the person for whom it was made. The arms were believed to be those of Gifford, Argent, ten torteaux, as such interpretation corresponds with the initials, j. g. which occur at the sides. The seal may probably have belonged to John Gifford, who was sheriff of the conjoint counties of Bedford and Buckingham in 1417.

The Resident Secretary then read the "Conclusion of New Materials for a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh; in a Letter to Lord Viscount Mahon, President, from JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P." The former Communications on the Life of Raleigh brought his history down to 1593. The present Communication relates chiefly to his short government of Jersey; his arrest, together with Lord Cobham, Lord Grey, George Brooke, Sir Griffin Markham, and others, in 1603; his long imprisonment, his unjust trial, and his illegal execution in 1618, interspersed with several highly interesting but hitherto unpublished letters of Raleigh himself. This Communication has been since printed in the xxxvth volume of *Archæologia*, pp. 213—222.

The Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications; as also to the Reverend Thomas Hill for the kind aid afforded by him to the Resident Secretary in the examination of the Roman Sarcophagus found at the Church of the Holy Trinity in the Minories.

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Thursday, June 9th, 1853.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

Presents to the Society :—

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| From T. W. King, Esq. F.S.A.                            | The Numismatic Journal. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1836-38.  |
| From the Author.  | 1. Über eine cista mystica des Brittischen Museums. 4to. Berlin, 1851.<br>2. Das Orakel der Theims. 4to. Berlin, 1846.<br>3. Über das Metroon zu Athen und über die Göttermutter der Griechischen mythologie. 4to. Berlin, 1851.<br>4. Herakles der Satyr und Dreifussräuber ein Griechisches vasenbild. 4to. Berlin, 1852.<br>By Herr Edward Gerhard. |
| From W. P. Griffith, Esq. F.S.A.                        | Lithograph Print of the Goldsmiths' and Jewellers' Annuity Institution Asylum, now being erected from the designs of W. P. Griffith, Esq.  |
| From the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute. | Their Proceedings. No. 7, May. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1853.   |
| From J. C. Robinson, Esq. F.S.A.                        | Catalogue of Specimens of Cabinet Work exhibited at Gore House, Kensington. 8vo. Lond. 1853.   |

Francis Graham Moon, Esq., Henry Clarke, Esq., and the Rev. T. A. Buckley, were admitted Fellows of the Society.

ROBERT LEMON, Esq., in a Letter to the President, announced a further donation from himself to the Society's Collection of twenty-one Proclamations and five Broad sides, three of the former of the reign of Charles I. bearing the endorsement of Archbishop Laud. At the close of his Letter Mr. Lemon announced another donation of Broad sides from ARTHUR TAYLOR, Esq.

HENRY BOWDEN, Esq. exhibited a Seal Ring of Sampson Erdeswick, Esq. the antiquary.

EDMUND WATERTON, Esq. exhibited a gilt Ring bearing the Monogram of ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, belonging to J. W. Amherst, Esq. found in the catacombs at Rome.

GEORGE SCHARF, jun. Esq. exhibited several Drawings of Gerard's Hall Crypt, in Basing Lane, London, taken last year, at the time of its destruction.

The following Letter from Captain Sir Everard Home, Bart. to the Resident Secretary was then read, dated H. M. ship *Calliope*, Sydney, Jan. 27, 1853 :—

"SIR,

"I have the honour herewith to transmit to you, to be laid before the Society of Antiquaries, by the hands of Sir Francis Beaufort, two drawings of a remarkable erection in coral rock at the island of Tongatu-boo, Friendly group, the antiquity of which is not known. With them I send an account of the "Burthen of Maui," written by Dr. Charles Forbes, assistant-surgeon of H. M. *Calliope*, under my command, who made the sketches inclosed, and measured the stones. I may add, what is not mentioned by Dr. Forbes, that the custom in the S. Sea Islands upon all occasions of one transverse beam resting upon two uprights, or the yard of the canoe supported upon the head of the mast, is by placing the part to be supported in grooves formed at the head of the supporting column, as is shown most truly in plates illustrating the Voyages of Captain Cook.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary."

"EVERARD HOME.

The Letter inclosed from Dr. Forbes describes his journey into the interior of Tongataboo, in the S.E. part of which the monument is situated. He was accompanied by Mr. Daniels, the missionary. He says, We rode about twelve miles along a good bridle-path, at times passing through thick forest, at other times through native clearings where the mulberry and the yam were growing luxuriantly. The route they pursued led them over a country perfectly level, with the exception of mounds of earth apparently artificial, reminding them very much of the Barrows of Wilts and Dorset, which idea was still more strongly impressed upon their minds on coming in sight of the Monument, which bears a most striking resemblance to the larger gate-way-looking stones at Stonehenge; the only difference was, that while at Stonehenge the top or cross-piece is simply laid upon the uprights, in this case the coop-piece is let in upon its edge into the side-pieces: the whole composed of coral rock. The native name for this remarkable erection is "Ho ha Monga Maui," or Maui's burden: the traditionary history of the natives being that their God Maui carried the stones on his back and set them up in their present position.

Sir Everard Home's Letter was also accompanied by a Description of a curious Cave, called Mauuer's Cave, in Vavau, another of the Friendly Islands, by John F. Aylen, Master's Assistant of the *Calliope*.

The REV. JOHN WEBB exhibited a small Miniature of the period of the Commonwealth, which came into his possession together with many papers relating to Richard Cromwell, which passed through the hands of Lord Chief Baron Pengelly to his secretary, Mr. Webb's great-uncle, John Webb, of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. A clause in Richard Cromwell's will seems to point to it: "I leave to my good friend Mrs. Rachell Pengelly the little Picture, with the gold chain." This is all the account Mr. Webb could offer of it. But he stated that he had some reason to conjecture that it is the portrait of Henry Cromwell, younger brother of Richard, some time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The features are ex-

pressive of the qualities of that truly great man, whose character has apparently been little appreciated, and never perhaps thoroughly known.

H. CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq. then read an Account of the Origin of the Chapelle de Bourgogne at Antwerp, translated from an Account of that Structure written by the Baron de Jolly.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, June 16th, 1853.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

Presents to the Society :—

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| From the Library Committee, Guildhall.                  | A Descriptive Catalogue of London Tradesmen's Tokens current in the 17th century, being the Beaufoy collection presented to the Corporation Library. By Jacob Henry Burn. 8vo. Lond. 1853.  |
| From the Institute of British Architects.               | 1. On Alderman Humphery's mode of raising a sunken floor of a warehouse at Mill Lane, Tooley Street. By Edward I'Anson, jun.<br>2. On Stone from quarries near Ancaster, Lincolnshire. By C. H. Smith. Both 4to. Lond. 1853.  |
| From the Authors.                                       | 1. Note sur un Amulette Chrétien conservé au Cabinet des Médailles. Par F. Lenormant.<br>2. Anciennes Etoffes du Mins et de Chinon. Par Ch. Lenormant. (Extraits du tome 3 des Melanges d'Archæologie.) 4to. Paris, 1850.   |
| From the Académie des Sciences, Morales, et Politiques. | Séances et Travaux de l'Académie. Tome 4 <sup>me</sup> . (24 <sup>me</sup> de la Collection). Avril, 1853. 4 <sup>e</sup> livraison. 8vo. Paris, 1853.  |
| From the Editor.  | Revue Bibliographique. Sous la direction de M. Charles Ginoulhiac. No. 1. Mars et Avril. 8vo. Paris, 1853.  |
| From the Institute of France.                           | 1. Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences, Morales, et Politiques. Tome 8. 4to. Paris, 1852.<br>2. Mémoires présentés par divers Savants à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres. 1 <sup>re</sup> Série. Sujets divers d'érudition. Tome 2. 4to. Paris, 1852.<br>3. Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres. Tome 12 <sup>me</sup> , 2 <sup>me</sup> Partie. 4to. Paris, 1853. |
| From the Royal Society.                                 | 1. Philosophical Transactions. Parts 1 and 2 for 1852, and Part 1 for 1853. 4to. Lond. 1852-53.<br>2. List of Fellows for 1852.<br>3. President's Address, Nov. 30th, 1852. 8vo. Lond. 1853.<br>4. Proceedings. Nos. 19 and 20 of vol. 6. 8vo. Lond. 1852-3.  |

Patrick Macintyre, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

Lewis Powell, M.D., John Loughborough Pearson, Esq., and the Rev. Ralph Lindsey Loughborough were elected Fellows of the Society.

JOHN BRITTON, Esq. exhibited two MS. Volumes, a Diary and a Common-place Book, of Dr. William Stukeley; and a Portfolio of miscellaneous Sketches and Drawings by the late Mr. John Carter, for many years Draftsman to the Society.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. exhibited various objects of Antiquity, viz., a collection of stone arrow-heads, an axe, and a skinning knife from various parts of the United States of America; a vessel of brass, elaborately worked and damascened with silver, of Oriental workmanship, probably of the 14th or 15th century; a pitcher of enamelled pottery made at Nuremberg in the middle of the 16th century; a silver Chalice and Paten-cover, from Coed-kernew Church, co. of Monmouth, made after the Reformation, for the Administration of the Holy Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, dated 1576; a vessel of glazed pottery, the upper part in form of a female figure, of French manufacture, the probable date about 1600; together with an iron kitchen-spoon with paste-cutter in the handle, found in New Street, Fleet-ditch, in 1845, probably of the 17th century; and a Watch of the middle of the 16th century.

Mr. FORREST exhibited a gold Signet-ring, containing a Scarabæus inscribed with hieroglyphics.

W. W. E. WYNNE, Esq. exhibited an ancient silver Chalice belonging to the private Chapel at Reig, in Merionethshire, the seat of Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart., apparently of the time of Henry VIII.

PROFESSOR WILLIS of Cambridge read a Paper on the Architectural History of the Monastic Buildings attached to the Cathedral of Canterbury. A detailed Plan from an original survey by the author was exhibited, showing the whole of the existing Remains of these Buildings, and their connection with the Houses of the Dean, Canons, and other residents within the Close, together with the Almonry, and the site of Archbishop's Palace.

This was accompanied by a large fac-simile of the well-known Plan of the Monastery made in the twelfth century, and contained in a Manuscript at Trinity College, Cambridge, attributed to the Monk Eadwin. This Plan was published in the *Vetusta Monumenta* long since, but without the colours, by which the purpose of the Plan is made clear. Wibert, prior of Canterbury, died in 1167, and it is recorded of him that he contrived and made the conduits of water in all the offices within the court of the Priory, bringing it from a source about a mile from the city underground by pipes of lead.

In the ancient Plan in question, the course of the water from the source, through corn-fields, vineyards, &c., to the city wall, and thence its distribution to the various buildings of the Monastery, is minutely

shown, and made clear by different colours. There is also in the same Manuscript a kind of skeleton Plan, a diagram, in further illustration of the same hydraulic system. (This Plan, of which a fac-simile was exhibited, has never been published.) It is clear that the Drawings in question were made, not so much for the sake of exhibiting the distribution of the Monastic buildings, which in fact resembled those of other Monasteries, as for the purpose of showing this complete and ingenious mechanism for the supply of water. The same source has been employed in this manner ever since, and to this day the whole of the residences in the Cathedral Close are abundantly supplied from it. The position of the reservoir and the direction of the pipes are now necessarily different from those indicated on the Plan. But the springs themselves are on a higher level than the Tower of the Cathedral, and the water is consequently delivered into a cistern at such an elevation above the ground, as to enable it to be distributed to the upper stories of the houses, as it was in the twelfth century. Eadwin's Plan fortunately has the names of all the principal Offices of the Monastery written upon them. The Author of this Paper, comparing one by one the buildings in Eadwin's Plan with the remains of buildings shown in his own survey, proved that in every instance in which an edifice was marked in the Norman Plan, Norman remains were either still in existence, in a greater or less degree of preservation, or else the remains of a building in a subsequent style, the substitution of which for the primary one could be shown from the recorded words of the various priors. The general coincidence of Eadwin's Plan with the actual buildings, in all its proportions, due allowance being made for the method of delineation employed, was shown to be remarkably close and accurate.

The Documents which contain the written history of the Buildings, from the Conquest to the Dissolution and Foundation of the present Chapter, were then indicated and examined; some of these from the Treasury of Canterbury have escaped previous writers, but the greater part have been long familiar to antiquaries in the pages of Somner, Battely, Dart, Wharton, &c., although disfigured in many cases which have been now corrected by resorting to the originals.

By applying to these Documents, and to their comparison with the existing remains, the resources of that knowledge of the architectural character of the mediæval styles which has been so highly cultivated in the present century, the Professor proceeded to work out a much more complete account of the distribution of this celebrated and important Monastery than has hitherto appeared.

The Drawings exhibited in illustration of Professor Willis's Paper were, 1. A Plan of the Cathedral Close at Canterbury, taking the whole of the existing Remains of the Monastic Buildings, and their connection with the present houses of the Dean, Canons, &c. 2, 3. Large fac-simile Copies of the Plan of the Monastery by Eadwin, and of a diagram showing the Waterworks, from the same Manuscript. The former was published in the second volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta*. The latter has never been published. 4. Plan and Elevation of the principal reservoir (commonly called the Baptistry) in its present state, with the Cloisters appended to its east and west sides, accompanied by an enlarged fac-simile of the representation of the same in Eadwin's Plan. 5. An

enlarged fac-simile of Eadwin's Drawing of the Lavatory in the Cloister.  
6. Plan and Sections of the Norman Necessarium from the existing remains.

The Thanks of the Society were returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

The Vice-President then gave Notice from the Chair, that the proposed New Statutes had been agreed upon by the Committee appointed for the revision of the existing Statutes :

That such proposed New Statutes have been handed in to the President and Council, in order that they may be at once printed and circulated amongst the Fellows, so that they may have the opportunity of considering them during the recess.

The Vice-President further announced that the Ordinary Meetings of the Society were adjourned from this evening to Thursday, November the 17th.





# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1854.

No. 38.

Thursday, November 17th, 1853.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the month of June, were announced from the Donation Book.

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| From the Author.                                   | A View of the History and Coinage of the Parthians. By John Lindsay. 4to. Cork, 1852.  |
| From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq. F.S.A.                   | An Account of Wenlock Priory. (From the "Archæologia Cambrensis.") 8vo. Tenby, 1853.   |
| From the Author.                                   | An Essay on the Archaic mode of expressing numbers in English, Saxon, Friesic, &c. By E. Thomson, Esq. 8vo. Lond. 1853.  |
| From the Institute of British Architects.          | Paper on the Architecture of the Honey Bee. By Sydney Smirke. 4to. Lond. 1853.   |
| From the Author.                                   | Remains of Pagan Saxondom, Part 6. By John Yonge Akerman. 4to. Lond. 1853.   |
| From the Royal Agricultural Society.               | Their Journal, Vol. 14, Part 1. No. 31. 8vo. Lond. 1853.   |
| From the Author.                                   | Sopra alcune antichità Sarde ricavate da un manoscritto del 15 secolo, Memoria del luogotenente generale Alberto della Marmora, Senatore del regno. 4to. Torino, 1853. |
| From the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. | Their 32nd Report, 1851-52. 8vo. Leeds, 1852.  |
| From the Institute of Architects.                  | The Ancient Basilica and the Early Christian Temple. By the Rev. R. Burgess. 4to. Lond. 1853.  |
| From the Author.                                   | Account of Excavations on the sites of two Roman villas at Box Moor, Herts. (From "Archæologia," Vols. 34 and 35.) By John Evans, F.S.A. Folio. Lond. 1853.            |
| From Edward Falkener, Esq.                         | Inscriptiones Græcas in itinere Asiatico collectas ab Eduardo Falkenero, Britano, Edidit Gulielmus Henzenius. 8vo. Rome, 1852.   |

- From the Author. The Assay Marks on gold and silver plate. By Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. F.S.A. (From the Archæological Journal.)
- From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Their Transactions, Vol. 1, Part 3. 8vo. Dublin, 1853.
- From Sir Woodbine Parish. A print representing the transportation of an obelisk on a raft.
- From the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Journals of the Lords. Vols. 82, 83, and 84. Sessions 1850-51-52. Folio. Lond.
- From His Majesty the King of Prussia. Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien. Abtheilung 1, Blattes 49, 80, 81, 101, 104, 111, 113, 115. Abtheilung 3, Blattes 91-172. Von R. Lepsius. Folio. Berlin.
- From R. D. Tyssen, Esq. F.S.A. A proof engraving of Easter Sepulchre, Northwold, Norfolk, drawn by G. W. Toussaint, 1853, engraved by T. Barker.
- From the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. 1. Their Transactions, Vol. 10, Part 2. 4to. Philadelphia, 1852.  
2. Proceedings, Vol. 5, No. 48. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1852.
- From the Smithsonian Institution of America. 1. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. 5. 4to. Washington, 1853.  
2. Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Regents for the year 1851. 8vo. Washington, 1852.  
3. Catalogue of Portraits of North American Indians, painted by J. M. Stanley, deposited with the Smithsonian Institution. 8vo. Washington, 1852.
- From the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States of America. The History of the Indian Tribes of the United States. By Henry Schoolcraft, LL.D. Part 3. 4to. Philadelphia, 1853.
- From the Royal Geographical Society. Address delivered 23rd May, 1853, by Sir R. I. Murchison, F.R.S. President. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Author. Appendix to the "Lecture on Colchester Castle," with a Reply to the Rev. E. L. Cutts. By the Rev. Henry Jenkins. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Author. Curiosities of Shaksperian Criticism. By J. O. Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S.
- From the Author. Amboglanna: a Paper communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by H. Glasford Potter, F.L.S. F.G.S. &c. 4to. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1853.
- From the Sussex Archæological Society. Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. 6. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Author. Chinese Numismatics. By John Williams. (From the Numismatic Chronicle. Vol. 16.) 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Author. A Plea for the Antiquity of Heraldry. By William Smith Ellis, Esq. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Author. Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Part 7. 4to. London, 1853.
- From W. Euing, Esq. Notices from the Local Records of Dysart. (A Contribution to the Maitland Club.) 4to. Glasgow, 1853.
- From the Author. An Olla Podrida; or, Scraps, Numismatic, Antiquarian, and Literary. By Richard Sainthill. Volume the Second. 8vo. London, 1853.

- From the Vienna Imperial Academy.**
1. *Sitzungsberichte der Philosophisch-Historischen Classe*, 9 Band, Jahrgang 1852. Hefts 3, 4, und 5 ; und 10 Band (1853), Hefts 1, 2, und 3. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.
  2. *Denkschriften der Philos.-Histor. Classe*, 4<sup>er</sup> Band. Folio. Vienna, 1853.
  3. *Archiv für Kunde Österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen*, 9 Band, 1<sup>ste</sup> und 2<sup>te</sup> Hälfte. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.
  4. *Fontes rerum Austriacarum*. 1. *Summa de literis missilibus Petri de Hallis*, und 2. *Das stiftungsbuch des Klosters S<sup>t</sup> Bernhard*. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.
- From the Author.**
- Sur les Fouilles de Vieux*. Par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris, 1853.
- From the Museum, Leyden.**
- Aegyptische Monumenten*, door Dr. C. Leemans. 7<sup>e</sup> Livraison, 2<sup>e</sup> Partie. Planches 80 à 97 et 115 à 118. Folio. Leyden, 1853.
- From the Photographic Society.**
- Their Journal*. Nos. 1 to 10. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society.**
- Their Transactions*. Vol. 4. Part 3. 4to Exeter, 1853.
- From the Author.**
1. *St. Lucia: Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive*. By Henry H. Breen. 8vo. London, 1844.
  2. *The Diamond Rock, and other Poems*. By Henry H. Breen. 12mo. London, 1849.
- From the Committee of the Salford Borough Royal Museum and Library.**
- Their 5th Report*. 8vo. Salford, 1853.
- From the Author.**
1. *Analyse de plusieurs produits d'Art d'une haute antiquité*. Par J. Girardin. (Extrait des *Mémoires présentés à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*.) 4to. Paris, 1846.
  2. *Analyses de plusieurs produits d'Art d'une haute antiquité*. 2<sup>e</sup> Mémoire. Par J. Girardin. (Extrait du *Précis analytique des Travaux de l'Académie de Rouen*.) 8vo. Rouen, 1852.
- From Mons. Alfred Maury.**
1. *Description historique et graphique du Louvre et des Tuileries*. Par M. le C<sup>te</sup> de Clarac. 8vo. Paris, 1853.
  2. *Annuaire de la Société Impériale des Antiquaires de France*, pour 1853. 12mo. Paris.
  3. *Questions relatives à l'Ethnologie Ancienne de la France*. Par M. Alfred Maury. 12mo. Paris, 1853.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy.**
- Coutumes Locales du Bailliage d'Amiens*. Tome deuxième. 4to. Amiens, 1853. (Repertoire analytique des textes.)
- From the Trustees of the British Museum.**
1. *Catalogue of MSS. formerly in the possession of Francis Hargrave, and now in the British Museum*. Edited by Sir H. Ellis. 4to. London, 1818.
  2. *Description of the Anglo-Gallic Coins in the British Museum*. Edited by Edward Hawkins. 4to. London, 1826.
  3. *Catalogue of Maps, Prints, Drawings, &c. in the British Museum, attached to the Library of His late Majesty George the Third*. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1829.

4. Nummi Veteres, civitatum, regum, gentium, et provinciarum Londini in museo Richardi Payne Knight asservati, ab ipso ordine geographice descripti. 4to. Londini, 1830.
  5. Catalogue of MSS. in the British Museum. New Series :
    - Vol. 1, Part 1. Arundel MSS.
    - " " 2. Burney MSS.
    - " " 3. Index to the above.
 Edited by J. Forshall. Folio. London, 1834-40.
  6. Catalogus Codicum manuseriptorum Orientalium qui in Museo Britannico asservantur.
    - Pars 1. Codices Syriaci et Carshunici. Edt. J. Forshall.
    - " 2. Codices Christiani; item Theologici, Juridici, et Historici Muhammadani, Edited by F. Madden.
    - " 3. Codices Æthiopici. Edited by F. Madden. Folio. London, 1838-47.
  7. Description of the Greek Papyri in the British Museum. Part I. Edited by J. Forshall. 4to. London, 1839.
  8. Catalogue of MS. Maps, Charts, and Plans, and Topographical Drawings in the British Museum. Edited by F. Madden. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1844.
  9. Catalogue of Additions to the MSS. in the British Museum. Edited by F. Madden. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From the Author.
- Note sur deux monnaies Ortokides et sur une monnaie des Atabeks. (Extrait de la Revue Archæologique.) By W. H. Scott. 8vo. Paris, 1853.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of the Morini.
- Bulletin Historique. 4 Livraisons. Janvier à Decembre, 1852, et Livraisons 2<sup>de</sup> Année Janvier à Juin, 1853. 8vo. Saint-Omer, 1852-53.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy.
1. Coutumes Locales du Bailliage d'Amiens. Tome 8<sup>me</sup> et dernière Série. 4to. Amiens, 1852.
  2. Introduction à l'Histoire générale de la Province de Picardie. Par D. Grenier. 2<sup>me</sup> Livraison. 4to. Amiens, 1853.
  3. Bulletin. N<sup>os</sup> 2, 3, et 4, 1852, et, N<sup>o</sup> 1. 1853. 8vo. Amiens, 1852-53.
- From Miss Weslake.
- A line engraving, by Challis, of the Chancel and Screen of St. Saviour's Church, from a painting by Miss Weslake.
- From the Editor.
- Desultory Notices of the Church and Vicarage of Long Benton, in the Diocese of Durham. By John Besley, D.C.L. Vicar. 8vo. Newcastle. 1843.
- From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
- Proceedings and Papers. Session 5. 1852-53. 8vo. Liverpool, 1853.
- From Mr. Corner, jun.
- A Print of the Surrey Arch of the Old London Bridge. Matthews delt. Corner fecit. 1853.
- From the Author.
- Catalogue of my English Library, collected and described by Henry Stevens, G.M.B., F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1853.

From T. W. King, Esq. F.S.A.      Engraved Portrait of Charles John Palmer, Esq.  
F.S.A. and of his Father, the late John Danby  
Palmer, Esq. of Great Yarmouth.

Extracts from two Minutes, entered upon the Proceedings of the Council held on Tuesday, Nov. 15th, were read to the Society by order of the President and Council. The first, announcing that the Collection of engraved Portraits belonging to the Society had been kindly arranged in alphabetical order by the Treasurer, and that it is now accessible to such Fellows of the Society as may desire to consult it for any specific purpose. The second, announcing that Mr. Lemon had submitted to the Council two Volumes of Proclamations, one of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the other of King James I. tendered by William Salt, Esq. for the acceptance of the Council. That they had been received, and the most cordial and grateful acknowledgments of the Council had been returned to Mr. Salt.

The Volumes were produced to the Society, and the Thanks of the Meeting were ordered to be added to those of the Council.

O. SMITH, Esq. presented to the Society a Proclamation of Queen Anne, dated Windsor, 18th June, 1704, "for settling and ascertaining the current rates of Foreign Coins in Her Majesties Colonies and Plantations." Thanks for this Present were also ordered to be returned.

The Headings of the several Chapters, forming the Draft of the proposed New Statutes of the Society, were read.

A Notice of Motion for the Amendment of Sect. ix. in Chapter VI. of the proposed Statutes, from THOMAS LOTT, Esq. was read, relating to the Report to be made by the Scrutators at the Anniversary Elections.

Lewis Powell, Esq. was admitted Fellow of the Society.

George Octavius Hopton, Esq. and William Boyne, Esq. having been severally balloted for, were declared duly elected Fellows.

PHILIP DE LA MOTTE, Esq. exhibited a Collection of Photographs, taken by himself, of some remarkable Irish Antiquities, namely,—1. The Bell of St. Patrick ; 2. The Miosach ; 3. The Shrine of St. Manchan ; 4. The Cross of Cong ; 5. The Hand of St. Lachtin, and the Bells of St. Senan and St. Mura ; 6. The Cathach, with a Fac-simile of St. Columb-Kill's MS. of the Psalter, with others of Alnwick Castle, &c. &c.

C. R. WELD, Esq. exhibited Sir Martin Frobisher's Arm-Chair, which had recently come into his possession by purchase. It originally formed a portion of the furniture at Altoff's Hall, near Wakefield, which, with the manor and grounds, was conferred upon Frobisher as a reward for his services in the search for a North-west Passage. This gift was made after his return, in 1578, from his third Arctic Voyage. The chair is carved with this inscription : "M. FRVBISHER, 1580," at which period Sir Martin was, according to his biographers, enjoying the repose of his newly-acquired estate in his native county.

The following Letter from EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. to the Secretary, was read :—

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ Be good enough to lay on the Table of the Society, for the inspection of the Members, the six accompanying MS. Volumes, containing an accurate account of the Researches of the late Reverend Brian Faussett. That gentleman opened about eight hundred Anglo-Saxon graves in about eight or nine parishes in Kent. The contents of each grave were minutely recorded; every object capable of preservation was carefully secured, and drawings made. These objects are preserved to this day, and form the Faussett Collection, and are all labelled with references to the volumes now on the Table. Perhaps so instructive a collection was never formed. It does not consist of rare, valuable, or beautiful objects, picked up or purchased from dealers at various times and in various places, with little or no record, or perhaps false records of the discovery; but it consists of all the objects found in all the Graves of a particular district, and consequently forms a complete Illustration of the practices of a particular people and period in the sepulture of the dead. It should be strongly impressed upon the minds of all persons who engage in similar researches, as a model by which to regulate their proceedings, that Mr. Faussett's diggings were not irregular, opening one grave here, and another there, as accident might lead, or fancy dictate, but that every grave in each cemetery was examined, *every* object carefully preserved, minutely recorded, and accurately drawn.

“ Yours, very truly,

“ EDW. HAWKINS.

“ B. M. 17 Nov. 1853.

“ J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq.”

Mr. AKERMAN then read his Report on the researches made by him, at the expense of the Society, in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Harnham Hill, in the immediate vicinity of Salisbury. During the past summer his attention was attracted by a notice in a Wiltshire paper of the finding of a boss or umbo of a shield and an iron spear-head, in a field called the “Low Field,” below Harnham Hill, looking towards Salisbury. He at once concluded that the spot was a Saxon burial-place, by its being called the “Low Field,” a designation evidently derived from the fact of the place having once been covered with hleows or tumuli. The permission of Viscount Folkestone, the landlord, and of W. Fawcett, Esq. the tenant of the field, having been obtained, Mr. Akerman proceeded to the spot on the 21st September. The labourers by his directions dug close to the place where the spear-head and boss had been found, and the discovery of a skeleton and another boss was the result. Many skeletons—upwards of sixty in number—were exhumed during the excavations, which were carried on for fifteen days consecutively, interrupted only by the weather. Many of the skeletons had relics deposited with them, as is usually the case with Anglo-Saxon interments. Two very remarkable and curious objects were discovered in addition to the personal ornaments and implements commonly found, namely, a wedding-ring and a fork of iron, with

a handle of deer's horn. Several pairs of fibulæ were found, but in ornament and shape they were different from those taken from the graves of this period in other parts of England, resembling generally those found in the Isle of Wight. The skeletons were found lying very uniformly with their heads to the west; but one or two deviated from this arrangement. The bodies were protected by large flat stones forming a coffin-like cist; but there were no traces of coffins. In immediate contact with the remains were fragments of Romano-British pottery, which were evidently not broken purposely, but had been picked up by the way-side. These shards have already been noticed both by our English and by the continental antiquaries, and have been supposed to illustrate a passage in Shakspeare (*Hamlet*, act v. scene 1). The writer was for a long time in doubt as to the propriety of this explanation; but the state of the fragments found in the Harnham graves seems to decide the question. They are all worn at the edges, and all appear to belong to the Roman or Romano-British age; at any rate, to a period prior to that of these interments. Several of the bodies were unaccompanied by that very characteristic deposit, the knife, and, in fact, by any relic whatever. He knew not to what to ascribe this fact. They may have been abstracted, since the laws of the Franks and other people of Teutonic race denounce with very heavy penalties those who shall despoil a corpse either before or after interment. Two objects of iron were discovered, which he considered implements for striking a light. Similar objects were found in the Frank graves at Selzen, near Mayence, and Scheffer, in his History of Lapland, written in the latter half of the 17th century, informs us that such of the people of that country who had not been converted to Christianity were interred with materials for procuring fire. Animal teeth had been found in the graves at Harnham, and had been pronounced by Professor Owen, to whose inspection they had been submitted, to be those of sheep, or goats, and oxen. The writer considered these remains as evidence of the funeral feasts held by the Pagan Saxons over the graves of their dead, a practice denounced in the capitularies of the Frank kings, while St. Boniface, in one of his epistles, speaks distinctly of bulls and goats as the animals immolated on such occasions. Mr. Akerman exhibited a map of a considerable extent of land in the valley of the Avon, extending from Britford, near the city, to the western extremity of the county, and including, perhaps with Harnham, many places mentioned in a grant of Cenwealh, the second Christian king of the West Saxons, to the church of Winchester. With the kind assistance of Mr. Josiah Goodwin, of Salisbury, he had been enabled to identify the chief localities mentioned in the land limits appended to the charter, which was perhaps granted in or about the year 646. This charter is important; it was probably an expiatory offering by Cenwealh on his return to the faith he had abandoned on the death of his father, and perhaps fixes the latest period of the interments at Harnham, although it must be borne in mind that Pagan practices lingered among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors for some time after their conversion.

This Report was followed by one from Dr. Thurnam, F.S.A. On the Crania of the Skeletons. In the opinion of this gentleman the ancient inhabitants of Harnham were of a humble grade, probably of the

lower rank of the Anglo-Saxon settlers and conquerors, an opinion which the relics discovered seem to confirm. A more detailed account of these researches will appear in the second portion of vol. xxxv. of the *Archæologia*.

The following Illustrations accompanied the Report :—

- 1°. A Map of the district given by Cenwealh, the Second Christian King of Wessex, to the Church at Winchester.
- 2°. View of the site of the Ancient Burial Ground under Harnham Hill looking *towards* Salisbury.
- 3°. View of the same site looking *from* Salisbury.
- 4°. Ground Plan of the Low-Field.
- 5°. Drawings of Crania.
- 6°. Drawing of a skeleton *in situ*.

The Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

The Thanks of the Society were also returned to Viscount Folkstone and to William Fawcett, Esq. for the permission and facilities given to Mr. Akerman whilst making the Excavations, and to Dr. Thurnam for his Observations on the bones there exhumed.

Thursday, November 24th, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced :

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| From W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A.             | Notes and Queries, Nos. 18 to 113, 123 to 126, and 145 to 209. 4to. London, 1850-53.   |
| From J. Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.S.A.      | Eighteen additional Fac-similes from Mr. Collier's folio Shakespeare, 1632, with MS. Emendations. 8vo. London, 1853.   |
| From the Institute of British Architects. | Remarks on the Buildings of Lille, in France, and a Description of the Collection of Drawings bequeathed to the Town by the late Mons. Wicar of the Academy of Naples, in which is a Series of Architectural Sketches attributed to Michael Angelo. By T. L. Donaldson. 4to. London, 1853. |

The Headings of the several Chapters forming the Draft of the proposed new Statutes of the Society were read as at the last Meeting. Mr. LOTT's Notice of Motion was also again read.

James James, Esq., Hugh Edmondstone Montgomerie, Esq., Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esq., Herbert Ingram, Esq., and George James John Mair, Esq., were elected Fellows.

THOMAS CHAPMAN, Esq. exhibited several specimens of flint.



Spear-heads, and Utensils, forming part of a valuable Collection of Antiquities in the possession of Mr. Samuel Anderson of Whitby. One Specimen, marked No. 1, was found in the moor in Fylingdales, near Whitby, in the vicinity of several ancient British Tumuli.

The following Extract was read from a private Letter, addressed to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. by M. FREDERIC TROYON, dated 25th October, 1853:—

“I do not think I told you of a very curious discovery, made last winter at Tornay, near Puyerne. In removing the earth from a ledge of rock, given up to be quarried, the workmen found a quantity of rough stones, on a sort of level space, twenty feet long, three feet wide, and six or seven feet in depth. These stones had been placed in a trench cut in the earth, but in such wise that the upper stones were on a level with the surface-soil. Under this sort of dry wall they found some human skeletons; on the arms of one of which were two enormous jet bracelets, measuring 31 lines in height by about 30 in diameter. With these bracelets were also found some iron tweezers, a hair-pin of iron, and a fragment of an iron circular blade. This form of tweezers and curved blade occurs in Denmark with antiquities of the Bronze period. As to the jet bracelets, the only ones I have seen were discovered in the cantons of Bâle and Berne, in Switzerland, in tumuli of the late Helvetic period, before the Roman Conquest. A similar discovery was also made in the environs of Besançon. Should you know of any such examples found in England, or elsewhere, the particulars will be very acceptable.”

A Letter from W. M. WYLIE, Esq. to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was then read, containing Remarks on the Merovingian Interments at Envermeu now under investigation by the Abbé Cochet, in pursuance of his official duties as Inspector of Historic Monuments in the Department of La Seine Inferieure; also on certain Weapons of the Franks.

Envermeu is a village situated in the Valley de l'Eaulne, three leagues from Dieppe, on the high road from that town to Neufchatel and Beauvais. The cemetery in which the remains in question were found was accidentally discovered in 1852 in cutting a cross-road from Envermeu to a neighbouring village. The Abbé Cochet intending to publish a detailed Account of his Researches when his inquiries have been completed, Mr. Wylie's Remarks are principally confined to the results of an investigation made in company with the Abbé on Sept. 29, 1853.

During the few hours' work no fewer than twelve interments were found. Occasionally, it appeared that two bodies had laid in one grave; a circumstance which Mr. Wylie had formerly observed in England at the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford; the bodies, too, as at Fairford, were interred in regular order, with the heads to the south, the prevailing pagan practice, Mr. Wylie conceives, of the Teutons in general. The regularity of position and the numerous interments, exclusive of those under immediate consideration, leads to the belief that this spot was the accustomed cemetery of a Frankish tribe for a long series of years. The bodies, from the decayed remains discovered beneath and about them, had evidently been interred in wooden coffins. The relics found with the skeletons were of no striking interest. “We had not,”

Mr. Wylie observes, "lighted upon the skeletons of the wealthy." By the hips of one skeleton were a few glass or amber studs or buttons, a bone comb, with an irregular pattern traced upon it, and three Roman coins, pierced for wearing as amulets or ornaments. One of the coins bore the head of Posthumus. With another skeleton were two bronze rings, a bracelet of beads of various kinds, and some of the curious iron implements, supposed to be keys, which are met with in Saxon, but very rarely in Merovingian graves.

"Enough," Mr. Wylie observes, "has been said to convince those to whom Anglo-Saxon remains are familiar, of the striking assimilation of the habits of the Frankish tribes, who entered Gaul on the decline of the Roman power, with those of the Saxons, who in like manner possessed themselves of Britain. As so frequently is the case with individuals of the same stock, though the relationship may be remote, and points of difference may have been created by disunion, yet the family likeness is unmistakeably evident."

The conclusion of Mr. Wylie's paper is supplemental to his Memoir already printed in the "Archæologia" (vol. xxxv. p. 48-55), "On the Angon of the Franks." In that Memoir Mr. Wylie indulged a hope "that, as we had found the weapon answering exactly to the minute description given of the Angon by Agathias, attentive observation would one day show him to have faithfully mentioned the *πελέκεις ἀμφιστόμους* as weapons of the sixth century."

Among the relics discovered in the Merovingian interments at Parfondelval, now preserved in the Museum at Neufchatel, Mr. Wylie found some battle-axes of unusual type: and among these a weapon, the sketch of which accompanied his present letter, and which he conceived to be the real *πελέχης ἀμφιστόμος*: a double axe of solid and weighty proportions, measuring eight inches and a half in the full length of its two blades. One blade vertical, shaped like a Francesca, the other smaller and of horizontal form. The whole conformation of the weapon, Mr. Wylie observes, showed it to be Frankish.

Mr. Wylie drew attention to the fact, that while the spear in Saxon graves is always deposited by the skull, and pointing upwards, it is found in the interments of the Riparian Franks, on the Rhine, at the feet, and reversed. In these cemeteries of the Salian Franks, in the Valley de l'Eaulne, the spear is deposited ordinarily after the Saxon manner, except in graves where the Francesca occurs, where the Abbé Cochet has always found the spear *reversed*, and at the feet.

Mr. Wylie also exhibited a sketch of a very rare weapon, the barbed spiculum, brought from Envermeu.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

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Thursday, December 1st, 1858.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced :

- From J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. *Storia della Letteratura Italiana del Cavaliere Abate Girolamo Tiraboschi. 8 volumes, with Index. 4to. Modena, 1787-94.*
- From the Author. *Four Chapters from the History of Alnmouth. By William Dickson, Esq. F.S.A. 4to. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1852.*
- From the Author. *The Gold Rocks of Great Britain and Ireland, and a general outline of the Gold Regions of the World; with a Treatise on the Geology of Gold. By John Calvert, of Australia. 8vo. London, 1853.*

George James John Mair, Esq. and Hugh Edmonstone Montgomerie, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

Mr. LOTT's Notice of Motion for the Amendment of Sect. ix. in Chap. VI. of the Statutes was again read.

The Society then proceeded to the Consideration of the proposed New Statutes, and, various Amendments having been adopted, a Ballot took place upon the Question, whether the same should pass, or not. Upon the Ballot having been taken, the Numbers were found to be, Ayes 101, Noes 4, whereupon the New Statutes were declared to be carried.

The Society subsequently proceeded to the election of a Director, in the room of Viscount Strangford resigned, whereupon, a Ballot having been taken, Sir Henry Ellis was declared duly elected Director of the Society, holding the office together with the amount of his present emolument.

Resolved,

That the Society desire to return their warm and cordial Thanks to SIR HENRY ELLIS for his forty years of most able and zealous co-operation in the business and superintendence of their Publications, in the confidence that he will carry the same zeal and ability to the Office of Director, and the hope that health and strength may be vouchsafed to him in that office for many years to come.

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Thursday, December 8th, 1853.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Society, since the last Meeting, were announced :

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| From the Imperial Academy,<br>Vienna. | 1. Sitzungsberichte. Philosophisch-Historische Classe Band 10, Jahrgang 1853. 4 Heft (April). 8vo. Vienna, 1853.<br>2. Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen, Zehnter Band. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.<br>3. Fontes rerum Austriacarum. Copey-Buch der Gemeinen Stat Wienn. 1454-1464. Von Dr. H. J. Zeibig. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.<br>4. Monumenta Habsburgica. Actenstücke und Briefe zur geschichte Kaiser Karl 5. Von Dr. Karl Lanz. 8vo. Vienna, 1853. |
| From the Institute of Architects.     | On the Application of Painted Glass in Architecture. By C. Winston. 4to. London, 1853.   |
| From the Author.                      | On the Sicilian and Sardinian Languages. By John Hogg, M.A. (from the Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit.) 8vo. London, 1853.  |
| From the Art-Union of London.         | Seventeenth Annual Report. 8vo. London, 1853.  |
| From the Author.                      | Collectanea Antiqua. By C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A. Vol. 3, Part 2. 8vo. London, 1853.  |

William Chapman Harnett, Esq. was admitted Fellow of the Society.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. presented to the Society an Impression which he had had taken from an engraved plate of the Signs of the Zodiac, forming a portion of the Astronomical dial of a magnificent Clock made in 1589 for Pope Sixtus the Fifth, by Isaac Habrecht, the celebrated machinist of Strasburg, in imitation of his great work, the famous Clock in the cathedral of that city. This plate, as well as the other portions of this clock, are thought to have been engraved by Virgil Solis.

ROBERT COLE, Esq. presented a Proclamation for the encouragement of Piety and Virtue, &c. dated 1st day of June, 1787, to be added to the Society's collection ; together with a MS. copy of the following Manifesto issued by the Pretender from Plombiers, 29th August, 1714 :—

**JAMES REX.**—James the Third by the Grace of God King of Great Brittain, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c. To all Kings, Princes, and Potentates, and to our Loving Subjects, Greeting—

In such extraordinary and important conjunctions, in which not only our Hereditary Right to our Crowns is soe unjustly violated, but the Interest of all Sovereign Princes of Europe is soe deeply concerned, wee could not be silent without being wanting to our selves and them.

Every body knows that the Revolution in the year 1688 ruined the English monarchy, and laid a foundation of a Republic Governm<sup>t</sup>, by devolving the Sovereign Power on the Parliam<sup>t</sup>, who assembled themselves without any authority, and voted themselves a Parliam<sup>t</sup>, and assigned a right of deposing and electing Kings, contrary to the fundamentall Laws of the Land and the most exprest solemn Oaths that Chris-

tians are capable of taking; and nobody can be ignorant how unjustly the late King, our father, of blessed memory, suffered by that unjustifiable Revolution. After the demise of his Crown, which the Prince of Orange had usurped, being then rightfully ours according to the fundamentall Laws of the Land, wee immediately claimed our right to the same by a Declaration under our Great Seale, dated at St. Germaines in October 1701, and as soon as it pleased Divine Providence to enable us to attempt the recovery thereof wee readily embraced the occasion, and it is sufficiently known that the miscarriage of that expedition could not be imputed to us.

When wee found after this a Treaty of Peace was on the point of being concluded, without any regard had to us, wee published our Protestation, dated at St. Germaines the 25<sup>th</sup> of Aprill, 1712, in the most solemn manner and most authentick our circumstances would then allow of, asserting thereby our inevitable right to our Crowns, and protesting ag<sup>t</sup> whatsoever might be stipulated in the said Treaty to our prejudice.

Tho' wee have been obliged since that time to remove from France to another place, wee have still continued to have our kingdoms in our view, to whom wee are convinced that God in his mercy will sooner or later restore us, and notwithstanding the malice and open rebellion of some, and the forced compliance of others, wee have never ceased to hope that God will in time open their eyes, and convince them not only of the notorious injustice is done to the Crowns and us, but of the dangerous consequence thereof to themselves.

It is not our interest alone wee are concerned for; our naturall and unalterable love for our people is such, that wee could not see without regret their blood and treasure lavished in the last war, in opposition to our undoubted right, soe wee cannot now with less sorrow see them exposed to be subjected to an arbitrary power, and become a prey to foreigners.

Besides that the Elector of Brunswick is one of the remotest relations wee have, and consequently one of the remotest Pretenders to our Crown after us, it is evident that nothing is more opposite to the maxims of England in all respects, than the unjust settlement<sup>t</sup> of the succession upon his family, hee being a foreigner, a powerfull prince, and absolute in his own country, where hee has never mett with the least contradiction from his subjects. He is ignorant of our laws, manners, customs, and language, and supported by a good army of his own people, besides the assistance which a neighbouring state is obliged to grant him upon demand, and many thousands of french refuged in England these 30 yeares past, who, having their dependance on him, will be ready on all occasions to stand by him.

Moreover, what can our subjects expect but endless warrs and divisions from subverting soe sacred and fundamentall a constitution, as successful and for how long time soe ever continued, the Government finding still noe rest, till it returned againe to its center, and how can they be ignorant of the pretensions of soe many other princes that are before the House of Hannover, whose right after us will be as undoubted as our own, and neither wants will nor power to assert it in their turns, to intaille a perpetuall warr on our kingdoms, with a civill warr in their own bowells, which their divisions will make unavoidable.

From all which it is plain our people can never enjoy a lasting peace or happiness till they settle the succession again in the right line, and recall us, the lawfull heir, and the only born Englishman now left of the Royall Family. This being certainly the true interest of Great Brittain, wee had reason to hope that a wise people would not have left soe unnatureable<sup>a</sup> an occasion of recalling us as they have lately had, since they could not but see, by all the steps wee have hitherto made, that wee had rather own our restoration to the good will of our people, than involve them in a warr tho' never soe just, besides they know or might have known the repeated inviolable assurance wee have given them under our hand. Yett, whensoever it shall please God to restore us, wee will make the laws of the land the rule of our government, and grant to our subjects a generall indempnity for whatsoever has been done contrary to the said laws, and all the security and satisfaction they could desire for the preservation of their religion, liberties, and properties.

Yett, contrary to our expectation, upon the death of the Princes our sister, whose good intentions for some time past towards us wee could not well doubt, and this was the reason wee then satt still, expecting the good effects there of which wee, were unfortunately prevented by her deplorable death, wee found that our people,

\* So in the M.S.

instead of takeing this favourable opportunity of restoring the honour and true interest of their country, by doeing themselves justice, have immediately proclaimed for their king a forreign prince, to our prejudice, contrary to the fundamentall laws of hereditary right which pretended acts of settlem<sup>t</sup> can never abrogate.

After this height of injustice, wee thought ourselves bound in honour and duty, and indispensably obliged by what wee owe to ourselves, to our posterity, and to our people, to endeavour to assert our right in the best manner wee could; accordingly, upon the first notice given us, we parted from our ordinary residence, in order to repaire to some part of our dominions, and there to act our selves at the head of such part of our loyall subjects as were disposed to stand by us and defend themselves from all foreign invasions, but in our passing thro' to the sea coasts wee were then not only refused succours and assistance on the account of the King of France's engagements he is under by the last treaty of peace, but wee were even denied passage, and obliged to return back to Loraine.

After meeting with such senceable disappointments from all sides, the only comfort left us is that we have done our part at least to attaine our just ends, and have nothing uppon that account to reproach ourselves with, and as our cause is just wee doubt not but God will, in his own due time, furnish us with due measures to support it, and that hee will at least touch the hearts of our subjects with a true sence of the great injury they have done us and themselves, and more than effectually to return to their duty. Wee likewise hope that all Christian Princes and Potentates who are now in peace together will reflect upon the dangerous example here given them, and that formidable effects they are threatned with from such an united force as that of England and Hannover, and that they seriously consider whether the exorbitant power that now accrues to the House of Brunswick bee consistant with the ballance of power they have been fighting for all the last warr, and therefore wee call on them for their assistance for the recovery of our Dominions, which their interest as well as their honour engages them to grant us as farr as they are able.

In the meantime, in the circumstances wee are in, wee have nothing left in our power to doe at present but to declare to the world that our right is indefeazable, soe wee resolve with the help of God never to depart but with our lives, and wee solemnly protest against all injustice that have been or shall hereafter be done to the prejudice of us, our lawfull heirs and successors, reserving and asserting by these presents under our Great Seale, all our rights, claims, and pretensions whatsoever which doe and shall remaine in their lawfull force and vigour, declaring that after this wee shall not think ourselves answerable before God or man for the pernicious consequences which this new usurpation of our Crowns may draw upon our subjects and upon all Christendom.

Given at our Court of Plombiers, the 29th of August, 1714, in the thirteenth Year of our Reign.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. communicated Tracings of Three Notaries' Marks affixed to Charters of the Abbeys of Blanklands and St. Michel, on the French coast; two of them of the 14th century.

W. J. THOMS, Esq. exhibited two Drawings by a gentleman who writes under the signature of CUTHBERT BEDE; one, in outline, of the Tomb of Bishop Hatfield, in Durham Cathedral; the other, an elaborate Drawing of the Figure of the Bishop, upon the altar part of the monument.

GEORGE STEINMAN STEINMAN, Esq. in a Letter to the Lord Braybrooke, communicated an Account of the Residence of King Charles II. at Bruges, and of his association with his brother, Henry Duke of Gloucester, in the Societies of St. George and St. Sebastian, societies of great crossbow-men and archers, which have existed in Bruges for upwards of four hundred years: extracted from the archives of that city. The first portion consisted of a list of noblemen and gentlemen in the suite of the exiled monarch. The day on which Charles took up his residence

at Bruges was the 22nd April, 1656. The house to which he first resorted was the dwelling of the Irish Viscount Tarah, situate in the street of the old Bury, but unknown at this day. On the 3rd June following he possessed himself of "that handsome accommodation," which, in the mean time, had been provided for him, and where he continued to reside, and to hold his Court, during the lengthened sojourn which he made in Bruges, viz., the first house on the right side of the High-street, proceeding from the Bury, and now the property and residence of the Chevalier Van Outryve Vydewalle. On the 7th Feb. 1657-8, his Majesty removed to Brussels; and, according to Clarendon, who, however, does not fix the day of his departure, he "never after returned to Bruges to reside there."

The books of the Society of St. George contain entries, both by Charles and his brother, binding their heirs to pay to the Society the sum of one thousand gold crowns, and three hundred gold crowns, after their decease. This Volume received an interesting addition on the 15th Sept. 1843, when Queen Victoria and the Prince Albert, accompanied by King Leopold and his late Consort, inscribed their names in it on becoming members of that ancient fraternity.

The Secretary then read a Description of the Field of the Battle of Blore Heath, by RICHARD BROOKE, Esq. F.S.A. Mr. Brooke stated that he had in two successive years, 1852 and 1853, paid an exploratory visit to this spot, situated at the distance of two miles and a half on the road from Drayton, which is in Shropshire; but the parish of Market Drayton, or Drayton in Hales, comprises parts both of Shropshire and Staffordshire, and includes Blore Heath, now no longer a heath, but completely inclosed and cultivated, although retaining its ancient name. A square pedestal, surmounted by a Cross, marks the spot on which Lord Audley is said to have fallen. The writer could not learn that any relics of the fight, except a sword, have ever been discovered on this battle-field.

Thanks for these several Communications were ordered to be returned.

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Thursday, December 15th, 1853.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced from the Donation Book :—

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| From the Chronological Institute.    | Their Transactions, Part 1. 8vo. London, 1852.  |
| From J. Walter K. Eyton, Esq. F.S.A. | Antiquities of Shropshire. By the Rev. R. W. Eyton, Rector of Ryton. Vol. 1, Part 1. 8vo. London, 1853. |
| From the Camden Society.             | 1. Promptorium Parvulorum, Vol. 2. Edited by Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A. 4to. London, 1853.                 |

2. *The Ancren Riwe*; a Treatise on the Rules and Duties of Monastic Life. Edited and translated from a semi-Saxon MS. of the 13th century, by James Morton, B.D. 4to. London, 1853.

From the Author.

1. *The Results of the Census of Great Britain in 1851*; with a description of the machinery and processes employed to obtain the returns; also an Appendix. By Edward Cheshire. 8vo. London, 1853.
2. Abstract of the above, reprinted from the "*Athenæum*." 8vo. London, 1853.

From the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

1. *Notices of the Meetings of the Members. Part 3. November, 1852–July, 1853.* 8vo. London, 1853.
2. *List of Members and Report for 1852.* 8vo. London, 1853.

Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq. and Geo. H. Vertue, Esq. were elected Fellows of the Society.

Sir HENRY ELLIS, *Director*, by the kindness of Mr. John Doubleday, exhibited a Cast from the gold Seal of Henry VIII. preserved in the Hotel Soubise at Paris, attached to the English counterpart of the celebrated Treaty made with Francis I. of France in 1527, the French counterpart of which, with the gold Seal of Francis the First appendant, is preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster. Both Seals were modelled and chased for this special Treaty only. The Seal of Henry VIII. weighs, in French weight, "deux marcs sept onces," that is, nearly two pounds. It is intended to engrave it in the Appendix to the xxxvth volume of the *Archæologia*. That of Francis the First has been already engraved, though rather inadequately, in the old edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. xiv. p. 227.

The following Letter from JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq. to Sir Henry Ellis, was then read:—

"DEAR SIR HENRY,

"In a letter received from my friend, M. Troyon of Bel Air, he incloses a tracing of a human Cranium from the ancient cemetery of that locality. This skull is of so remarkable a form, that I am induced to lay it before our Society. M. Troyon observes that it is the sole example he has met with in his researches. Crania of identical form have been frequently discovered in the ancient tombs of Peru, and are well known to the ethnologist. My correspondent remarks, that some years since some Crania of similar form were discovered in Hungary; and that Dr. Gosse of Geneva had found one or two of the same description near the mountain of the Salve. He further says, that the learned Professor Retzius of Stockholm, whom he has consulted on the subject, believes that the depression observable on the foreheads of such skulls has been produced artificially in the infancy of the individual, a practice, according to Herodotus, known to the ancient Scythians. As these discoveries are extremely rare in Europe, and as they belong to a period of invasion, M. Troyon thinks it not impossible that these



remarkable skulls may be those of Scythians, brought thither by the Burgundians, and who terminated their lives on the borders of Lake Leman.

"It is much to be desired that some information respecting the *status* of the individuals whose Crania are thus so remarkably characterised should be obtained, and I have requested M. Troyon to favour me with some further particulars, which I hope soon to lay before the Society.

"I am, dear Sir Henry,

"Very truly yours,

"S. A. 15th December, 1853.

J. Y. AKERMAN."

Mr. J. BYLES, through Admiral Smyth, V.P. exhibited a Fibula of the late Roman or Anglo-Saxon period, found at Boxmoor.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. also exhibited a Fibula of circular form, bearing the sedent figure of Rome as on the coins of the Lower Empire, with an unintelligible arrangement of letters around the figure; probably an attempt to imitate the common legend INVICTA ROMA. The device, coupled with the size of the Fibula, which measures  $2\frac{5}{16}$  inches diameter, will remind the numismatist of the large silver Medalion of Priscus Attalus, A.D. 409, preserved in the British Museum.

Sir HENRY ELLIS, in a Letter to the Viscount Mahon, President, communicated transcripts of four Letters from a subaltern Officer of the Earl of Essex's army, written in the autumn of 1642, detailing the movements of a portion of that army, in the counties of Warwick and Northampton, shortly before the battle of Edge-hill; delineating the deplorable condition under which the country must have suffered, even at that early time, wherever either of the rival Forces made their progress. The originals are preserved in the State Paper Office. They were written by a person of the name of Nehemiah Wharton, and are addressed to his then late master, Mr. George Wellingham, at the Golden Anchor, in St. Swithin's Lane, merchant. Three of these Letters were read. The fourth was postponed to the next Meeting.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, December 22nd, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced:—

From the Author.

The Prison and the School. By Edmund Edward Antrobus, F.S.A. 2nd edition. 8vo. London, 1853.

From the Author.

Remains of Pagan Saxondom. By John Yonge Akerman, F.S.A. Part 8. 4to. London, 1853.

From the Author.

Dieu et les Dieux; ou, un voyageur Chrétien devant les objets primitifs des cultes anciens, les traditions et la fable. Monographie des pierres Dieux et de leurs transformations. Par le Chevalier R. Gougenot des Mousseaux. 8vo. Paris, 1854.

- From the Author. An Essay on the Connexion between Astronomical and Geological Phenomena. By W. Devonshire Saull, F. R. Ast. and G. SS. 8vo. The Athenæum. July to December, inclusive. 4to. London, 1853.
- From the Editor. The Literary Gazette. July to December, inclusive. 4to. London, 1853.
- From the Editor. The Builder. July to December, inclusive. Folio. London, 1853.
- From the Editor. The Art Journal. July to December inclusive. 4to. London, 1853.
- From the Editor. The Gentleman's Magazine. July to December, inclusive. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Editor. Notes and Queries. November and December. 4to. London, 1853.
- From the Society of Arts. Their Journal. July to December, inclusive. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Photographic Society. Their Journal. No 1 to 13. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Publisher. The National Miscellany. No. 1 to 8. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Institute of Architects. On the application of Painted Glass in Architecture. (A Discussion.) 4to. London, 1853.
- From the Archæological Institute. Their Journal. No. 308. Lond. 1853.
- From the British Archæological Association. Their Journal. Nos. 30 and 34. 8vo. Lond. 1853.
- From Charles Bridger, Esq. A Genealogical Account of the Family of Druce of Goreing. 4to. London, 1735. (A Reprint, 1835; 50 copies only printed.)
- From l'Academie des Inscriptions de l'Institut de France. Mémoires présentés par divers Savants. Première série. Sujets divers d'Erudition. Tome 3. 4to. Paris, 1853.
- From the Editor. The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal. January. 4to. London, 1854.
- The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. 8, 9. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Het groot Natuur en Zedekundigh werelttoneel of Woordenbroek. Door Hubert Korneliszoon Poot. 3 vols. Folio. Delft, 1743-50.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy. 1. Mémoires, Tome 12. 8vo. Amiens, 1853.  
2. Bulletin. Année 1853. Nos. 2 et 3. 8vo. Amiens, 1853.  
3. Programme du Concours pour la construction du Musée Napoléon à Amiens. 8vo. Amiens, 1853.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy. Mémoires, 2<sup>e</sup> Série. 10 Volume. 20<sup>e</sup> volume de la Collection. 4to. Paris, 1853.

Mons. Prosper Merimée and the Comte Leon de Laborde were elected Foreign Members of the Society.

Richard Davis, Esq., Samuel Tymms, Esq., Sir Norton Joseph Knatchbull, Bart., the Rev. Robert Rashleigh Duke, the Rev. Octavius Friere Owen, and the Rev. George Wallace, were elected Fellows.

The following Letter from JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, to the

PRESIDENT, accompanying the Present, by William Smith, Esq. F.S.A. of an extensive Collection of Engraved English Portraits, was read :—

“ MY LORD,

“ 5, Upper Gloucester Street, Dorset Square,  
20th December, 1853.

“ It will be in the recollection of your Lordship and the Society that the Library Committee lately reported that the Collection of Engraved Portraits in the possession of the Society had been arranged, and rendered accessible for consultation by the Members. The Library Committee, at the same time, reported that this collection consisted of about 500 portraits of celebrated English persons, and that it would form the nucleus of a very important collection, if the Fellows of the Society thought proper to encourage the formation of such a collection.

“ This call was immediately responded to by the presentation, through T. W. King, Esq. York Herald, of two portraits, from private plates, one of them that of a Fellow of this Society.

“ I have now the pleasure to announce to your Lordship a further contribution of the very highest importance, a contribution which at once nearly doubles the number of our Portraits, and much more than doubles the value of the whole Collection. This donation has arisen in the following manner :—

“ The Library Committee having rendered the existing Collection available for consultation, thought proper to request William Smith, Esq. a Fellow of this Society, whose acquaintance with engravings is known throughout Europe, to inspect the Collection, and favour the Committee with his advice as to its further arrangement and preservation. Mr. Smith complied most promptly with the request, and, having given the advice which the Committee requested, immediately announced his intention to make a contribution to the Collection.

“ This Contribution he has now done me the honour to entrust to me for presentation. It consists of no less a number than 450 Engraved English Portraits. The majority are of a kind similar to those which constitute the present Collection, and contain many interesting and valuable portraits; but the donation is especially rich in one important branch of English portraiture, a branch peculiarly interesting to all Antiquaries, that of Fellows of this Society.

“ When Mr. Smith inspected our present Collection, he recommended to the Committee the propriety of directing special attention to the Collection of Portraits of Members of the Society. Acting upon his own recommendation, he has included in his gift a large number of such portraits, some all but unique, and many of them of extreme rarity, being impressions from private plates.

“ In this most interesting respect, the present donation is of the highest value. It at once raises the portraits of this class in the possession of the Society to the dignity of a Collection, far, indeed, from being complete, but so numerous, and containing so many portraits difficult to be obtained, that it may appeal with confidence to the Society for its further support.

“ Many portraits of Fellows of this Society, both from published and private plates, are still absent from our Collection. Stimulated by the example of Mr. Smith, it may be hoped that the possessors of such portraits will endeavour to secure copies of them for the Society, and

that the Members generally will give encouragement to the formation of a collection, as complete as it can be made, of all the celebrated men whose names appear upon our Roll. Whatever success may attend the proposal for forming such a Collection will mainly be attributable to Mr. Smith, whose handsome and important donation I have now the honour to announce.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"The VISCOUNT MAHON,  
"Pres. S. A."

JNO. BRUCE."

The SECRETARY communicated the following Transcript of a Letter of Louis VII. of France, which had been forwarded to him by M. LÉOPOLD DE LISLE, an honorary Member of the Society:—

"Ludovicus, Dei gratia, Francorum rex. . . Cum Joscinus de Londoniis rediret Jerosolimis, proposuit nobis quod Guillelmus de Londoniis, filius suus, et Osbertus de Colecestria, cognatus et alumpnus ejus, in terra nostra et sub dominio nostro manere volebant, quos nos gratanter suscepimus. Notum itaque fieri volumus universis presentibus et futuris quod predictos, Guillelmum videlicet et Osbertum, et heredes eorum, quandiu in terra nostra manserint, intuitu dilectionis qua Joscinum diligebamus, et bone fame quam de ipsis audivimus, ab omni tolta et tallia et exactione, exercitu et equitatione liberamus et absolvimus et quitamus. Insuper si prepositi nostri vel ministeriales nostri vel aliquis alius adversus predictos Guillelmum et Osbertum, vel adversus heredes eorum aliquid querele cujuscumque habuerint, non respondebunt neque se justiciabunt ipsi vel heredes eorum nisi ante nos vel carissimum filium nostrum Philippum, Deo annuente, in regem sublimandum, vel alios successores nostros reges Francorum. Quod ut firmum ac stabile permaneat in perpetuum, sigilli nostri auctoritate ac regii nominis karac-tere subter inscripto presentem cartam precipimus communiri. Actum publice Parisius\* anno ab Incarnatione Domini M.C.LXV. astantibus in palatio nostro quorum nomina subter annotata sunt et signa. Signum comitis Theobaudi dappiferi nostri; signum Guidonis buticularii; signum Reginaldi camerarii; signum Radulfi constabularii. Data vacante cancellaria." (Bibliothèque Imperiale, fonds latin, No. 4763, f. 123.)

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. exhibited various duplicate copies of a very complete Collection of Foreign Charters relating to the Channel Islands, which were copied from the originals by John Metivier, Esq. of Guernsey. They were accompanied by fifteen gutta percha impressions of the Seals, taken from electrotyped metallic dyes. They bear the devices of the following parties: William de Chayne, 1153; Edmund de Chaenii, 1365; Johannes de Pratellis (Preaulx), circa 1200; Thomas de Pratellis, 1276; Mace, or Masse de la Court, 1315, 1329; Philip de Albigne (D'Aubigny), 1218; Hugo de Turberville, 1270; Sire Othes de Grandsson, 1316; Henry de St. Martin, 1317; and of the Dean and Bailiffs of Guernsey and Jersey. Mr. Metivier's Collection comprises many Charters dated before the Norman Conquest, and of these he has placed duplicates in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Several of these documents are of considerable historical importance. One Charter bears, amongst the number of its

\* Sc. Parisiis.

witnesses, that of our King Edward, thus proving his presence in Normandy before William's invasion of England. Another Charter (No. 114) contains, probably, the earliest notice extant of the proceedings and constitution of the Ducal Court of Normandy. A Charter from Abbaye aux Dames, at Caen, dated 1203, is sealed with the privy signet of Prince John, who received the Channel Islands in appanage from his father, Henry the Second. Other Charters prove how private rights were established by "caquete," and how the Barons laid down "la Coutume," the only law then known. One, copied from the original formerly belonging to the Abbey of St. Helier's, in Jersey, affords an interesting example of an early conveyance of land. The expressed consent of the friends and relations of the party making the sale will be noted, as well as the *douceur* to his brother, and his own repeated affidavits, not only in Jersey, but before the Bishop and the whole of the Chapter of the Cathedral at Coutances. Mr. Williams remarked upon the prevalence of names of northern origin in these Charters.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited a pair of leathern gauntlet Gloves found behind the wainscot of an ancient House in Fore Street, Wellington, Somerset, on its being taken down in 1820. They were evidently of the time of King Charles I. On their discovery they passed into the possession of Mr. William Warren of Taunton, from whom they were purchased by Mr. Hugo.

The SECRETARY then read the remaining Letter of Nehemiah Wharton, referred to at p. 41, dated Sept. 26, 1642.

The VICE-PRESIDENT gave notice from the Chair, that the Society's Meetings were now adjourned for the Christmas recess to Thursday, Jan. 12th, 1854.

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Thursday, January 12th, 1854.

ADMIRAL SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced:—

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| From the Society of Antiquaries of Belgium. | 1. <i>Mémoires</i> . Tome 27. 4to. Bruxelles, 1853.<br>2. <i>Mémoires Couronnés et Mémoires des Savants Etrangers</i> . Tome 5, 2 <sup>e</sup> Partie et Tome 6. 1 <sup>re</sup> Partie. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1853.<br>3. <i>Bulletins</i> . Tome 20. 1 <sup>re</sup> et 2 <sup>de</sup> Parties. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1853. |
| From the Author.                            | A <i>Memoir of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, 1077-1108</i> ; with notices of the other Ecclesiastical Founders of that Church and Monastery. By the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1853.   |
| From the Author.                            | <i>Saint Anselme; Notice Biographique, Littéraire, et Philosophique</i> . Par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris. 1853.  |
| From the Author.                            | <i>Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. de Greville</i> . Par Léopold Delisle. 8vo. Vaugones, 1853.   |

From Edward Hoare, Esq. of Lithograph Representation of a Celto-Irish  
Cork. Brooch dug up in the county Galway. 8vo.

From the Editor.

The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. 10. January.

Copies of the New Statutes were announced to be ready for delivery to the Members.

The Rev. Edward Trollope and George Vertue, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

John Martin, Esq., Samuel Lucas, Esq., Thomas Mackinlay, Esq., Joseph Joseph, Esq., John Richard Walbran, Esq., Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., William George Carter, Esq., and John Marriott Devonport, Esq., were elected Fellows of the Society.

The Ballot was also taken for Bror Emil Hildebrand, Keeper of the Antiquities in the Royal Academy of Stockholm, who was thereupon elected a Foreign Member of the Society.

HERR BÖÖCKE exhibited, 1. A massive gold Ring set with an onyx in the shape of an eye, found, in 1832, by a peasant, digging in a field, at Tarvis in Illyria. 2. An Etruscan gold Ring, in the shape of two lions holding between them a scarabæus, which is engraved with the figure of a lion. It was found at Chiusi, and formerly belonged to the Princess of Canino. 3. An enamelled Ring set with a sapphire, stated to have been worn at one time by the Emperor Charles V. Herr Bööcke also exhibited a gold Cup set with rubies and sapphires formerly belonging to Anastasia, wife of Ivan Basilivich, who reigned in Russia about 1583. Round the border is a Slavonic Inscription, ANASTASI. IAKACHIKA. VELIKI. KNECINA.

Mr. FARRER exhibited some very rare and beautiful examples of Roman Glass, collected by the French Consul in the Syrian Archipelago.

HENRY SHAW, Esq. exhibited an ivory Casket of great age and considerable beauty, accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"37, Southampton Row,

"Jan. 12, 1854.

"Will you oblige me by placing before the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, this evening, the accompanying very rare and highly-beautiful ivory Casket, recently purchased in Paris, by Mr. Farrer, from the collection of Mons. Eugene Piot.

"With it you will find a description by Mons. Reinaud, the celebrated Orientalist and Member of the Institute of France, to the following effect, 'On lit sur le rebord du couvercle du Coffret une inscription Arabe en caracteres Koufiques dont voici la traduction.'

"*'Une faveur de Dieu au Serviteur de Dieu: Al-Hakem al-Mostanser-billah Commandeur des Croyants.'*

"Le Prince dont il s'agit ici est le Khalife Omniade d'Espagne qui regna à Cordove entre les années 961 et 976 de l'ère Cretienne. Quant au personnage dont le nome est placé à la suite de celui du Prince, c'est probablement le nom de l'Artiste.

"It may be remarked that the Birds and Flowers on the cover are

inclosed withi ninterlaced bands, forming trefoils and quatrefoils, forms usually supposed to be peculiar to pointed architecture.

"I am, my dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

"HENRY SHAW."

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq. exhibited, from M. Antoine Charma, a Drawing of the Ground Plan of certain ruins discovered at Vieux, in the Department of Calvados.

A Note was read from the J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., *Secretary*, stating that in the summer of the past year he had been shown some small brass Coins by a gentleman, who produced at the same time a Letter stating that they had been found, with many others, recently in the ruins of Old Panama. Mr. Akerman had inspected these Coins, and found them to consist of some of the very common Small Brass of the family of Constantine, two, however, being Greek, and of the type attributed to Panormus in Sicily. These Coins had not the appearance of having lain many centuries in the earth, and in his opinion, if really discovered as alleged, they were probably buried on the occasion of a buccaneering attack on Panama in the 17th century. He had since learned that the same opinion was entertained by the Continental antiquaries.

The SECRETARY then read some "Observations on certain Sepulchral Usages of Early Times," by WM. MICHAEL WYLIE, Esq. This paper had more particular reference to the crosses of lead inscribed with a formula of absolution, found in some of the old cemeteries attached to the ecclesiastical edifices of France, of which examples were cited from the ancient burial ground of the ruined church of Butteilles, two miles from Dieppe. Drawings of these crosses, and also an actual example communicated by the Abbé Cochet, accompanied these observations. It is believed that on two occasions only have such crosses been met with in England.

Another sepulchral usage was that of interring with the dead earthen vessels containing holy water and charcoal with incense. This usage, clearly derived from Pagan times, is first recorded by the old liturgists in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Oberlin, while asserting the frequency of the usage at a very early period, is inclined to think that it fell into disuse in the thirteenth century. History and recent researches, however, incontestably prove, that this curious rite was occasionally practised in France as late as the sixteenth century.

Mr. Wylie also referred to the ancient superstitious ceremonies practised at burials, recorded and prohibited by the early Councils and Capitularies.

Thursday, January 19th, 1854.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced:—

From the Institute of Architects. Communication from the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence. Paper on the French method of Constructing Floors. By H. H. Burnell. 4to. London, 1854.

From the Royal Irish Academy. Their Proceedings. Vol. 5. 8vo. Dublin, 1853.

From W. P. Griffith, Esq.

Pamphlet on Church Extension for the Parish of St. Pancras. By William Rivington. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1852.

The following Notice was read from the Chair:—

“The President and Council announce to the Society that they have taken into consideration the passage in the Report of the Committee of Revision respecting the Salary of the Secretary, and, having referred the same to the Finance Committee, have received from them a Report in the following words:—

“That a Secretary not merely attending at the Library in the way specified in the former Statutes, but energetically performing, with the assistance of the Clerk, the duties enumerated in the 15th Chapter of the present Statutes of the Society, and living rent free in the Apartments of the Society, such Apartments being also kept in repair by the Society, should receive a Salary of 200*l.* per annum, free from Income Tax, or any other deduction.

“Also, That under most careful financial management a clear Salary of 200*l.* per annum may at present be safely voted to such Secretary.

“Resolved, That the Recommendation of the Finance Committee, in reference to the Salary of the Secretary, be recommended to the Society for adoption.

“(Signed) MAHON, President.”

The same, in accordance with the Statutes, was ordered to be again read and balloted for at the next Meeting.

William George Carter, Esq., Samuel Joseph Mackie, Esq., and Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq. recently elected, were admitted Fellows of the Society.

The President proposed, for election into the Society, the Lord Talbot de Malahide, who, as a Peer of the Realm, was entitled to an immediate ballot; whereupon, the Ballot having been taken, Lord Talbot de Malahide was declared duly elected a Fellow.

Philip John Darell, Esq., Kenneth Robert Henderson Mackenzie, Esq., Coryndon Henry Luxmoore, Esq., and Henry Glasford Potter, Esq., were also elected Fellows; and Samuel Birch, Esq., was re-elected.

Sir HENRY ELLIS, *Director*, laid before the Society Casts in sulphur of two Seals of Richard and William de Humet, father and son, successively Constables of Normandy, in the reigns of King Stephen and King Henry II. The original of the father's Seal is preserved in the British Museum, that of the son among the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster; but both from the same identical matrix, the inscription only being altered in the impression of the son's seal. A copy of the deed to which Richard de Humet's seal is appended (in the Harleian Collection) accompanied the communication, as it corrects an error in Dugdale's Baronage, who says Richard de Humet's wife was named Matilda, whereas, from the present deed, it appears to have been Agnes.

The SECRETARY communicated the following Note “On the Ancient Cemetery of Kingsholm, Gloucester,” accompanied by a Ground Plan,



showing the site of recent discoveries of Sepulchral Remains in that locality :—

“ In the summer of the past year, hearing that sepulchral remains had been discovered at Kingsholm, I proceeded thither in the hope of obtaining some information that might be acceptable to this Society.

“ Communications on the subject of discoveries in Gloucester and its neighbourhood have already been made to this Society, by the Rev. James Douglas, author of *Nenia Britannica*, communicated to the *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 376 ; by the Rev. Thomas Mutlow, in the same volume, p. 379 ; by Mr. Samuel Lysons, in the *Arch.* vol. x. p. 131 ; and by the same author, *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 112.

“ Fosbrooke, in the collection printed by him, but originally made by Bigland, says (p. 13), “ It is too plain that Kingsholm, the Roman place of sepulture, continued to be such in the Civil Wars, for the workmen found a body in boots, spurs, and buff coat with buttons.” This he states on the authority of W. Hooper, Esq. of Ross. Against the authenticity of this report we may observe that the body of a Cavalier would scarcely have been buried so entirely clothed. That the bodies of many men were interred here at that period may readily be credited by any one who reads the account of the defence made by Massey against the King’s troops in the year 1643. On the other hand I may mention, that among the skeletons discovered recently at Kingsholm, is one, the cranium of which has been submitted to the inspection of Professor Owen, who is decidedly of opinion that it is of an age much later than many others which may be presumed to be of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon period.

“ The observations I was enabled to make tend to prove that nearly the whole area of Kingsholm was once a vast Cemetery, and that, too, long before the Saxon possession of the neighbourhood. There were abundant proofs that in the interments the different rites of cremation and of inhumation had been observed, and that these were evidently of the Roman period ; but a labourer pointed out to me a spot, called the “ Gravel Pits,” where some remains of a decidedly Anglo-Saxon character were discovered.

“ The ground plan now exhibited shews, so far at least as the excavations have taken place, the extent of the interments ; for this I am indebted to Mr. Jacques, surveyor, of Worcester-street, Gloucester.

“ It would be tedious to review the speculations that have been indulged in by various writers as to the name of Gloucester, or to cite the fables of the early chroniclers. I do not attempt to trace the derivation of the name of this city, although, rejecting the accounts of those who would deduce it from Glorus, a British Prince, there appears to be really some reason for our supposing that the name of Claudiocastra has, in some way, been Saxonised into Gleāwcestre, and that, in fact, this site became a place of importance on the subjugation of the Britons by the General of Claudius. Of one thing we appear to be certified, that it was occupied by a large population, if not immediately, certainly not long after this period.

“ Kingsholm is a suburb on the north of, and immediately adjoining the city. The earliest mention of it appears to be as *Kingsholm*. At a later period we find it mentioned as *Kingshome*, the consonant

l being suppressed; and this I cannot help thinking has paved the way for a very grave error, and created the story—repeated by antiquaries and topographers—that the site was once occupied by a palace of the Anglo-Saxon kings. That such was not really the case may be judged from the fact, that the ground everywhere is literally crammed with the mortal remains of an earlier population; and, as it is well attested that the Anglo-Saxons did not disdain to adopt the burial-grounds of the Romano-British population, there appears but slight foundation for the belief that Kingsholm was at any time the site of a royal palace. The designation of this district would, however, furnish a subject for antiquarian investigation; and, if conjecture were allowed, we might suppose that, as the forces of Canute and of Edmund Ironside lay here at the time of the contemplated single combat spoken of in the *Chronicles*, the place called Kingsholm, then a river island, as its name clearly signifies, was occupied by the army or the staff of one of those monarchs. This conjecture will appear to some not improbable, when it is remembered that to single combats of this description the Danes gave the name of ‘Holmgang.’

“Among the remains discovered at Kingsholm are numerous coins, ranging from the times of the earliest emperors down to the abandonment of Britain by the Romans; but the most remarkable are several in middle-brass, bearing an attempt to represent the head of Claudius—reverse, a figure bearing a spear and shield, an imitation of the most palpable kind of the very common second-brass of this emperor. They have some resemblance to the coins of Claudius struck in the Spanish colonies, and they would, at a glance, be pronounced of colonial fabric by any practised numismatist. Mr. Lysons has already engraved two of them in the *Archæologia*, and there are several preserved in the collection of the British Museum, which are said to have been found in Gloucester and its neighbourhood. I have known of their discovery in other parts of the county; and I think it can scarcely be doubted that these rude coins are in reality the money of the Roman colony, founded, as is believed, at Gloucester soon after the final subjugation of Britain by Claudius.

J. Y. AKERMAN.”

E. Foss, Esq. F.S.A. then read a Paper “On the Relationship between Richard Fitz-James, Bishop of London, and Lord Chief Justice Sir John Fitz-James.”

After adverting to the too common practice of biographers and genealogists to follow the statements of the first writer, and the evils resulting from it in reference to persons of rank and position, he considered that the Society would be interested in correcting an error which had universally prevailed with respect to two individuals,—one eminent on the episcopal, and the other on the judicial, bench, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Every writer—Fuller, Anthony Wood, Hutchins, and others—having stated that the Bishop was younger brother of the Chief Justice, Mr. Foss was led to doubt the assertion, by observing that if it were true, looking at the period of the Bishop’s entry at Oxford, the dates of his successive advancements to the sees of Rochester, Chichester, and London, and the time of his death in 1522 “in a good old age,” as

Anthony Wood says, Sir John Fitz-James, his supposed elder brother, must have been at least 78 or 79 when he was first made a judge, and 82 or 83 when he was advanced to the chief justiceship, and 95 or 96 when he resigned that place—improbabilities sufficient to induce further investigation.

Mr. Foss proceeded, by reference to a variety of wills of the family and of documents in the British Museum, to prove that the Chief Justice, instead of being the elder brother, was the nephew of the Bishop—the son of the Bishop's eldest brother; thus removing the apparent difficulties in regard to his age in the different steps of his legal career.

Thursday, January 26th, 1854.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The following Present to the Library was announced :—

From the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Their Journal. Vol. 14, Part 2. 8vo. London, 1853.

The Recommendation of the Council as to the proposed increase of Salary to the Secretary was again read from the Chair; when, the ballot being taken, the Recommendation received the assent of the Meeting.

The **PRESIDENT** then announced that, the usual period for auditing the Society's accounts having arrived, he had nominated

The Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville,  
Richard Ford, Esq.  
Robert Porrett, Esq. and  
John Henry Parker, Esq.

to be Auditors of the Accounts of the Society for the past year.

Richard Davis, Esq., Kenneth Robert Henderson Mackenzie, Esq., Philip John Darell, Esq., Thomas Mackinlay, Esq., Coryndon Henry Luxmoore, Esq., John Martin, Esq., and James James, Esq., were severally admitted Fellows.

Dr. **DIAMOND** presented four Photographs: two from a cranium presumed to be Celtic, found in a tumulus in Dorsetshire; one of a sculptured bas-relief representing the heads of a satyr and a fawn, formerly exhibited to the Society by Mr. Walmsley; and one of the Cavalier's glove, recently exhibited by the Rev. Thomas Hugo.

**WILLIAM SELLS**, Esq. of Guildford, exhibited, through Sir Henry Ellis, three sketches of an Idol Figure, of Mexican appearance, the material quartz, found some years ago, in a mountain stream or gully of the Rio Minho, Clarendon Mountains, Jamaica.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq. *Secretary*, laid before the Society the two following original papers of the period of the Civil War. One a Letter from the Parliamentary Colonel, Bethell, in 1649, giving an account of the boldness of the pirates who at that time infested the coast of Yorkshire: the other an Order, signed by Major-General Lambert, for certain persons to be allowed to treat and contract for the purchase of lands that had belonged to the then late King, situated in the several counties of Derby, Bedford, Surrey, and Yorkshire.

Sir,

I.

I received yours of the 30<sup>th</sup> October. By the last, I am glad to hear of the continued success of our forces in Ireland. There hath been very much spoyl committed this weeke by pirats upon these coasts; divers taken within view: some running for shelter close under the Castle,—so that we were forced to preserve them with our guns. Wee sent out a vessel with muskittars; but there were so many of them, that they could not deale with them. There was one ship taken belonging to this towne, by one Denton, a pirate, formerly belonging to Sir Hu. Chomley. It were well that some better cours were taken to preserve trading by sea. There are great store of ships at present in this harbour, and dare not stir without a strong convoy. I hope you will hasten (what you may) our 14 days' pay. I shall not need to trouble you with what I writt before, only to subscribe myself,

Sir,

Your true friend to serve you,

HU. BTHELL.

Scarborough, the 8<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>ber</sup> 1649.

Captain Baynes.

II.

It is ordered by his Excellency the Lord General's Councill of Officers, that Captain Baynes, Maior Sanderson, Captaine Goodricke, and Capt. Shepperson, attorneys for the Northern Brigade, and other supernumerarie original creditors, have hereby liberty and directions to treat and contract with the Contractors of Parliamt for sale of the late King's lands,—for the Manor of Wirksworth, in the county of Derby; the Manor of Steppingley, in the county of Bedford; the Parsonage and Rectory of Wimbleton, in the county of Surrey; and the Manor of Rosdale, in the county of Yorke: and that they, the said Attorneys, and Captaine Richardson, and Captaine Ferrer may, ether jointly or severally, desire perticulers, and contract for all or any percell or perticuler Maner or Rectorye above mentioned, as they the said attorneys shall agree amongst themselves, what and for how much each of them shall contract. Dated this 27<sup>th</sup>. March, 1650.

J. LAMBERT.

The Conclusion of DR. LUKIS's Remarks on the Primæval Monuments of Britain, France, and the Channel Islands, was then read; the former portion having been read by Dr. Lukis himself to the Society in the Spring of the past year.

At the end of the Meeting W. DURRANT COOPER, Esq. called the attention of the Society to the closing of the City Churchyards, by which the Sepulchral Memorials of many generations would be dislocated, and probably destroyed or lost.

At the suggestion of the President, Mr. Cooper's Remarks were directed to be communicated to the Executive Committee, with the request that they would take into their consideration the best means of averting the possible destruction of these monumental records.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1854.

No. 39.

Thursday, February 2nd, 1854.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Donations to the Library since the last Meeting were announced :

From the Author.	Railway Loans. A Pamphlet. By Charles Hill, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1854.
From the Publisher.	Sacred Annals. The Gentile Nations. By George Smith, F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1853.
From the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.	1. Memoirs. New Series. Vol. 5, Part 1. 4to. Cambridge and Boston, 1853. 2. Plan, exhibiting the ravages of the Tornado of August 22nd, 1851. By H. L. Eustis. 1853.
From the Author.	Liverpool as it was during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. 1775 to 1800. By Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1853.
From the Institute of British Architects.	Continuation of Discussion on the French Method of constructing Iron Floors. 4to. London, 1854.
From the Author.	Account of the state of the Ecclesiastical Courts of Record ; with Proposals for their complete Reformation. By William Downing Bruce, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1854.

Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq., George Alfred Carthew, Esq., John Tattersall Auckland, Esq., and the Rev. Thomas King, having been severally balloted for, were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society. Samuel Birch, Esq. was re-admitted a Fellow.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. presented to the Society a Proclamation issued in the 14th James I. stating that upon Saturday, July 9th, 1614, a fire had happened in the town of Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire, which within the space of two hours had consumed fifty-four dwelling-houses, beside other damage, altogether amounting to the value of 8000*l*.; and authorising a subscription for the sufferers. This Proclamation, dated 11th July, also stated that within the preceding twenty years two other fires had happened at Stratford ; the loss

sustained on the occasion of which had been estimated to amount to 20,000*l.* or more.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited several examples of Medieval Knives, with an Iron Axe-head found in the Thames near Fleet Ditch, in the month of December last.

Captain BENJ. WILLIAMS exhibited a bronze Dart or Spear-head, with two Roman Coins in large brass, one of Trajan, the other of Hadrian; found about three feet beneath the surface in a damp piece of land in the parish of Cote, near Bampton, Oxon.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE exhibited two Drawings, taken by himself, of some remains of mural painting lately discovered in the north aisle of Ranceby Church, near Sleaford in Lincolnshire, whilst undergoing repair. The subject (bounded by a red band or border) was of considerable size when entire; namely, twenty feet in length by five feet and a half in breadth; but only a portion of its eastern extremity when discovered remained perfect. It represents the figure of a Saint holding an object in his hand, apparently a bell, which would identify the figure as that of Saint Anthony. Before this figure an animal appears resembling a panther. Only small portions of paint, here and there, were elsewhere discovered, but not sufficient to indicate what might have been originally the general subject. The back-ground was studded with red stars, from their perfect uniformity supposed to have been produced by a stamp. Mr. Trollope assigned the year 1320 as the date of the wall upon which the painting was found.

Mr. F. BÜCKE exhibited the following objects of ancient Art; viz.—

1. A Die for the reverse of a Coin of Berenice Queen of Ptolemy, bearing the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ, surrounding a cornucopia.

2. Three leaden sling-bullets; one reading ΝΙΚΗ ΑΘΗΝΙΣ; a second, on one side CAESAR, rev. L.II. supposed for *Legio Secunda*; the third inscribed ΙΜΙΑΟΥ, bearing the representation of a thunderbolt.

3. A Greek Comb of triangular form, carved in bone, found at Pompeii.

4. A Roman Comb, found near Coblenz: one side representing Venus in a Car drawn by two Lions, preceded by Cupid and Apollo, and followed by torch-bearers; the other exhibiting a representation of the Graces.

5. An early English Comb of large size, found in Wales, carved in ivory, representing two armed men engaged in combat, whilst a third is winding a horn. This subject is surrounded by a border of interlaced work, and an inscription not sufficiently intelligible for interpretation.

Mr. BÜCKE also exhibited a Brooch or Fibula studded with garnets and vitrified pastes, found at Cologne; together with a steel Seal, bearing the Arms of Cosmo de' Medici.

HENRY SHAW, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Drawing (half the size of the original) of a very curious Comb of ivory, set with precious stones, now

preserved in the Treasury of the Cathedral of Sens in France, where a portion of the vestments of Thomas à Becket, who resided at Sens for some time, between his flight from this country in 1154 and his return in 1170, are also preserved. On a semicircular plate of silver gilt attached to this comb is the inscription PECTEN SC. LVPI. Saint Lupus was the eighteenth Archbishop of Sens, and died in the year 628.

The Secretary then read the first portion of a Communication from SIR HENRY ELLIS, *Director*, addressed to the President, "On the early history of Lords Lieutenants of Counties, as succeeding the old Commission of Array;" introductory to two sets of instructions granted to the same nobleman (Francis Earl of Bedford), first in the reign of King Philip and Queen Mary, and secondly by Queen Elizabeth in 1574, showing a gradual and sensible improvement in the details of the lieutenancies as carried out by order of the latter Queen.

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Thursday, February 9th, 1854.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society a Portrait in oil of Ralph Thoresby, Esq. F.R.S. the *Historian* of Leeds.

Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq. and the Rev. Thomas King were admitted Fellows of the Society.

EDWARD PRETTY, Esq. exhibited by the hands of the Secretary several very beautiful and accurate Drawings of Objects of the Anglo-Saxon period, discovered by labourers engaged in repairing and widening the road on the line of the Watling-street near Rugby, about thirty years since. These remains, as delineated by Mr. Pretty, comprised umbos of shields, spear-heads, beads, and various objects of personal use and ornament usually found in our Anglo-Saxon cemeteries.

The Secretary communicated the following Transcript of a Letter from Anne Countess of Pembroke, dated from Skipton Castle, Sept. 10th, 1659, addressed to Capt. Adam Baynes. The writer it appears had excited the jealousy of her neighbours by making some additions to, or reparations of her Castle at Skipton, and was anxious to show that these works were simply for convenience, and not to be regarded as a hostile demonstration in favour of the monarchy:

"Sr,

"I have bin informd, as well by yo<sup>r</sup> kinsman Mr. Richard Clapham, as by other hands, howe much I have bin obliged to you for yo<sup>r</sup> readines to afford mee all freindly offices and respects in any of my businesses, wherein I have had justice and right on my side, w<sup>ch</sup> I shall ever thankfully acknowledge to you.

"Itt is y<sup>e</sup> vindication of my just rights that hath created mee

(unjustly) some enemyes in theis parts, who not beinge able to compasse their ends in a legall manner seeke to doe itt by way of revenge, in endeavouringe to have my Castle of Skipton pulld downe and demolisht, and to that end I am informd have beene procuringe hands to a peticon ag<sup>st</sup> itt.

"I hope itt cannot, by any honest or good men, bee objected to mee, as a crime, in makinge my owne House, at my owne charge, an habitable place, w<sup>ch</sup> before, I assure you, S<sup>r</sup>, itt was not, nor sufficient to contayne my selfe and my ffamly with ordinary accomodac'on.

"This, S<sup>r</sup>, is my condicon, and I doubt not but I may have the favor and assistance of all good men to p'serve mee from violence, and the continuance of yo<sup>r</sup> as opportunitie shall bee offered, w<sup>ch</sup> will more and more oblige me to bee, \* S<sup>r</sup>,

"Your assured thankfull Frind,

"Skipton Castell,  
this 10: of September, 1659."

"ANNE PEMBROOKE.

"I assure you, S<sup>r</sup>, th: addition I have made in this Castle is only a sleight superstructure upon some p<sup>t</sup>. of the old wall, not above two foote thicknes, and noe way considerable att all for strength, as hath bin adjudged by such as have skill and knowledge in matters of this nature. I beseech you, S<sup>r</sup>, present this inclosed L're from mee to my L<sup>d</sup> Lambert.

(Address)

"To my esteemed friend Captain  
Addam Baynes at London,  
d'd this."

The conclusion of Sir Henry Ellis's Communication on the origin of Lords Lieutenants of Counties was then read. This portion contained a transcript of the Instructions furnished to the Earl of Bedford in the year 1574. The cause which induced Queen Elizabeth to issue them is represented in the first instance to have been occasioned by "the doubtful proceedings of the French, many manner of waies, to the annoyance and danger of the realm;" but the reason really was "the great preparations which the King of Spain was making by sea to send into the Low Countries, in going to which his fleet had to pass through the British Sea." This communication has been since printed entire in the *Archæologia*.

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Thursday, February 16th, 1854.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced :

From the Author.

The Form of Solemnization of Matrimony  
illustrated. By Samuel Wix, M.A. F.R.S.  
16mo. London, 1854.

From the Rev. John Lindsay,  
F.S.A.

The History and Traditions of the land of the  
Lindsays. By Andrew Jervise. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1853.

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\* From the close of this sentence, the remainder is in the Countess's own hand.



From William Dickson, Esq. The Pipe Roll for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd years of Edward I. for the county of Northumberland. Edited by William Dickson, F.S.A. 4to. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1854.

From the Institute of British Architects. Second Continuation of Discussion on the French method of constructing Iron Floors. 4to. London, 1854.

A Communication from the Council was then read from the Chair ; viz. :—

“At a Meeting of the Council held on Tuesday the 14th of February, the President in the Chair, it was resolved that the following Communication be made to the Society :—

“The President and Council have come to the conclusion that it will be expedient to discontinue the Annual Dinner on St. George’s Day. They find that the annual attendance has of late years become extremely small; they find that, in a Society of, exceeding at the lowest, four hundred Members, the numbers attending the dinner, exclusive of the Centenary in 1851, have been only 21 in 1849, 21 in 1850, 26 in 1852, and 27 in 1853. If from these numbers be deducted the Officers of the Society, who may have felt it as their duty to be present at the dinners whenever they found it practicable, it will be plain how very few members appear of late years to have attended without some real obligation, or altogether from free choice.

“It seems scarcely desirable to continue the Annual Dinner with such scanty numbers; and a further objection to it lies in the new statutes, which provides that motions, for which no other day is specially fixed, shall come on at the Anniversary; so that in some cases the business of the morning might run close upon, or even exceed the hour of the evening entertainment.

“The President and Council will, however, reserve to their future consideration whether a less frequent celebration, as a Triennial or Quinquennial Dinner, or an entertainment on some special occasion and with some special object, might not be conducive to the interests of the Society, and to the wishes of the Fellows.”

John Fenwick, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was admitted Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory testimonial of Jared Sparks, Esq. late President of Cambridge University, in the United States, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, the ballot was taken, whereupon he was declared duly elected an Honorary Member.

The ballot was also taken for Charles Parker, Esq. who was elected Fellow.

Dr. DIAMOND presented to the Society a photograph of the medieval Comb recently exhibited by Mr. Böckle; his first contribution as Honorary Photographer to the Society.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. presented four Drawings representing some curious carvings on bench ends in the Church of South Brent, co. Somerset.

Mr. W. W. WHEATLEY exhibited several Drawings in water-colour, executed by himself, of Churches and objects of Antiquity in Somersetshire and parts of Wiltshire; including the Fonts of the under-mentioned Churches:—1. North Bradley, Wilts; 2. Melbury Bubb, Dorset; 3. Queen Camel, Somerset; 4. Broadway, Somerset; 5. Isle Abbot's, Somerset; 6. East Brent, Somerset; 7. Tickenham, Somerset.

THOMAS CHAPMAN, Esq. communicated an Account, by Mr. SAMUEL ANDERSON of Whitby, of the Opening of an ancient British Barrow, known as Swarthoue. This Barrow stands on a lofty ridge of land, four miles from Whitby, and eighty yards from the high road leading from that place to Guisborough. It is the centre one of three Barrows having a direction W.N.W. and E.S.E., and is the largest of the ancient British Tumuli in its immediate vicinity. There has been at one time a line of large stones pointing from one Barrow to the other, but only two of these now remain. On these are several markings, corresponding with those on a stone found within the Barrow. The circumference of Swarthoue is 280 feet at its base. An opening was commenced on the N.W. side, removing a section to the centre, and going down to the surface of the ground on which it is based; the cutting was then continued in a westerly direction, and, after reaching the surface again, traces of an interment were discovered, with an urn of the usual character. A further search led to the discovery of two spear-heads of flint, and two ornaments of jet; one of them a ring punctured with two holes as if for suspension, the other with one hole only. On the N.W. side were discovered traces of dark matter, apparently the decomposed remains of a human body which had been buried entire. Further excavations were proceeded with to the south, and to the eastward, when a stone flag was found to cover a vault measuring internally three feet by two feet, and about sixteen inches deep, the sides being formed of two stones each, and the ends of one only. Within this Cist or Coffin nothing was discovered save a little charcoal and some dark decomposed matter. A little further a portion of a bone Pin, and a small Urn embedded in charcoal, and calcined bones, were found. This Barrow had been laid slightly concave, or "dished" at the top. It had three walls running across it from north to south, about five feet in length and three feet apart, four feet in height and about two feet thick, many of the stones being so large that they were as much as two strong men could lift. The only object of importance found within these walls was a marked or carved stone of a character similar to that already mentioned.

The Secretary then read the first portion of the following Letter, addressed to him by Henry Hegart Breen, Esq., F.S.A. containing—

*"An Account of the Caribs or Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles."*

"SIR,

"A residence of several years in the West Indies having enabled me to collect some information relative to the aboriginal inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles, I have much pleasure in sending it to you, in the hope that it may be acceptable to the Society of Antiquaries.

"The Caribs were a race of savages who inhabited the group of islands called the Lesser Antilles, at the period of their discovery by Columbus. The origin of this people is involved in great obscurity. They are regarded by some writers as the aboriginal inhabitants of these islands. By others they are supposed to be descended from one of the continental nations, who are said to have made war upon the islanders, and to have extirpated the whole of the males, reserving the females as their wives. The traces found among them of certain customs prevalent on the continent, and the diversity of language of the males and females, have been referred to in confirmation of this hypothesis.

"The Caribs were of a middle stature, well-proportioned and muscular. Their features exhibited great regularity. Their countenances, when excited, was highly expressive; but, in a state of repose, it bore the impress of deep melancholy. They were remarkable for their agility and strength, and for their expertness in swimming and in the use of the bow. They generally lived to a great age. Grey hairs and wrinkles were unknown among them; deformity and baldness, of rare occurrence. Their hair, instead of being woolly, like that of the Africans, was black and glossy, falling in graceful ringlets over the shoulders. Red or fair hair was an object of horror to them. Their skin was of an olive colour, like that of the American Indians; and they improved or heightened it by the use of *arnatto*, with which they painted their bodies. They sometimes added a few black stripes, by way of ornament. For the rest, they wore neither clothes nor covering of any kind whatsoever.

"Their ideas of beauty were rather singular. Some mothers, in order to improve the appearance of their children, contrived to flatten the forehead and nose, by continually pressing them back with the hand; but, in most cases, mother Nature asserted her sway, and, as the children grew up, these marks of beauty gradually disappeared. Some of the males inflicted deep incisions or scars on their cheeks, and wore curled moustaches, '*à la vieille France*.' They had their ears, under-lips, and noses pierced. They wore hooks in their ears, pins in their lips, and in their noses the feathers of the parrot, ornamented with bits of brass. They also wore a number of long necklaces, made of the teeth of agoutis, cats, or leopards, and strung together with cotton thread; and suspended from these, a whistle, manufactured from the bones of their enemies. But the ornaments which they prized most were certain plates of gold, called '*caracoles*,' which they valued chiefly as being incapable of rust. These plates were imported from the mainland, and were in such estimation, that none but the chiefs and their children were allowed to wear them. Large bracelets of glass beads, and garters of the same material, completed the costume of the males. The ornaments of the females differed but little from those of the other sex. On attaining the age of puberty, they wore a sort of buskin, made of cotton, on the small part of the leg. Their head-gear was adorned with large combs, and their bracelets were attached to the wrist, instead of the shoulder, as in the case of the males. Their necklaces were made of stones and glass beads, of every colour. On occasions of festivity and public rejoicing, they wore, round the waist, an apron or girdle of plaited cotton cloth, which was studded with beads and little bells, to make a noise in dancing.

"They lived in villages, consisting of several cabins, which were constructed of poles, fixed circularly in the ground, drawn to a point at the top, and covered with the leaves of the palm-tree. In the centre of each village stood the 'karbet,' or meeting-house, an edifice of superior structure and dimensions to the rest. There they met on all public emergencies, and there they occasionally took their meals in common. It has been asserted that the women were excluded from the meeting-houses, but I find proof of the contrary in the fact, recorded by several respectable writers, that the aged women were permitted to harangue the people at these meetings, inciting them to military enterprise by the recitation of their past achievements. Their arts and manufactures, though of a very limited range, displayed much address and ingenuity. The cotton-tree, a native of the islands, supplied them with a material which they turned to various uses, but chiefly in weaving hammocks and beds. They were skilled in making vessels of clay for domestic purposes, and their baskets, composed of the fibres of the palmetto leaves, are admired to this day for the neatness of their workmanship. But, in nothing did they excel so much as in the construction of their bows and arrows, and their *pirogues*, or canoes. With their stone hatchets they managed to scoop the solid wood into a canoe, imparting to it a remarkable degree of lightness and elegance; and with implements equally rude they gave to their bows and arrows a polish and perfection unattainable by modern art.

"The extreme simplicity of their manners and their total disregard of superfluities, enabled them to live together on a principle of perfect equality. They ate and drank to satisfy the cravings of nature, and gave themselves up to labour or repose, as the wants of the moment suggested. Their food consisted of the fruits of the forest; maize, cassava, and yams, the product of their gardens; the fish, which the rivers and sea-coasts supplied in the greatest variety; the lizards, agoutis, and mountain-crabs, with which the woods abounded; and the wild-fowl that visited the islands at certain seasons. From religious, or, I should rather say, superstitious motives, they abstained from the use of the peccary or Mexican hog, the manati or sea-cow, and the turtle.

"In almost every account that I have seen of the Caribs, they are represented as cannibals; but, I believe, there is no warrant for such an assertion. This and other exaggerated statements may be traced to their enemies in the larger islands, who were interested in misrepresenting their character and habits; or to the systematic mis-statements of the early writers on West Indian history, whose object it was to palliate, as much as possible, the horrors committed by the whites against that ill-fated people. I must say for myself, that I have never seen a single instance of well-authenticated cannibalism brought forward against them. The heads and bones of white men were found in their huts, and they were supposed to have devoured the flesh. But it is well known that they converted the teeth and bones of their enemies into ornaments for the person; and this, of itself, would account for the circumstance, without resorting to the imputation of cannibalism. Indeed, it requires no small share of credulity to believe that a race of people, who were withheld by scrupulosity from the use of such a delicacy as turtle, could muster stomach enough to feast on human flesh!

Du Tertre, an eye-witness, describes them as of a naturally mild and inoffensive disposition, compassionate for the sufferings of the whites, and cruel only towards their implacable enemies. 'They are,' he adds, 'of all nations the most sociable and contented, and the least subject to diseases of any kind. They are intelligent and shrewd, considering their want of enlightenment; and, if more ignorant than the whites, they are less addicted to vice.' Their bravery and contempt of death were proverbial; and their veneration for the dead was carried to such a degree of enthusiasm, that they are known to have exposed themselves to every sort of danger, sooner than abandon their slain on the field of battle.

"But of all the unfounded notions that have obtained respecting the Caribs, the most absurd is that which represents them as strangers to the influence of love. Rochefort was the first that gave currency to this opinion, and every author, since his time, has adopted it without inquiry. Nothing, however, can be more ridiculous than such an idea. How, indeed, was it possible for a people, situated as were the Caribs, to be insensible to love? The climate, the state of nature in which they lived, their robust and muscular frame, their habitual melancholy—everything must have predisposed them for such a passion. It is certain that they permitted a plurality of wives; some had as many as five or six; and it may be safely affirmed that this custom must have arisen from their natural propensity for voluptuous indulgences. True, they treated their women with a degree of severity amounting, in some cases, to cruelty; but severity and insensibility are two distinct things. Insensibility would have excluded all idea of jealousy; and yet we know that they were greatly under the influence of the latter sentiment. Before the arrival of the Europeans the crime of adultery was unknown among them, and alike unknown was its concomitant, jealousy: but their intercourse with the whites soon brought both into fashion; and the severity shewn to the women, on the slightest suspicion of infidelity, is the best proof that, as a nation, they were no strangers to the influence of love. The probability is, that their want of courtesy to the sex has been mistaken for insensibility. If so, nothing could be more preposterous. Cordial unaffected courtesy to woman is a characteristic of the highest state of civilization. It is not to be met with, every day, even in countries that pride themselves on their social advancement. How unreasonable then to expect to find it in a nation of barbarians; and how unjust to pronounce its absence an indication of insensibility to Nature's first and deepest instinct!

"On the Carib women devolved the whole of their domestic and agricultural operations. Their principal occupation, out of doors, was the cultivation of their gardens, with which the men never interfered, deeming it beneath their dignity to stoop to such drudgery. Within doors, their time, when unemployed in painting or adorning their persons, was devoted to the manufacture of cotton hammocks and other household utensils. The women ground the maize, prepared the cassava, and gathered in the cotton; while their attention to the sick made them familiar with the properties and use of various plants, by means of which they often performed the most astonishing cures.

"The chief occupations of the males were fishing and the chase. When

not engaged in these pursuits, they were to be found indulging their natural turn for reverie, either on the summit of some jutting rock, or by the banks of some purling stream, dreaming away the vacant hours in contemplative musings on surrounding objects. They were unacquainted with the use of iron; sharp stones and wooden spades being their sole implements of agriculture. Of coined money they had no conception, although it would appear they had some notion of the value of gold, as they were in the habit of adorning their persons with bits of that metal. They possessed no laws, no civil organization, no police to regulate their internal affairs. Their proficiency in nautical science was confined to the managing of canoes and *pirogues*, and their skill in the art of war went no further than the expert use of their clubs and poisoned arrows.

"The Caribs acknowledged no authority nor distinction but that of their captains. These were chosen from amongst such as had distinguished themselves against the enemy; and they assumed the chief command in their warlike excursions, their councils, and deliberations. Whenever they were about to engage in a war, the captain convened them at the *karbet*, where, after indulging in their accustomed revelry, some aged woman stood forward, and incited them to battle and revenge by recalling the memory of their past exploits. The captain also harangued them, in his turn; and they then separated, having fixed the time and place for their rendezvous. Their natural enemies were the Arawaaks, a race of Indians who occupied the larger Antilles (Hayti, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto-Rico), and with whom they were continually engaged in the fiercest warfare. As soon as the war was over, there was an end of the captain's authority. In all other circumstances, they recognised neither superiority nor servitude, and exercised no rights but those which nature had conferred on all alike. If they occasionally piqued themselves on points of honour, they only did so in imitation of the whites, whom they observed to show respect and consideration to persons in authority; but, after all, there was no point of honour which they were not ready to give up for a knife, a piece of crystal, or a glass of burn-belly.\*

"The inauguration of their sons, as captains or warriors, was attended with peculiar solemnity. Some time before, the young candidate procured a bird of prey, called the *mancefenil*, which he fed until the time of the ceremony. On the appointed day, the father invited to his house his oldest and most distinguished friends. He then placed his son upon a stool, and, after exhorting him to be brave in battle, and revengeful towards his enemies, he took the bird by the legs, and dashed out its brains against the head of the youth. During the operation, the slightest wincing or sign of uneasiness on the part of the aspirant, was looked upon as a mark of cowardice. The father then cut up the bird, and steeped it in water, together with a quantity of pimento; and, after scarifying the youth's body all over, and rubbing it with the water, he gave him the heart of the *mancefenil* to eat. The young man was then placed in a cotton bed, suspended from the roof of the house, where he was suffered to remain till his strength became nearly exhausted. Some-

\* Their name for brandy.

times the poor aspirant for military honours fell a victim to his sufferings ; but, if he passed unscathed through this ordeal, he was reckoned a valiant soldier.

" The religion of the Caribs, like that of the Indians on the Continent, was a medley of ignorance and superstition. They believed in two genii or gods, the one beneficent, whom they never invoked, as he was supposed incapable of harming them ; the other maleficent, to whom they addressed their votive offerings and supplications, in order to avert the evils with which he might visit them. They also had certain sorcerers, named *boyés*, whose business it was to interpret the wishes and oracles of the gods.

" Among their superstitious practices, there were some of an extravagant character. For instance, when an eclipse of the moon occurred, they fancied the genius of evil was devouring it ; and thereupon they commenced a wild sort of dance, in which both old and young, men and women, participated. This dance was performed with both feet joined, the dancer placing one hand on the crown of his head and the other behind his back, and uttering, from time to time, the most frightful and lugubrious cries. During the performance, one of the females sang some rude air, accompanying it with the noise of a calabash, containing a few pebbles, which she agitated with the hand.

" Another superstitious practice was their carrying about, suspended from their necks, certain wooden images of the *maboyas*, or evil genii ; not by way of paying homage to them, but with the view of diminishing the amount of mischief which they were supposed to inflict. To these may be added their observance of fasts on particular occasions, viz., on a young girl attaining the age of puberty, or a boy that of adolescence ; on the death of a father or mother, a husband or wife ; whenever they killed any of their enemies in battle ; but chiefly on the birth of their first son. This was the most solemn of their fasts ; it lasted several days, and during that time they took neither food nor drink.

" We must also reckon among their superstitious, their abstinence from turtle, the Mexican hog, and other animals, whose flesh is considered unclean by the Mosaic Law. They entertained other notions in common with the Jews, which gave rise to the opinion that they were descended from that nation.

" They believed in the immortality of the soul ; but they held that each person had three souls, one in the heart, one in the head, and a third in the arm. The one in the heart went to heaven immediately after death, there to enjoy a state of happiness ; while those in the head and arm were transformed into *maboyas*, or evil spirits.

" The savage state in which these islanders were discovered, while the inhabitants of the neighbouring continent were rapidly advancing in the arts of civilized life, may be traced to the operation of several causes. Their insular position compelled them to live in an isolated state, relying for the relief of their wants upon the scanty resources within their immediate reach. This evil was further aggravated by their circumscribed ideas of navigation, and their limited means of transport. Not only had they no regular intercourse with the mainland, but, except in time of war, their visits to each other, in the different islands, were very unfrequent. When to all this we add the fearful obstacles thrown in the

way of their social progress, by the physical convulsions of which we find so many traces in these islands, we shall cease to wonder at the savage state in which they lived, and the tardy development of their institutions.

"Such were the inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles at the period of their discovery by Columbus. The sudden appearance of the white man among them produced a marvellous effect upon their untutored minds. His dress and language, his huge "canoes," his fire-arms and cannon, everything was calculated to impress them with feelings of wonder and admiration. At first, they imagined that their strange visitors had descended from heaven, and this idea was confirmed when they beheld them, as they fancied, direct the lightning and wield the thunderbolt. The whites, however, were not long in disenchanting them; and the deluded natives soon found, to their cost, that they had less to do with angels than with incarnate demons.

"When their first surprise had disappeared, the Caribs evinced every disposition to live in peace, and exchange offices of friendship and hospitality with the strangers; and, had they been treated with the slightest regard to humanity or justice, there is no doubt that they would have gradually amalgamated with the new settlers. Unfortunately, the character and habits of the early colonists were but ill-adapted to ensure such a result. Consisting, for the most part, of needy adventurers, who acknowledged no subjection to a parent state, their sole object was the acquisition of the precious metals, with which these islands were supposed to abound. The more lawless and irresponsible their condition, the less they appeared to sympathise with the unfortunate natives. The idea, too, of their superiority led them to treat the "savages" with contempt; while the latter, sensible of their anterior claims as possessors of the soil, looked with suspicion and jealousy upon the encroachments of the whites. In this way a spirit of hostility was engendered, and occasions were not wanting for its gratification on both sides. Private feuds were of frequent occurrence, and generally led to violence and bloodshed. The Europeans, trusting to the advantage of their fire-arms, mercilessly murdered the natives; and these, in their turn, rose *en masse*, and exterminated their assailants.

"A remarkable trait in the Carib character was their attachment to each other. Whenever they received intelligence of any projected expedition against those of their nation in a neighbouring island, they immediately abandoned family and home, and flew to their assistance. The lightness of their *pirogues*, and the dexterity with which they could propel them, enabled them to move about with the greatest rapidity. Next to the bow and arrow, their *piroguss* were their chief means of aggression or defence. With these they contrived to glide unperceived along the coast, and surprise the unsuspecting settlers; and by means of these, when assailed by an invading force, they often prevented the enemy from effecting a landing.

"This state of things lasted several years. As the Europeans continued to increase, the natives found their numbers gradually diminishing; and, being unable any longer to contend in open war with the invaders, they left them in possession of all the more fertile spots along the sea-coast. Some emigrated to the less frequented islands, where they found



shelter and protection among their friends; but the greater number, after being stripped of their trinkets and bits of gold, were forced to retire into the woods. A few attached themselves to the whites, not in the degrading condition of 'Helots,' but in such a relationship as left them in the full enjoyment of their personal freedom. Indeed, nothing could be more repugnant to the Carib mind than a state of actual servitude; and, sooner than purchase a connection with the whites at the price of their independence, they joyfully submitted to every sacrifice.

"Some attempts appear to have been made to induce the Caribs to enter into friendly relations with the settlers, but in vain. They had so often found words of peace on the white man's lips, and animosity in his heart, that they were unwilling to trust him; and if, in their turn, they breathed nothing but hatred and revenge, it was the fault of the settlers, who, by dint of persecution and cruelty, had converted a well-disposed and friendly nation into an implacable enemy. Their forcible ejection from the lands which they had peaceably enjoyed for ages was continually recurring to their minds; and incessant were their struggles to regain possession of them. In this way they carried on a petty warfare against the settlers; but, being unable to cope with their destructive fire-arms, they had recourse to cunning and deceit. Their principal tactic was to make incursions during the night among the settlements, and fall upon the inhabitants by surprise. If successful, they gave no quarter; if foiled, they withdrew to the fastnesses of the interior, and boldly maintained their ground against the enemy. The settlers, on the other hand, whose mistrust was excited by the restlessness of the Caribs, were not remiss in seeking for opportunities for retaliation. They would sometimes decoy them into the towns, under the pretence of adjusting some disputed point, negotiating some treaty of peace, and so forth; and when the suspicions of the Caribs became lulled by the effect of French brandy, the whites would suddenly rush upon them in armed bands, arrest them, throw them into prison, and, if they attempted to escape, shoot them down in the public streets. But the tactics of the Europeans did not stop here. Whenever they found themselves disengaged from their more serious occupations, some among them would propose, by way of pastime, to make an excursion into the Carib districts. Hundreds of white marauders would sally forth on these occasions; extermination *en masse* was the order of the day; and what powder and ball left unaccomplished, was secretly effected by 'burn-belly' and poison.

"Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, a better class of settlers had found a footing in the islands. They were less influenced by the *auri sacra fames* than their forerunners; and, in their industry and acquaintance with the useful arts, they brought with them a treasure of far greater value than any they could have discovered in the New World. The systematic persecution of the Caribs began to give way, and some attempts were made to reclaim them to Christianity. But in general the missionaries were more intent on flattering the prejudices of the whites than in devising schemes for the conversion of the natives; and very little progress appears to have been made in this respect. There were, however, some honourable exceptions among the clergy and had not the minds of the Caribs been early imbued with a deep-

rooted hatred of their oppressors, their natural mildness, intelligence, and docility might have been rendered instrumental in forwarding the work of their regeneration. But, in the name of human nature, what confidence could the poor Caribs have placed in their religious instructors, when they found them always the foremost in every expedition against them, encouraging the whites by their presence and example? What respect could they have shown for a religion whose most sacred emblem was constantly paraded before their eyes as the signal and guarantee for every atrocity? Bitterly, indeed, must they have felt the mockery of being harangued, in the name of a God of peace and justice, by a horde of lawless strangers, whose career among them had been marked, from first to last, by every species of cruelty and spoliation.

"The Governments of England and France appear to have been actuated, from time to time, by favourable views towards the Caribs; but their benevolent intentions were generally defeated by their agents on the spot, whom the colonists managed to attach to their interests. The few regulations that were enacted for their protection were seldom enforced; and the utmost benefit they derived therefrom was the allotment in their favour of certain districts, or tracts of lands, which the whites had not the means of cultivating. Yet, notwithstanding the numerous disadvantages with which they had to contend, they might have long continued in the undisturbed enjoyment of those allotments, but for a circumstance, which, from its frequent recurrence and its injurious effects upon the rising settlements, kept the whites in a continual state of jealousy and alarm. In the course of time the runaway slaves became very numerous; and, to elude the pursuit of their taskmasters, they naturally sought shelter among the Caribs. The latter, whether from sympathy, or humanity, or enmity to the whites, gave them every encouragement. They frequently turned their services to good account in their encounters with the common enemy; and to enable the blacks more effectually to escape detection, they painted them with arnatto, like themselves, and disguised them in the Carib costume. The protection thus afforded to the runaway slaves became a constant source of persecution on the part of the whites, and contributed more than any other circumstance to the ultimate extinction of the Caribs.

"At length, what between their private feuds among themselves—the conflicts they were induced to engage in, to support the pretensions of one white nation against another—their immoderate love of brandy—the poison and deleterious substances mixed therewith—their exposure in the woods to the serpents and venomous reptiles—and, lastly, their destruction by means of the fire-arms so mercilessly employed against them—it is no longer matter of surprise that this unfortunate race found their numbers gradually reduced to a mere cipher. About the beginning of the eighteenth century they ceased to have any existence as a people; and the only remnant of them at the present day is to be found in the settlement of Sandy Bay, formerly allotted to them in the island of Saint Vincent, and still occupied by about three hundred of their descendants.

"I remain, Sir,

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

"Your obliged and humble servant,

"HENRY H. BREEN."

Thursday, February 23rd, 1854.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

Presents to the Society :—

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| From John Fenwick, Esq. F.S.A.     | 1. <i>Treasure Trove in Northumberland.</i> 4to. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1851.                            |
|                                    | 2. <i>Slogans of the North of England.</i> By Michael Aislabie Denham. 4to. Newcastle-on-Tyne. 1851. |
| From Joseph J. Howard, Esq. F.S.A. | <i>Genealogia de Tristan.</i> 2 vols. folio. Manuscript. 1782—9.                                     |
| From the Athenæum Club.            | <i>Rules and List of Members for 1852—3.</i> 12mo. London, 1853.                                     |
| From the Geographical Society.     | 1. <i>Their Journal.</i> Vol. XXIII. 8vo. London, 1853.  |
|                                    | 2. General Index to the second 10 volumes of the Journal. 8vo. London, 1853.                         |

The Announcement from the Council of the 14th inst. respecting the discontinuance of the Annual Dinner on the 23rd of April was read a second time from the Chair.

John Tattersall Auckland, Esq., the Rev. Dr. John Collingwood Bruce, Henry Glassford Potter, Esq., and William Harvey, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

Thomas Battam, Esq., John Timbs, Esq., and Robert Cradock Nichols, Esq. upon their respective ballots having been taken, were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

JOSEPH MAYER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a variety of jewelled and other personal Ornaments of the Anglo-Saxon period, including a large and beautiful Fibula, engraved in Douglas's Nenia. The articles exhibited, all formed parts of the Collection of the Rev. Bryan Faussett, recently purchased by Mr. Mayer, from the executors of the late Dr. Godfrey Faussett.

Dr. JOHN COLLINGWOOD BRUCE then read—

*"Some account of the Excavations made last Summer at the Housesteads Mile-castle.*

"Fortunately for the interests of antiquarian science, the largest and finest portion of the Roman Wall in the North of England stands upon the property of a gentleman (Mr. John Clayton) who knows how to appreciate the precious relic. Not only does he prevent all intentional dilapidation, but for several years past has been at much pains to explore and preserve its remains. In this work he is assisted by the farmers who occupy the land. His own labourers remove the rubbish which for ages has encumbered the wall and its garrison buildings; but

the farmers cart away the material that is thus thrown out. The squared stones are used for building purposes; the rubble is used in subsoil-draining; and the earthy matter forms an excellent top-dressing for the meadows. Every stone found *in situ* is left untouched. Thus, without injury to the farmer, nay, to his positive advantage, the warlike arrangements of the Romans are exposed to the view of the Antiquary.

"Borcovicus, the modern Housesteads, is situated about thirty miles westward of Newcastle. It is the seventh station on the Wall, and was garrisoned by the first cohort of the Tungrians. A stationary camp was placed upon the wall at distances averaging about four miles. Between these stations, and at the distance of a Roman mile from each other, *Castella* were planted. The *castellum* explored by Mr. Clayton, last summer, is a little to the west of the Housesteads station.

"An idea has generally been entertained that the Wall was, at the time of its erection, intended as the limit of the Roman empire in Britain. Until recently it was supposed that there were no apertures through it by which communication could be held with the country to the north. This is not the case. Housesteads station has a bold gateway on its north side, consisting of two portals, each eleven feet wide. Cawfields Mile-castle, about three miles to the west, has a gateway on its north side ten feet wide; and the fort explored last summer has one of similar size. There can be little doubt that every camp and every mile-castle along the line was similarly provided. This proves that the Wall was not a mere fence intended to exclude the barbarians, but a line of military operation.

"Like all the *castella* on the Wall, the Housesteads Castle is a parallelogram measuring from east to west fifty-eight feet, and from north to south fifty feet.

"The ground on which it stands is very uneven; the greater part of the area, however, dips rapidly to the south.

"The great Wall forms its northern side, and this, at the point where it is pierced for the gateway, is ten feet thick. The Murus is here higher than in any other part of its course from sea to sea, being at its junction with the west wall of the castle fourteen feet high; there is every appearance of its having been higher.

"The side-walls of the fort are eight feet thick. Its southern corners are rounded off externally, but not in the inside. The masonry of the great Wall and the castle is of the same character; the facing-stones are freestone, carefully squared; the interior consists of rubble firmly bound by mortar.

"There can be little doubt that unskilled labour was largely used in the construction of the Wall and its garrisons. This *Castellum* bears marks of the fact. In places where the dip of the ground is considerable, a portion of masonry carefully constructed, and having its bed parallel with the horizon, has been built at the lowest required level. Against this, as a buttress, the upper portions of the Wall have been made to lean, having the courses of masonry conformable with the inequalities of the ground.

"There can be little doubt that the *castella* were not roofed. Temporary lodgings for the soldiery were, however, erected within them. In the ruins of this building roofing-tiles and slates have been found as well

as the foundations of an interior wall, the roof of which no doubt leaned against the walls of the *castellum*. The carvings on Trajan's column at Rome represent buildings such as this is supposed to be. Hadrian, it will be remembered, accompanied Trajan upon the Dacian expedition.

"The gateways of the *castella* formed the boldest features of them; there was one on the north, and another on the south, each ten feet wide. In this fort there is evidence that the north gateway was spanned by an arch; the springers are *in situ*, and several *voussoirs* lie upon the ground. Each gateway has been closed by folding doors; the pivot-holes remain.

"As the excavation of the building proceeded its history was developed.

"The north gateway had been contracted in its dimensions; its width had been reduced to less than one half, and the threshold raised more than three feet. In consequence of these changes the arch had been dispensed with. The south gateway, though more ruinous than the other, bore marks of having been reduced to less than its original size.

"At the lowest level of the interior, and upon the solid rock, was a quantity of masons' chippings, amongst which an iron chisel was found. Over these, in the neighbourhood of the walls of the building, was a flooring of rough flags. Next followed a quantity of wood-ashes, apparently resulting from the burning of the temporary barracks skirting the inside of the fort, and a mass of stones, which had apparently been thrown down from above. After this followed a second floor, a second layer of ashes, and a second mass of *débris*. The masonry, and the coins and pottery found within the building, showed that the whole belonged to the Roman period. Amongst these remains may be noticed a *culter* and *securis*, precisely similar in form to those we see represented on Roman altars.

"There can be little doubt that the structure was originally raised in the time of Hadrian, for the fragment of a slab was found within the ruin bearing the name of the Second Legion, and of Hadrian's Proprætor in Britain, Aulus Platorius Nepos. An altar too was found near the place, dedicated to Jupiter by the same legion. At the foot of the cliff below the castle was discovered an altar inscribed—

D E O  
C O C I D I O  
V A B R I V S  
V. S. L. M.

Probably the fort was first destroyed in the time of Commodus, who became sole emperor in the year 180. Dion tells us that the Caledonians then broke through the Wall, and some discoveries made about a year ago at the neighbouring station of Housesteads countenance the idea of the irruption having taken place between 181 and 183.

"The *castellum* may have been repaired by Severus on his return from his unsuccessful invasion of Scotland. The repairs must have been hastily made, for the rubbish resulting from the original ruin was not removed. The contraction of the gateways, as well as the inferior character of the masonry, indicate the decline of Rome's greatness.

"The second devastation may have occurred on the withdrawal of the Roman troops from Britain. After this period it never was repaired.

At the neighbouring station of Housesteads, however, the moss-trooper had fixed his abode, at a date subsequent to the Roman.

"An interesting discovery has recently been made in the vicinity of Housesteads. A circular ruin near the camp, but on the enemy's side of the wall, has been pronounced to be an amphitheatre. Certain it is that, in the neighbourhood of other Roman stations in Britain, such structures have been found, and that, in the representation of Trajan's campaign against the Dacians on the column of the Emperor, two of these buildings are to be seen. In our own army the necessity of providing for the amusement of the soldiers has been recognized,—may not the Romans have anticipated us in this, as in many other things?

"These facts, however unimportant in themselves, are communicated in the hope that everything bearing upon the early history of Britain may be thought instructive."

The Thanks of the Society were returned to Dr. C. Bruce for this Communication.

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Thursday, March 2nd, 1854.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were received for the Library, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From the Author.	Board of Trade; Department of Science and Art; Introductory Lecture on the Museum of Ornamental Art of the Department. By J. C. Robinson, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1854.
From the British Archaeological Association.	Their Journal. No. XXXVI. January, 1854. 8vo. London, 1854.
From the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.	Annual Report for 1852-53. 8vo. Leeds, 1853.

George A. Carthew, Esq., Robert Cradock Nichols, Esq., and Charles Parker, Esq. were severally admitted Fellows of the Society.

John More Molyneux, Esq., Robert Ferguson, LL.D., the Rev. John Richardson Major, M.A., and Sir Robert Burdett, Baronet, were elected Fellows.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH exhibited to the Society two enamelled Plaques, of which he had recently become possessed, accompanied by the following Letter in illustration of them from F. W. Fairholt, Esq.

"11, Montpelier Square, Brompton,  
"March 1st, 1854.

"SIR,

"I have been requested by Lord Londesborough to exhibit before the Society two enamelled plaques, of which he has recently become possessed. Of their history nothing certain is known, but they have evi-

dently been originally destined for the arcades of an altar-piece, like that formerly at Basle, and now in the Hotel Cluny, Paris, or else for the ends of a shrine. The holes by which they were secured are visible around the outer edges of each. The figures represent David and Solomon, both styled *propheta*, that designation being abbreviated somewhat curiously. The figures are of hammered copper, gilt, and affixed to the plaques by metal pins. The style of regal costume adopted is that of the artist's own day. It resembles in its details the effigies of Richard I. and John, with some slight modifications, which would lead me to suppose them to have been executed about the middle of the thirteenth century. The enamelling is executed in the old *champ-levé* process; the ground of the metal being cut out for its reception. The colours used are red, green, yellow, and deep blue; the latter predominating. As specimens of early art, in metal work as well as enamel, these plaques deserve considerable attention.

"I am, Sir, yours very truly,

"FREDERICK W. FAIRHOLT."

"To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.,  
Sec. Soc. Antiquaries."

Mr. HENRY O'NEILL exhibited some Rubbings from Irish Crosses. Two were from Graigne-ne Managh, in the county of Kilkenny, the originals of which in granite are at present inserted in the wall of the National School-house at Graigne, but are said to have been brought from Ullard, a burial-ground about four miles from the town. Two of these Crosses were from the Termonfechon Cross in the county of Louth. The remainder selected from the crosses at Kilklispeen, in the county of Tipperary. The material of all these latter crosses was stated to be sandstone.

Dr. DIAMOND exhibited Photographs of Shakespeare's House at Stratford-upon-Avon, of Anne Hatherway's Cottage at Shatterley, of the Old Cross at Henlley in Arden, and of the Old and New Mansions at Gilston in Hertfordshire.

CHARLES REID, Esq. exhibited the following articles of interest:—

1. A Celt-Mould, complete, in two pieces; 2. A Half-Mould; 3. Two Ring-purse Clasps; 4. One straight ditto.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited a specimen of the Old English Sack-pot or Pottle. One of a similar character found at Old Tabley in Cheshire is engraved in Marryat's History of Pottery and another was sold at Strawberry Hill. There is also one engraved in Mr. Halliwell's Shakespeare, vol. II. p. 410, from an example in the possession of M. Whincopp, Esq. of Woodbridge. The Old Tabley Hall specimen is lettered "Sack, 1659." Mr. Whincopp's "Sack, 1650." The one exhibited "Sack, 1641." It seemed evident from the way in which the glazing was chipped off at the handle and at the mouth that bottles of this kind were suspended by the handles, and were filled from the cask.

A Photograph of this article by Dr. Diamond was exhibited at the same time.

EDWARD PHILLIPS, Esq. exhibited a Cast from a silver Medal of King Charles the First, found lately at Branton near Coventry, the original of which was struck in Holland soon after the King's death. The date of 1649 was under the head.

Mr. Phillips also exhibited various Coins, together with a Dagger, recently found in the bed of Sherborne river at Coventry.

The Vice-President in the Chair then read to the meeting a Memoir by himself, entitled "Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Vere," a Letter addressed to W. Durrant Cooper, Esq. being in fact a continuation of the Communications respecting the Life and History of Sir Walter Raleigh, already printed in the 34th and 35th vols. of the *Archæologia*, in the latter of which this Memoir will also be found entire.

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Thursday, March 9th, 1854.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were received :—

From the Institute of British Architects.	On the French and other methods of constructing Iron Floors; being a Discussion (in continuation). 4to. London, 20 Feb. 1854.
From the Author.	Architectural Studies in France. By the Rev. J. L. Petit, M A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1854.

The Rev. John Richardson Major, M.A. and John Marriott Davenport, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited a bronze specimen of Ring-money, found during the progress of some excavations near the junction of Fleet Ditch with the Thames on the 14th February last. Ring-money of gold and silver, Mr. Hugo observed, is rarely found in England, and composed of bronze is still more uncommon.

The conclusion of the "Account of the Caribs or Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles," by HENRY HOGART BREEN, Esq. already given entire in the Proceedings of February 16th, formed the next Communication.

A Note was read from Frederick Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. to the Secretary, giving an account of the discovery of Saxon and other remains at and near Meutmore, in the county of Buckingham. After shortly noticing the situation and history of the parish of Meutmore, Mr. Ouvry proceeded to state the result of an examination of a considerable number of Saxon interments. The skeletons were lying east and west, and the extensive signs of cremation which appeared on opening the ground in several places indicated that the place had been previously used as a Roman burying-ground.



The articles discovered and exhibited to the Society consisted of two iron Spear-heads, an iron Knife, a bronze cup-shaped Fibula, and a bronze Clasp. A coin of Constans, or Constantius, had also been found, and belonging to the mediæval period were the head of a Bird-bolt, and an iron instrument not improbably used in jousting on foot, to prevent the wearer from slipping.

Mr. Ouvry proceeded to notice the discovery in the adjoining parish of Wing of three interments, probably Saxon, but of which no accurate account had been preserved. Mr. Ouvry shortly noticed the remarkable church of Wing, and the connection of the Dormer family with the parish, and adverted to the mounds or tumuli existing there, one of them of considerable size. In the neighbouring parish of Linslade Mr. Ouvry noticed the recent discovery of a skeleton on the Leighton road, with an earthen vessel. From the fragments of this earthen vessel, which were exhibited to the Society, Mr. Ouvry concluded that the interment was Celtic.

Water-colour drawings of the Churches of Mentmore, Wing, and Linslade accompanied the Communication.

Tuesday, March 16th, 1854.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following presents to the Library were received :—

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| From the Imperial Academy,<br>Vienna.        | 1. Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch-historische<br>classe. Band 10, heft 5, und Band 11, hefts<br>1 und 2. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.<br>2. Archiv für Kunde österreichischer geschichts-<br>quellen. 10 Band, 2 <sup>te</sup> hälfte, und 11 Band,<br>1 <sup>te</sup> und 2 <sup>te</sup> hälfte. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.<br>3. Notizenblattes, N <sup>o</sup> . 1—20. 8vo. Vienna,<br>1853. |
| From the Archæological Institute.            | The Archæological Journal, N <sup>o</sup> . 40. 8vo.<br>London, 1854.  |
| From the Institute of British<br>Architects. | An Account of the Louvre and Tuileries, from<br>their first erection to the present time. By<br>T. L. Donaldson. 4to. London, 1854.  |

John Timbs, Esq. was admitted Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. Duncan Campbell, M.A., Henry Harrod, Esq., John Winter Jones, Esq. and George Grenville Pigott, Esq. were severally elected Fellows.

The following Letter from the Treasurer addressed to the President, laid before the Council of the Society on the 14th inst. was by their order read to the present Meeting, accompanied by a Resolution expressive of their thanks to Mr. Bruce for the great ability and untiring zeal with which, ever since he had held the office of Treasurer, he had applied himself to its duties.

5, Upper Gloucester Street, Dorset Square,  
25th February, 1854.

"MY LORD,

"It has become so inconvenient to me any longer to devote the requisite time and attention to the duties of the Treasurership of the Society of Antiquaries, that I feel it necessary to request your Lordship to be good enough to abstain from proposing me for election on the 23rd April.

"If the Society were in any position of pecuniary uncertainty, I should not dream of retiring from the Treasurership, whatever might be the inconvenience to myself; but I am happy to be able to assure your Lordship that nothing can be more satisfactory than our present financial condition and prospects.

"The Society has greatly increased, and is still rapidly increasing, in numbers. The elections far out-number the deaths; retirements have almost ceased; and the new Fellows comprise men in every way competent to aid in the Society's proceedings, and to add to its honour and its usefulness.

"The invested fund, also, has considerably increased. I found it 5,100*l.* with a cash balance of 1,400*l.* I shall leave it 8,000*l.* with a cash balance of 700*l.*

"And, what is of still more importance, improvement in the finances has engendered a spirit of proper liberality in the Society's payments, which will make its effects manifest in our publications and in all our operations.

"With such unmistakeable indications of prosperity obvious to every one, I have no scruple in requesting to be permitted to resign an office which it has become inconvenient to me to hold.

"Gratifying as I deem our financial position, it is no less pleasing to myself individually to be able to retire upon terms of the most perfect cordiality towards every Member of the Society.

"To your Lordship I should be most ungrateful if I did not thank you most sincerely for the confidence and support with which you have uniformly favoured me; and to Lord Strangford, Admiral Smyth, Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Akerman, and all the other gentlemen with whom I have had the honour to be associated in office, I am indebted for many kindnesses which I shall never cease to acknowledge.

"From the ranks of the Society I shall henceforth observe its proceedings with interest, and take part in them when it is in my power, ever retaining the warmest sense of the innumerable proofs of goodwill for which I am indebted to all the Fellows of the Society.

"I have the honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your most faithful and very humble servant,

"JOHN BRUCE.

"THE VISCOUNT MAHON, F.S.A.

"&c. &c. &c."

Sir HENRY ELLIS, *Director*, exhibited a Cast from the first Great Seal of Charles II. made for that monarch in his exile, bearing the date of 1652, in the upper part of the area on both sides. The original is

attached to a General Pardon granted to William Meredith, Esq. of Leeds Abbey, in the county of Kent. The date of the instrument, 7th January, 1660-1. It is evidently the Great Seal which the King was obliged to use upon his return to this country, till a new and more appropriate seal could be prepared. Sandford has an outline engraving of it, the impressions from which are not of very frequent occurrence.

HENRY CHISHOLM, Esq. of the Exchequer Bill Office, exhibited, by the hands of the Treasurer, an Impression of an ancient Seal preserved in that office, bearing the full-faced crowned head of a king between two keys; the legend, *Sigillū: officii. recepte: scaccarii: regis: in: Anglia.*

Mr. HENRY O'NEILL exhibited a Rubbing from the Cross of Tuam, in the county of Galway. The base of this cross was found buried under rubbish, in the market-place of the town; about thirty years ago; other portions, forming the shaft, have been since discovered; the fragments were put together, and were, in a united form, exhibited at the Industrial Exhibition of last year in Dublin. The material of this monument is silicious red sand-stone. Four inscriptions, or rather prayers, in the Irish character and language, appear partly upon the base, and partly on the shaft. The name of Turloch O'Connor appears in two of them. The last is interpreted in these words—"A prayer for the successor of Jarleth for Aed O'Ossin, by whom was made this Cross."



# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1854.

No. 40.

Tuesday, March 23rd, 1854.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

From the Editor.

The Topographer and Genealogist. Edited by  
John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. Part 14.  
8vo. London, 1854.

From the Imperial Academy at  
Vienna.

Sitzungsberichte der Philosophisch-historische  
Classe. Band 11. Heft 3. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.

John More Molyneux, Esq., John Winter Jones, Esq., and Samuel Wood, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

The Letter of John Bruce, Esq. resigning the office of Treasurer, and the resolution of Council thereon, having been again read, it was moved by Edward Hawkins, Esq., and seconded by W. Durrant Cooper, Esq.

“That the Society concur with the Council in expressing their regret at the loss which they have severally experienced by the retirement of John Bruce, Esq. from the office of their Treasurer; and that they desire to acknowledge with their best thanks the eminent services which he has rendered to the Society in the discharge of the duties which have been confided to him.”

The motion was unanimously carried.

The ballots for Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart. and for Richard Redmond Caton, Esq. having been severally taken, they were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

JOHN EVANS, Esq. in a Letter to the Secretary, communicated an Account of the Presents received, and the Expenses incurred, at the Wedding of the daughter of Mr. (afterwards Sir William) More, of Loseley, in 1567; transcribed from one of the unpublished Loseley MSS. in the possession of John More Molyneux, Esq. of Loseley.

This Communication will be printed entire in the next volume of the *Archæologia*.

The Secretary then read a Communication made through him to the Society by M. Frederick Troyon, of Bel Air, entitled "Colline de Sacrifices de Chavannes sur le Veyron," of which the following is an Abstract :—

*The Sacrificial Hill of Chavannes sur le Veyron.*

The inhabitants of Chavannes have preserved an ancient tradition that a pagan people sacrificed to their gods in old times upon La Motte du Châtelard, situated near that village, on the edge of a precipice, at the base of which is the torrent of the Veyron. Until within these few years past might be seen in the place, said to have been the scene of these sacrifices, an artificial hill, 22 décimètres in height, and 114 in diameter at its base. It was surrounded by two fosses forming concentric circles, 35 décimètres wide, and 10 deep. These fosses were separated from each other by a space 40 décimètres wide, and slightly raised above the surrounding soil.

The brothers Bettens, desirous of bringing under culture this part of their domain, have thrown into the fosses the earth forming the hill ; and this being effected by vertical cuttings has enabled me to examine its interior minutely. The area of the hill at its base was covered with a bed of cinders and charcoal from 8 to 10 centimètres in thickness, upon which rested a bed of bouldered flints and clayey earth, and these beds alternated to the top of the hill. It should, however, be observed that the beds of cinders and charcoal disposed in seven or eight irregular stages were not of the same depth and continuity as those of the base. The upper layers were often broken, and sometimes separated by cavities, the more surprising as the earth which formed the external support was not sustained by any solid body. It is probable that some decomposable matter caused the formation of these voids, which are otherwise difficult to explain satisfactorily. The vertical cuttings through the hill exposed the composition of the different layers, of which the colour varied on different points from black to grey, and red, according as there was an accumulation of charcoal, of cinders, or of burnt earth. These fire-hearths were separated by beds of argillaceous earth of from two to three décimètres in thickness, very compact, while the summit of the hill was covered with vegetable earth two décimètres deep.

In the midst of cinders and charcoal were found some objects in metal, and a considerable quantity of bones of animals, fractured and thrown together pell-mell. No perfect skeleton was found amongst them. It will not be without interest if we review a certain number of these bones, collected at random, and as they were turned up by the spades of the labourers. Four hundred and ninety-seven bones, taken thus at random, were those of horses, cows, heifers, sheep, pigs, dogs, deer, falcons, and other birds. Many fragments, yet undetermined, may no doubt be assigned to other species ; but it is important to state that not a single trace of human bones was brought to light. Of these 497 fragments, 273 belonged to animals of great size, such as the horse and the cow, and 224 to smaller kinds. In the whole number there are but three bones which have passed the fire ; all the others, although collected from the beds of cinders and charcoal, bear no trace of calcination. On the other hand their perfect preservation is owing to the substances by which

they were surrounded. Only 35 bones are entire, and these are all small pieces, such as the calcaneum, the metatarses, and the phalanges. The broken bones, 263 in number, belong to animals of all sizes; the femur, the tibia, the humerus, &c. are often cloven lengthways. Not a single rib is perfect. The crania, scapulæ, &c. had been similarly fractured by the blows of stones or hammers. Of 197 bones, all bore marks more or less deep made by cutting instruments, such as axes and swords. The horns were cut off at their roots. In fact, all the bones seemed to bear marks of incision. Among these osseous remains those of the horse were rare, those of the heifer in considerable numbers, but the greater portion consisted of the bones of pigs.

The antiquities discovered in the hill appeared to be disposed without order in the several beds of cinders and charcoal already described. The arms consist solely of the iron socket of a spear, and three arrow-heads of the same metal, the points of the latter being of a quadrangular form; five horseshoes of primitive workmanship were also found. (The exact form of these horse-shoes will be seen by the drawing.) A horse's bit was also discovered, of a size which might lead to the inference that it was destined for the mouth of a horse of a large race; but the fact that at the present day in the East very large bits are used for horses of small size, leaves us in doubt on this point.

Two objects in iron in the form of a Greek cross were also discovered. They had probably composed part of the trappings of a horse; but, for whatever purpose designed, they can scarcely be regarded as the symbols of Christianity. Three spurs of iron, slightly differing in size, were found. They were armed with quadrangular points resembling arrow-heads, and in construction are similar to the spur discovered by me in the cemetery of Bel Air. A bronze spur, in form like those found in the hill of Chavannes, was discovered in a Bavarian tumulus of the age of bronze, deposited with bracelets, daggers, and celts.

There were also found in the hill of Châtelard, a ring, a chisel, a key, and other objects, all of iron; not a single object in bronze was brought to light.

The pottery discovered in this mound is represented in the drawing, Numbers 6 and 8. It consists of baked clay, of coarse fabric and reddish hue, studded with small siliceous fragments, and in its composition resembles that of a more primitive age. It remains only to mention the fragment of a large shell (*Strombus giganteus*), a native of the Indian seas.

If we consider the construction of the hill of Chavannes, the diversity of animals whose remains were found therein, the great number of bones, fractured or incised, and the character of the various objects discovered, we shall not err in the conclusion that it was raised by a people strangers to the Christian faith. On the other hand, the absence of any portion of the human skeleton, or of any traces of sepulture, will not permit us to recognize in this hill merely a variety of tumulus. We cannot venture to affirm that human sacrifices have not been offered on this hill—that the bodies of men have not been consumed upon it; but, if it had been destined for sepulchral use, human ashes would have been found within it either in urns or in cavities made for their reception. Nothing of the kind however having been observed, notwith-

standing the most careful examination during the excavations, we are led to admit that the ancient popular tradition which regarded the *Motte du Châtelard* as a place of sacrifice, an opinion corroborated by many analogous facts, was well founded.

Pausanias speaks of an altar of Olympian Jupiter, formed of the ashes of victims burnt in honour of that god, and which had reached a height of 22 décimètres. Apollo, also, had a similar altar at Thebes, and Juno had one, formed in the same manner, at Samos. It is to be regretted that we have not a more detailed description of these monuments, but it is certain that they could not have been raised to such a height except by a succession of sacrifices, the remains of the pile mingled with the ashes of the victims serving to increase, as well as to consolidate, the bulk of the mound. Altars of this kind would assume the form of mounds like that under notice, from successive sacrifices. This description of cinerary hills anterior to the best times of Greece is not found amongst the Romans. In the north of Asia, and in the provinces of the north-west of Russia, however, there exist many hills, sometimes very elevated, which exhibit evidence of a sacred appliance bearing traces of fire on their summits.

Excavations in these hills might enable us to ascertain whether their interior construction resembles that of the *Motte du Châtelard*. Artificial hills in Bohemia, the earth of which is mixed with cinders, animal bones, and fragments of utensils, to the exclusion of all trace of sepulture, present more certain affinities. Near Schochwitz, in a district watered by the Saale, a mound contained simply the remains of animals; and in the environs of Bayreuth, in Bavaria, two hills sixteen décimètres in height, covered a mass of burnt earth without trace of human bones or of cinerary urns. In the countries occupied by the Slaves, there still remain many inclosures of earth, in the interior of which the ground is raised by beds of cinders and of charcoal, the debris of religious ceremonies, of which the remembrance is preserved in many popular songs of Russia. Although hills of the description of that of Chavannes have not yet been observed, at least to my knowledge, in the West of Europe and in the Scandinavian countries, we are yet warranted, especially after the examples mentioned by Pausanias, in assuming the existence of similar consecrated places in other parts of Europe.

We may form an idea of the sacrifices celebrated on the *Motte du Châtelard* from the details observed. A circular inclosure, constructed on the verge of the precipice at the foot of which runs the Veyron, was surrounded by a double foss, destined perhaps to restrain the crowd who assisted at these rites. Within the consecrated area rose the pile, as we may conclude from the action of fire on the reddened earth and the calcined stones of the mound. The carbonized bones, and those which bear no traces of having passed the fire, recal the practice of reserving one part of the victim for the sacred repast, while the remainder was committed to the flames.

The depth of the beds of cinders and of charcoal, and the small number of calcined bones, afford us an idea of the size of the pile, while the quantity of fractured bones attest the magnitude of the sacrifices. The chief domestic animals were immolated, as well as the stag, birds, and the falcon, in those days especially dear to the hunter,



since the ancient heroes of the North of Germany were represented advancing after death towards the unknown world with this bird on the left hand. The heifer and the hog, of which the remains are most numerous, appear to have been specially devoted to the gods as propitiatory offerings. The warrior cast his lance and his arrows on the consecrated area; the knight his spur; the artisan the instrument of his profession; and others the objects to which they attached the most value.

In such sacred repasts, the practice of breaking the bones of the victim appears referable to remote antiquity, if we may judge by the ordinance of the Passover among the Jews, which forbade the breaking of the bones, a prohibition the reason of which we should fail to comprehend if the usage to the contrary had not been established. The incisions observable on the bones, of which we have already spoken, demonstrate that the animal had been carved or divided, as in our own day.

As to the spot where these repasts were celebrated, we are left simply to conjecture, but it is not impossible that the space between the two fosses was reserved for this ceremony.

After these sacrifices and offerings, after the repast and the extinction of the fire, the cinders were levelled and spread, and then covered with stones and earth in order that that which had been offered to the gods should not be profaned or dispersed. Each successive sacrifice added a new layer to the mound. It may be remarked that the first sacrifice in this place would appear to have been by far the most considerable, since the first layer of ashes at the bottom of the mound is the greatest, while the superior layers present less solid masses. We may suppose, therefore, from these evidences, that the first ceremony involved the consecration of the spot.

If we review the antiquities observable in the Swiss-Romande, and at the same time the historical notices relative to this country, the hill of Chavannes will appear at first sight as not referable to the Helveto-Burgundian period, which extends from the fifth to the ninth century of our era. Christianity had many adherents on the borders of Lake Lemán in the time of Irenæus; and the Burgundians had already received the rite of baptism, when they established themselves in Western Helvetia at the commencement of the fifth century. The antiquities which we find in their sépulchres are of a description so different from those of Chavannes, that we must suppose the latter, if contemporary, to belong in reality to a stranger tribe, of which our annals make no mention. The difference is not less great if we refer to the Roman dominion in Helvetia; an epoch, the religious worship of which affords no parallel. Even when many gods of the vanquished were associated with those of the victors, the Druids were not the less pursued, massacred, or compelled to secrete themselves, and could not therefore have presided at these public sacrifices; nor would the Roman priests have presided at them. If we ascend to an age anterior to the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar, the presence of iron, and the absence of arms of bronze, refers us nearly to the period of the emigration of the Helvetians. The ancient custom described by Pausanias, namely, the adding to the mound the ashes of the victims, was common, as we have seen among divers people, and at different epochs. The Gauls, according to Strabo, sacrificed men, and every description of animal, which they cast into the flames.

The pottery found in the hill of Chavannes (pl. i. fig. 8) is similar to that discovered in the Celtic sepulchres. As to the arrow-points, heads of the same form are found in Roman ruins in Switzerland, but they are also similar to those of the middle ages. We might doubt that the spur, although known to the Greeks and Romans, was also in use by the barbarians, if one of the same form as that discovered at Chavannes, had not been found in a tumulus in Bavaria with divers cutting instruments of the age of bronze. On the other hand, nothing authorises us to conclude that the Gauls knew the art of shoeing horses, although we have no positive assurance to that effect in the silence of ancient authors. It may be remarked how often the existence of ancient usages, not mentioned by historians, is proved by antiquarian investigation, while a great number of arms and instruments, of which the form is only known by descriptions, have never been discovered in the earth.

It is obvious that the antiquities discovered in the hill of Chavannes have a character very different to those of the sepulchres of Switzerland previous to the Roman occupation, while they are not without analogies with those discovered at an age posterior. On the other hand, if the description of sacrifices here noticed were common to the Gauls, it is surprising that we have not remarked a certain number of analogies in the countries which they occupied.

We find them, however, among the Slaves and the Wends, who penetrated in the fifth century into the north of Germany, and occupied the country as far as Bavaria. The cinerary urns of the Wends, as well as the places consecrated by them to religious worship, contain a great number of objects in iron, and their sanctuaries constantly present the same layers of cinders, charcoal, and broken remains; but it should be added that the rare fragments of fictile vases of Chavannes have no resemblance to the handsome and abundant black pottery of the Wends.

Notwithstanding this exceptional contrast, many objects discovered in the Motte du Châtelard are precisely similar in form to the antiquities of Russia, and of that part of Germany once occupied by the Wends. The ornaments represented in the drawing (plates i. and ii. figs. 9 and 5) are common to the cemeteries of Livonia. Fig. 9 is also like the central portion of an ornament found near Wurzburg in Bavaria, in a spot dedicated to sacrificial purposes, containing a quantity of charcoal, the bones of bears, of ruminants, pigs, dogs, and birds, with a key, arrow heads, fragments of tiles, glass, and pottery, under which were also fifty clay vases of a square form.

The peculiarity of the spurs found in the hill of Chavannes does not consist in the length of the stalk, and the absence of the rowel, but in the form of the sharp point with which it is furnished. We find similar spurs in the graves of the Wends in the north of Germany, and sometimes in their cinerary urns very massive pricks of spurs in iron of conical form adapted to an arc of bronze. A horseshoe has been discovered in Bavaria, with the heads of spears and of arrows, in a tumulus in the environs of Aufsee, the construction of which, notwithstanding the interments which it contained, strikingly resembles that of the hill of Chavannes; deposits of urns, bones, charcoal, and cinders, alternated with layers of stones and burnt earth, so as to form several stages from the surface of the soil to the summit of the tumulus. The arrow-points and spear-heads resemble

those discovered at Minsk in Russia, as well as some of the Anglo-Saxon period discovered in England.

On due consideration of the analogies here cited, it will be more natural to refer the erection of the Motte du Châtelard to some tribe of Slavonic origin than to usages derived from ancient Greece, as described by Pausanias. If the construction of this hill was anterior to our era, we could scarcely comprehend how the popular tradition of pagan sacrifices in this spot has survived the successive changes to which Helvetia has been subject, while at an epoch posterior the recollection of similar ceremonies might be indelibly impressed on the popular mind.

The antiquities of Chavannes being of a description very different from those of the Helveto-Burgundians, and presenting incontestible analogies with those of the Slaves, we are led to conclude that this locality was once occupied by a horde perhaps detached from the Wends settled beyond the Rhine, unless they formed part of the Hungarian bands which desolated La petite Bourgogne in the tenth century, at the same time as the Saracens. Western Helvetia was subjected to many invasions from the fifth to the tenth century; and it is not impossible that new facts may enable us to determine with more precision the period to which we may refer the usages here described on the borders of the Leman. Although the number of successive sacrifices celebrated at the hill of Chavannes indicate that the horde whose existence it reveals had occupied the spot for some time, the absence of Slave denominations, so common in the countries of Germany once occupied by the Wends, leads us to the inference that their stay was but temporary, a supposition which the rarity of these sacrificial hills between the Alps and the Jura seems to confirm. It is probable, however, that to the same people must be attributed certain other constructions found at no great distance, and a rapid description of which will serve to characterise the monuments of the Slaves.

In the territory of Gollion, one league to the south-east of Chavannes, are three earthworks of different descriptions, but all of a character common to the Wends. One of them, called the Fort of Brichy, consists of a hill in the form of a truncated cone, 10 décimètres in height, 120 in diameter at its base, and 75 at its summit. It is surrounded by a circular foss, 15 décimètres wide, and 5 deep. The platform by which it is terminated is sunk in a concavity 4 décimètres in depth. This gives it exactly the appearance of the *Hradischje*, or *Erdburg*, of Russia and Germany. Not far from Brichy may be seen in the Bois de Châtelard, on the edge of a deep ravine, a great round hill, 23 décimètres in height, and 1200 in circumference, surmounted by a flat terrace. It is surrounded at its base on the side opposite to the ravine by a foss, 24 décimètres wide, and 7 deep. Excavations in this hill have demonstrated that its formation is natural, but it is equally evident that the regularity of its form, its terrace, and the foss are the work of man. Some foundations in masonry have also been discovered. It was on such high places that the pagan Slaves raised their wooden temples, the Christian Slaves their churches, and the knights their castles.

Between these two points is the plateau of *Bover*, separated from the precipice towards which it suddenly terminates, by an intrenchment

Mr. Morgan also exhibited a fine Bason of early Chinese Claisonné enamel, richly ornamented within and without. The foundation seemed to be a thin plate of copper, the various coloured enamels which formed the pattern being separated by thin upright bands of brass, the edges of which when newly finished had been gilded. This object was remarkable for the double coating of enamel on so thin a substance of copper, which had so perfectly preserved its shape during the manufacture, and seems to show great skill in the art and management of enamels for ornamental purposes by the Chinese at a remote period. The vessel had evidently been much used, as appears by the wear at the bottom of the interior.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited a Celtic Armilla of bronze, recently found during the excavations in Bucklersbury in the City.

Dr. AUGUSTUS GUEST communicated an account which he had received from Mr. C. H. Purday, accompanying a drawing on a reduced scale of a Fresco discovered on the north-east pier of the centre tower of Carlisle Cathedral. This painting is supposed by Dr. Guest to illustrate an incident in the life of St. Cuthbert, as related by the venerable Bede, where he describes the manner in which the death of St. Aidan was revealed to the holy man, whilst tending his flocks upon the distant hills.

Dr. Guest also, by the favour of L. J. Mackintosh, Esq. exhibited a Memorial Ring of Charles I. bearing an enamel portrait of the King, and an inscription at the back recording the day of his execution.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. read "Additional Remarks on the Hide of Land, and on some ancient Manorial Customs in Oxfordshire;" in a Letter addressed to Admiral Smyth, V.P.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., V.P., communicated the following Note, accompanying fifteen Broad-sides (one a duplicate) presented by him to the Society.

"The Broad-sides I here beg leave to present to our Society (to be placed, if it be thought fit, among other pieces of the same class, but not precisely of the same character, in our library) have lately been rescued from destruction, on the pulling down of an old mansion in Berkshire. They were there made the decorations of the kitchen and servants' hall. The dates of them are not very remote, but some of the wood-cuts, especially that of 'the Tree of Fortune,' are considerably older than the time when they were printed, having been handed down from typographer to typographer, and used with comparatively modern letter-press. They were obviously intended to pass under no very refined or critical eyes; but they are curious relics, addressed to the lower orders, and they serve to show the sort of art and literature which amused the inhabitants of cottages and kitchens, a century or a century and a half ago. In this light alone, they are to be looked upon as of any value; and, as in the noble collection of ballads and broad-sides now in a course of arrangement by our friend and fellow Mr. Lemon, nothing of the kind and of the period exists, I hope that they will be deemed a useful and, if on the score of completeness alone, a not worthless addition.

"They are fifteen in number; and, although I have elsewhere occasionally seen two or three on the walls of the dwellings of our peasantry, I never found so many together, and most of those I now present, though all my life on the hunt for such curiosities, I have never seen at all. The colouring, in our eyes a tawdry blemish, was evidently meant to render the performances more attractive: in the instance of one or two of them the publisher takes credit for having had them 'cut, printed, *painted*, and sold in Bow churchyard,' as if the daubing with red, blue, and yellow were to be regarded as a specimen of skill. It will be remarked that several carry on their backs the evidence of mural exhibition. With the permission of the Society I will say a word or two upon each of these popular productions.

"1. The earliest in point of date professes to have been 'printed in the year 1534,' and if this were the fact it would carry it back to a period anterior to the date of any extant printed ballad, for the oldest known belongs to the year 1540. However this date, as may be supposed, is a mere fiction; it is not even a reprint of an older composition; but being upon the double subject of clergy-extortion in the shape of tithe-pigs, and of monkish immorality in the shape of a young girl introduced clandestinely into a convent, we are told, in addition to the false assertion as to the date, that it was 'when the Pope's authority in England was abrogated by King Henry the Eighth.' Of this there is a duplicate, but without the imprint.

"2. The wood-cut, with its prose historical explanation, which I shall take second, represents 'King Charles the First making his escape from Hampton Court,' and this again professes to have been 'cut, printed, painted, and sold in Bow Church-yard,' without the name of the publisher. It is obviously a most rude representation, copied from some well-known picture.

"3. The third is an impersonation of four parts of the day by four female figures, Morning, Noon, Afternoon, and Night; and some comparatively recent owner has written upon it the words 'Preserved for its antiquity.' There are verses under each lady, but the name of the printer and publisher has been cut away.

"4. The next is entitled "The Countryman's Looking-glass, or a lively Representation of the Twelve Months in the Year, &c." in as many wood-cuts of the coarsest description; but so much more ancient than the time when the performance was 'printed and sold in Aldermay Church-yard,' that nearly every engraving is perforated by worms, which had attacked the old box-wood or pear-tree employed by the artist.

"5. The figures of Darby and Joan, smoking and drinking, occupy the fifth production, the title being 'Damon's Advice to Cloe, or Darby and Joan.' Both Damon's advice and Cloe's answer are in verse, but here again the imprint has been removed by an irreverent pair of scissors, in order, perhaps, that the broadside might fit the place on the wall where it was destined to be pasted.

"6. In number six we have two representations relating to a well-known public character of huge dimensions, of whom most of us have heard,—Mr. Edward Bright, the predecessor of another corpulent hero nearer our own day, Mr. Daniel Lambert. One wood-cut represents Mr. Bright, and the other the decision of a wager as to the number

of men who could be buttoned in his waistcoat. He was born in 1721 and died in 1750, so that the date of this publication was something more than 100 years ago.

"7. The dresses of the thirteen figures in the wood-cut next to be mentioned show that this part of the performance cannot be less than two centuries old: the accompanying letter-press, in verse, is of course more modern. It is called 'The Tree of Fortune,' the blind goddess sitting aloft among the branches, and showering her gifts, good and bad, upon those below, who are anxiously waiting for them.

"8, 9. Eight and nine may be taken together: they present us with the figures of a Welsh Lady and Gentleman, Mrs. Winnifred Shones, and Mr. Shon-ap-Morgan, both mounted upon goats. The whole is a harmless and humorous satire upon the antiquity of pedigrees and other peculiarities among our ancient Britons, and they were clearly companion pieces.

"10. Manhood and Old Age are depicted (if the word may here be allowed) on No. 10, with the usual accompaniments. In the first several young men and women are engaged in various sports and pleasures; and in the second old folks are employed in pursuits becoming their age, excepting in one instance, where the advances of a decrepit lover are rejected with some scorn by a smartly attired damsel. This is numbered as print 189 (and some are even higher), shewing the vast variety of such pieces which, probably, the same publisher had issued.

"11. Seven distinct songs are printed upon No. 11, and some of them, especially that entitled 'Advice to Cloe,' are far from contemptible. The woodcuts are of a Scottish lad and lassie, and of an English man and maiden. The bagpipe in the former may be emblematical, and certainly the young woman seems anything but coy and reluctant.

"12. This is intended as a contrast, in two separate engravings: the first is called 'Amorous Strephon's suit to his coy Kate,' and the second 'The favour obtained and kind Kate slighted.' It contains a moral lesson on the facility with which young women yield to importunity, and on the natural and inevitable consequences, and it is enforced by some tolerable lines.

"13. The portrait of the gipsey king, Bamfield Moore Carew, descended, it is said, from the Carews of Anthony in Cornwall, one of whom wrote our earliest county history, ornaments the thirteenth of our broadsides: it is accompanied by a detailed narrative of the adventures of the hero, who was born at the close of the sixteenth century, and the account of the events of whose life has appeared in many shapes, and has always been popular. He holds a book in his hand, not now, I believe, known, entitled 'The Laws of the Beggars.'

"14. The last subject is the history of our first parents, who are seen conversing with Raphael, the messenger of heaven. According to Milton, Raphael narrates to Adam and Eve the process of creation, and this portion of the seventh book of *Paradise Lost* is inserted in the side margins, and at the bottom of the page.

"Nobody will suppose for a moment that I produce these Broad-sides for any other purpose than to illustrate the nature and character of our

popular literature at the period when they were published; and it is something to establish, as is done by the last engraving, that so important a portion of Milton's greatest work was thus rendered familiar to the least educated classes of society. I hope that no objection will be offered to the handing of the whole over to Mr. Lemon, in order that they may be added to the rest of our even now matchless collection.

"Maidenhead, 15th March, 1854."

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Thursday, April 6th, 1854.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following presents to the Library were announced :—

From the Minister of Public Instruction, France.

Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France.

1. Archives administratives et législatives de la ville de Rheims. Table Générale des Matières. Par M. L. Avenel. 4to. Paris, 1853.
2. Lettres, instructions diplomatiques, et papiers d'état du Cardinal de Richelieu. Par M. Avenel. Tome 1<sup>er</sup>, 1608—24. 4to. Paris, 1853.
3. Cartulaire de l'Abbaye de Savigny. Par Aug. Bernard. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. Cartulaire de Savigny et 2<sup>e</sup> Partie Cartulaire d'Ainay, Tables, etc. 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1853.

From the Editor.

The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. IX., April. 8vo. London, 1854.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq. one of the Auditors appointed by the Society to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending 31 December, 1853, then reported that he had examined the said Accounts with the other Auditors appointed, and had found the same to be just and true. He then read the following Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

"We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1853, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract :—

Receipts

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1853.			
Balance of the last audited Account up to 31st Dec. 1852	592	1	9½
By a payment of £8 8 in discharge of Old Arrears	£8	8	0
By a payment of £4 on account of Subscription for 1849	4	0	0
By 2 Subscriptions at £4 4, due at Christmas, 1850	8	8	0
By 25 Subscriptions at £4 4, due at Christmas, 1851	147	0	0
By 87 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st January, 1852	172	4	0
By 213 Subscriptions, and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st January, 1853	441	0	0
By 1 Subscription, due 1st January, 1854	2	2	0
	783	2	0
By Admission Fees of 72 Members	378	0	0
By Compositions received from 13 Members	341	5	0
By two half-years' dividends on the Stock standing in the name of the Society, in the 3 per Cent. Consols	216	15	4
By Sale of Published Works	73	14	10
By further Sum from the Committee for erecting Seats on the 18th November, 1852	0	15	0
	£2,385	13	11½
Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols on the 31st day of December, 1852	£7,617	18	1

<i>Disbursements.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1853.			
To Printers and Artists, and in the Publications of the Society	536	10	5
For Binding	39	16	4
For Taxes	21	18	7
For Salaries	407	18	4
For Stationery	11	2	6
For Tradesman's Bills for Lighting the Meeting and Coffee Rooms, Repairs, and other House expenses	123	4	9
For Coffee, with payments for making and attendance	30	8	4
For Petty Cash Expenses for the whole year, being principally Postage of the Nos. of the Proceedings	49	18	8
For Purchase of £350 8s. 1d. 3 per Cent. Consols, with Commission	350	0	0
For Insurance	20	4	0
For Books, subscribed for by the Society	10	11	0
For the Compilation of a Catalogue of the Society's Library of Printed Books	61	5	0
For Expenses of Excavations at Harnham	20	14	0
For Balance in the Hands of the Bankers on 1st Jan. 1854	£702	2	0
In Cash	0	0	0½
	702	2	0½
	£2,385	13	11½

Witness our hands this 14th day of March, 1854,

RICHARD FORD.  
JOHN HENRY PARKER.  
R. C. NEVILLE.  
R. PORRETT.

This Report was ordered to be received, and the thanks of the Society to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his approved services.

The Balloting List for the New Council was announced from the Chair.

The Rev. Dr. J. Henthorn Todd, Henry Harrod, Esq. the Rev. D. Campbell, W. Batchelor Diamond, Esq. and Dr. Mackay, lately elected, were severally admitted Fellows.

The recommendatory Testimonials of M. Antoine Charma and of the Abbé Cochet having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Honorary Members.

The Ballot was also taken for Henry Robinson, Esq. who was declared duly elected a Fellow.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited a Roman spoon and "ligula," recently discovered in Bucklersbury, in the city.

JOHN ADEY REPTON, Esq. in a Note to Sir Henry Ellis, Director, communicated a Drawing consisting of Examples of Saxon, Norman, and other arches, made by himself about forty years ago, accompanied



by observations on their different styles, their dates, and peculiar characteristics.

Dr. AUGUSTUS GUEST communicated the following interesting Letter, which he had just received from Naples, describing the results of the recent investigation made by Signor Bonucci upon the site of the ancient Canusium in Apulia.

“ Naples, March 13, 1854.

“ Canosa, the ancient Canusium, is the site of a city of Greek origin, some twenty miles from the shores of the Adriatic, in the kingdom of Naples. At present a few farm-houses only occupy a spot which 400 years before the Christian era was the abode of a warlike people who had brought the arts and civilization of the East to the Italian peninsula. The Necropolis of this once important city is now attracting much attention, from the interesting monuments of art there discovered.

“ The Princes Bisignano and S. Georgio, directors of the Museum and curators of all public antiquarian treasures, have employed M. Bonucci, director of the excavations at Herculaneum, to proceed to Canosa and prosecute his labours, commenced in 1847, when a royal tomb was discovered of singular magnificence, full of objects of Greek art.

“ M. Bonucci has just made his first Report, from which it appears that the Necropolis of Canosa is some miles in extent. Three or four feet below the surface of the earth, at every pass, tombs are found composed of one or more rooms, built of tufo rock. The more important are faced at the entrance with columns painted in vivid colours, as we see the buildings of Pompeii. The masonry is so good and solid as in almost every instance to have kept out the earth and rain for so many hundred years.

“ Generally speaking, one or two skeletons are found in the principal apartment of each tomb, sometimes clad in armour. On other occasions, amongst the remains of the dead, are found gold, silver, and bronze ornaments, whilst in nearly all these funeral mansions are discovered vases of many forms and sizes, painted or enriched with bassi-relievi, illustrative of that poetical faith which proved so highly instrumental in the production of Greek art.

“ The interiors of the tombs are sometimes decorated with fresco paintings which display warriors and battles, or are simply illuminated with borders and panel-painting of a simple and pure style of decoration. M. Bonucci has indicated about a hundred of these tombs, and of those already opened the complete furniture of a Greek death-chamber has rewarded his labours, but in no instance have any coins been found, which is remarkable, as amongst the pagan tributes to the dead, money was generally deposited in the grave, as necessary to the soul in its journey to the happy isles.

“ There are three distinct classes of tombs—

- I. Those of the poor ;
- II. Those belonging to the richer or middle class ;
- III. Those of persons of distinction ;

each being indicated by the comparative size and importance of the vases, &c., found therein.

"The most remarkable of the tombs discovered within the last few days is one occurring at the north of Canosa, near the ancient gates of the city on the river Organto. The tomb in question is formed of two rooms, and was the grave of a warrior in a complete suit of bronze armour. Scattered about were many pateræ and tazzi, amongst which occurred five vases of extraordinary dimensions (more than six feet high) with beautiful drawings. On one is represented *The Rape of Europa*; on another, *Medea extricating Jason*; on a third, *The Liberation of Andromeda*; on a fourth, *The Death of Patroclus*, the friend of Achilles.

"By far the most remarkable of this group of vases is one representing an historical event. Darius, King of Persia, is seen surrounded by his satraps. On either side are Greece and Asia, above whom the genius of discord waves a torch. A figure of Persia (the names of the personification are written in Greek) is looking reproachfully on Darius. Round about are many female figures offering tributes to a male personage of distinction. Such may represent the various states contributing to the war which was to have followed the defeat at Marathon, amid the preparations for which Darius died, B. C. 485.

"The art-excellence of this vase is remarkable. The drawing of the figures displays much sculptural grandeur, and the border decorations are admirably harmonious and simple.

"The whole of the treasures are already in possession of the authorities, and after restoration will be open to the public in the Royal Museum of Naples. M. Bonucci is commissioned to proceed with the excavations, and no doubt an unusual amount of archæological wealth will be brought to light, interesting equally the antiquary and historian.

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Syracuse is still carrying on his excavations at Cumæ, and has discovered some vases remarkable for their elegant forms. Round the neck of these vessels are simple gold wreaths of flowers, which tell admirably on the black polished surface. The smaller objects consist of gold ornaments, carved ivory, and some curious Greek glass.

"Professor Aloe is employed in reporting his discovery of Hebrew catacombs lately found at Venosa, the birthplace of Horace. It would appear that a colony of Jews (probably flying from persecution) settled at Venosa, and buried their dead in the volcanic deposits of sandstone, which are easily excavated and have been used throughout Italy in all ages by the ancients for similar purposes. The Hebrew inscriptions, when published, will no doubt throw much light on the subject."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

Notice was then given from the Chair, that the Anniversary Meeting of the Society would be held on Monday the 24th of April, and that, on account of Passion and Easter weeks, the ordinary meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday the 4th of May.

Monday, April 24th, 1854.

*Anniversary.*

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, BART. V.P. and subsequently the VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in the Anniversary Elections were read. After which John Henry Parker, Esq. and W. J. Thoms, Esq. were nominated by the Vice-President, and appointed Scrutators.

The ballot then opened, one of the Scrutators receiving the votes, and the Secretary marking the names of the Members as they gave in their Lists.

During the ballot the following address was delivered by the President :—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ I beg leave to announce to you that the number of our Fellows deceased during the last year, that is, from the 5th of April, 1853, to the 5th of April, 1854, amounts to twenty. Their names are as follows :—

John Beames, Esq.  
John Bidwell, Esq.  
The Earl Brownlow, D.C.L. F.R.S.  
Rev. Thomas Butler, D.D. Dean of Peterborough.  
Rev. William B. Collyer, D.D.  
James Dodsley Cuff, Esq.  
The Earl of Dartmouth, D.C.L. F.R.S.  
Rev. William Henry Dixon, M.A.  
Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, Esq.  
John Fardell, Esq.  
Sir Everard Home, Bart. R.N. F.R.S.  
Thomas Mee Lowndes, Esq.  
John Hugh Smyth Pigott, Esq.  
Thomas Ponton, Esq.  
Thomas Saunders, Esq.  
Seth William Stevenson, Esq.  
Charles Stokes, Esq. F.R.S.  
Rev. Charles Turner.  
Charles Baring Wall, Esq. M.P.  
Augustus Warren, Esq.

“ Within the same period one gentleman has withdrawn from the Society, namely, the Rev. William Henry Jones, M.A.

“ Of these gentlemen, the contributor of chief importance to the Society's publications was the venerable Dean of Peterborough, well known throughout his long career as a most accomplished scholar, and during four-and-twenty years the efficient and unwearied Head Master of Harrow School. His ‘ Account of the Traces of a Roman Villa, discovered in 1840, at Gayton, near Northampton,’ appeared in the 30th volume of the *Archæologia* (pp. 125-131).

"Sir Everard Home, an officer as you are aware of high professional eminence, exhibited in 1840 a ground-plan of Odiham Castle, in Hampshire, accompanied by an outline of the interior, expanded from the angles of the octagon which form its shape, engraved in our 29th volume (p. 390). A short Communication was also sent by him from Sydney, in the beginning of last year, accompanied by two drawings of a remarkable erection in coral rock at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands; which with the description of a curious cave in the Island of Vavau will appear in the Appendix to the volume of the *Archæologia* which will be soon forthcoming.

"John Bidwell, Esq. at different times brought various articles of discovery to the Society's notice: the most remarkable of which were some vases of Greek fabrication, found at Bengazi, in Barbary, a place supposed to occupy the site of the Berenice of the Ptolemies. One of them, bearing the potter's name inscribed upon the neck, is now deposited in the British Museum.

"Seth William Stevenson, Esq. in 1847, exhibited and gave the Society a description of a carved Ivory Casket in his possession, of the fourteenth century; one of the most splendid specimens known of mediæval art of that period. His account of it will be found in the Society's Proceedings, and in the Appendix to the 32nd volume of the *Archæologia*.

"Charles Stokes, Esq. as long ago as 1816, exhibited to the Society two Bracelets of Gold, of considerable weight, found in a field at Little Amwell, in Hertfordshire. (*Archæol.* Vol. XVIII. p. 446). And in 1845 he exhibited two figures of rude and grotesque design, brought from Greece by Capt. Graves, discovered, one in a tomb in the neighbourhood of Naxos, the other in the small Island of Nusa, now called Skinousa, to the southward of Naxos. They were of the description of figures known to the classical antiquary by the name of 'Sigillaria;' a brief notice of which may be found in Walpole's *Memoirs* relative to Turkey.

"Within the same period—from the 5th of April, 1853, to the 5th of April, 1854—the following gentlemen, seventy-five in number, have been elected Fellows:—

William Francis Ainsworth, Esq.  
John Tattersall Auckland, Esq.  
Thomas Battam, Esq.  
Samuel Birch, Esq.  
William Boyne, Esq.  
Henry Hegart Breen, Esq.  
John Brent, Esq.  
Rev. Theodore Alois Buckley.  
Sir Robert Burdett, Bart.  
Rev. Duncan Campbell.  
William George Carter, Esq.  
George Alfred Carthew, Esq.  
Richard Redmond Caton, Esq.  
John Marriott Davenport, Esq.  
Philip John Darrell, Esq.  
Matthew Dawes, Esq.  
William Batchelor Diamond, Esq.  
Richard Davis, Esq.  
Rev. Robert Rashleigh Duke.  
Grantham Robert Dodd, Esq.  
Robert Ferguson, LL.D.

Augustus Woollaston Franks, Esq.  
Rev. Joseph Goodall.  
Henry Hill, Esq.  
George Octavius Hopton, Esq.  
William Chapman Harnett, Esq.  
Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq.  
Henry Harrod, Esq.  
Herbert Ingram, Esq.  
James James, Esq.  
Augustus Stafford Jerningham, Esq.  
Joseph Joseph, Esq.  
John Winter Jones, Esq.  
Sir Norton Joseph Knatchbull, Bart.  
Rev. Thomas King.  
Frederic Collings Lukis, Esq. M.D.  
Frederic Corbin Lukis, Esq.  
Rev. Ralph Lindsay Loughborough.  
Samuel Lucas, Esq.  
Coryndon Henry Luxmoore, Esq.  
Henry Mogford, Esq.  
Joseph Samuel Mackie, Esq.

Francis Graham Moon, Esq.  
 James Middleton, Esq.  
 Patrick Macintyre, Esq.  
 Hugh Edmonstone Montgomerie, Esq.  
 George James John Mair, Esq.  
 John Martin, Esq.  
 Thomas Mackinlay, Esq.  
 Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq.  
 Kenneth Robert Mackenzie, Esq.  
 James More Molyneux, Esq.  
 Rev. John Richardson Major.  
 Dr. Henry J. B. Nicholson.  
 Robert Cradock Nichols, Esq.  
 Rev. Octavius Freire Owen.  
 Richard Kyrke Penson, Esq.  
 Lewis Powell, Esq. M.D. (London)  
 John Loughborough Pearson, Esq.

Thomas Love Parry, Esq.  
 Henry Glasford Potter, Esq.  
 Charles Parker, Esq.  
 George Grenville Pigott, Esq.  
 Henry Robinson, Esq.  
 Samuel Weller Singer, Esq.  
 Rev. Edward Trollope.  
 Samuel Tymms, Esq.  
 The Lord Talbot de Malahide.  
 John Timbs, Esq.  
 Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart.  
 George Henry Virtue, Esq.  
 Bernard Bolingbroke Woodward, Esq.  
 Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esq.  
 Rev. George Wallace.  
 John Richard Walbran, Esq.

“During the same period the following nine gentlemen have been added to our list of Honorary Members:—

Herr Joseph Arneth.  
 Herr Edouard Gerhard.  
 The Abbate Fusco.  
 Le Comte Léon de Laborde.  
 M. Prosper Merimée.

M. Bror Emil Hildebrand.  
 Jared Sparks, Esq.  
 M. Antoine Charma.  
 M. L'Abbé Cochet.

“You will not fail, gentlemen, to notice, from these Lists, how much the elections have exceeded in number the losses to our Society from deaths or from withdrawals. The year before the last was the earliest in which I was enabled to make that observation; but in the last, of which the accounts are now before us, the proportion is still far greater and more favourable to us.

“On these circumstances, and on the flourishing state of our finances, as more fully shown in the recent Report of the Auditors, I felt disposed to offer you my cordial congratulations. But—if I may here apply to our small affairs the language appertaining to a more important assembly, and a wider sphere of finances—I really cannot wish you joy of your well-replenished Treasury, since, at the same time, you are to lose your Chancellor of the Exchequer. The services of Mr. Bruce have been of the highest value to us; rendered, as they have been at all times, with no common ability and energy, and prompted by the warmest zeal for our welfare and prosperity. It is impossible that any public duty could have been better or more faithfully fulfilled, and the only point in Mr. Bruce's retirement to which we can look back without pain is, that it has not arisen from any misunderstanding, or displeasure with any thing, or with any person in the Society, but solely, from finding the other calls upon his leisure-time much increased, and no longer consistent with the functions which he has hitherto so actively discharged.

“I have also on this occasion to regret, as I do most sincerely, the conclusion under the new statutes of the term of the Vice-Presidency of Sir Robert Inglis. On him, as on my senior coadjutor in my present office, I felt that I could at all times securely rely, whenever there was judicious counsel to be given, or active aid to be afforded. His zeal, which so often brought him to his post among us, even amidst the numerous calls to another place of a prominent Parliamentary career—his accomplishments so highly qualifying him to take part in and direct

our common aim—and his never-failing courtesy of manner and benevolence of mind,—have been, I may venture to say, appreciated as they ought to be among us. The expressions of regret at his retirement, as publicly made in this room some weeks ago, and as in other forms more privately brought before me, have been so many and so strong, that I am persuaded I shall best consult both the wishes and the interests of this Society, if at an early period, which the Statutes will enable me to do, I endeavour to prevail upon him to resume an official share in the conduct of our affairs.

“The new Statutes to which just now I incidentally alluded have been by far the most important of our transactions during the past year. Prepared in the first instance by a Committee appointed for that object, they were afterwards no less carefully considered by the Council; and, when officially laid before you for adoption or rejection, no more than four black balls appeared against them. The rule upon this subject which I laid down to myself for my own guidance was, that, while on the one hand I would cheerfully support and promote any such new modelling of the statutes, however complete and entire, as the Committee might propose and the best friends of the Society advise, so on the other hand I would not be a party to any change, however slight, in our Royal Charter of Incorporation. Were we to depart from that charter, we should, as I conceive, be leaving our more especial 'vantage-ground' as derived both from antiquity and from the sanction of the Sovereign; and had, therefore, any such renunciation been proposed to me or to the Council, which, as I am bound to explain, it never was, I should have considered it my duty, as your President, to make a stand to the utmost of my power, upon the other side of the question.

“There is no part of the new system from which I should venture to anticipate greater benefit and advantage to us than from the discouragement which it gives to irregular discussions. The recommendation of the Revising Committee, in which recommendation the Council cordially concurred, was, that extraordinary motions should be referred to the Anniversary, or, if needful, to extraordinary meetings, but that the ordinary meetings of the Society should be devoted to its ordinary business. The discussions that take place on such occasions must always be understood as limited to the subjects of the papers read, or of the exhibitions shown in the course of the same evening.

“It will, as heretofore, continue to be my duty at such times, as it will be the duty of whatever officer may in my place occupy this chair, to interpose whenever any attempt may be made either to deviate into extraneous or personal matters, or to revive the discussions of a former evening. •But it is on yourselves, gentlemen, it is on your own good feeling and co-operation, far more than on Rules and Officers, that our good order must depend; and it is on that good feeling and co-operation that on these points, as on every other, I shall feel that I have reason to rely.”

The President having concluded his Address, on the motion of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., seconded by John Payne Collier, Esq., the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the President for his Address, with the request that he would allow it to be printed and circulated in the usual manner.

On the motion of Admiral Smyth, seconded by W. Durrant Cooper, Esq., a special vote of the Society's most cordial thanks was given to John Bruce, Esq., for his able and strenuous services while filling the office of Treasurer.

At the close of the ballot the lists were examined by the Scrutators, when the following Members were found to have the unanimous vote of the Meeting for filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary, for the ensuing year :—

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

The Viscount Mahon, *President*.  
 Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford, *V.P.*  
 John Payne Collier, Esq. *V.P.*  
 Admiral W. H. Smyth, *V.P.*  
 Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. *Director*.  
 Viscount Strangford.  
 John Bruce, Esq.  
 Richard Ford, Esq. *Auditor*.  
 John Henry Parker, Esq. *Auditor*.  
 Edward Hawkins, Esq.  
 John Brodribb Bergue, Esq.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

Frederic Ouvry, Esq. *Treasurer*.  
 Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, *Auditor*.  
 Robert Porrett, Esq. *Auditor*.  
 William Durrant Cooper, Esq.  
 Frederick William Fairholt, Esq.  
 Edward Foss, Esq.  
 Rev. Thomas Hugo, *M.A.*  
 Colonel Mure, *M.P.*  
 William Tite, Esq.  
 Thomas Wright, Esq.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.

After this announcement the thanks of the Society were returned to the Scrutators.

Notice was then given from the Chair that the next Meeting of the Society would take place on Thursday, the 4th of May.

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Thursday, May 4th, 1854.

ADMIRAL SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The Presents to the Library, received during the Easter Recess, were announced from the Donation Book :—

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| From the Author.                         | <i>La Normandie Souterraine, ou Notices sur des Cimetières Romains et des Cimetières Francs explorés en Normandie.</i> Par M. L'Abbé Cochet. 8vo. Rouen, 1854. |
| From the Author.                         | <i>Stevens's American Bibliographer.</i> Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. I. 8vo. Chiswick, 1854.  |
| From the Author.                         | <i>Notices of Northumbrian Castles, Churches, and Antiquities. Third Series.</i> By William Sidney Gibson, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1854.                      |
| From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. | <i>Their Transactions for the year 1852.</i> Vol. II. Part 1. 8vo. Dublin, 1853.   |
| From the Camden Society.                 | <i>Letters of Lady Brilliana Harley, with Introduction and Notes,</i> by Thomas Taylor Lewis, A.M. 4to. London, 1854.  |

- From the Society of Antiquaries of the West of France (L'Ouest) Bulletins. 4<sup>me</sup> Trimestre de 1852, et 1<sup>er</sup>; 2<sup>me</sup>, 3<sup>me</sup>, and 4<sup>me</sup> Trimestres de 1853. 8vo. Poitiers, 1852-3.
- From the Institute of British Architects. On the Drainage of Buildings and Streets in the Metropolis. By W. A. Boulnois. 4to. London, 1854.
- From the Royal University of Christiania.
1. Kong Olaf Trygvesøns Saga. Udgiven af P. A. Munch. 8vo. Christiania, 1853.
  2. Saga Olafs Konungs ens Helga. Udgivet af P. A. Munch & C. R. Unger. 8vo. Christiania, 1853.
  3. Det Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitets Aarsberetning for 1851. 8vo. Christiania, 1853.

The following Document was read from the Chair :—

I, PHILIP HENRY VISCOUNT MAHON, *President of the Society of Antiquaries*, do by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate the VISCOUNT STRANGFORD, G.C.B. being one of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be one of the Vice-Presidents or Deputies to me, the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him in my absence to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society and the business of the same, which I by virtue of my office might do if I myself were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of His Majesty's Letters Patent. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-ninth of April, in the year of our Lord 1854.

Witness

(Signed)

MAHON.

(Signed) JOHN LANE.

Frederic Dixon Hartland, Esq. was elected Fellow of the Society.

The ABBÉ COCHET, Honorary Member of the Society, presented, through J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, a string of Beads found on the neck of a woman in the Frank Cemetery of Aubin sur Scie. The style of these Beads led the Abbé to suppose that they belong to the later Merovingian period—rather to the age of Charlemagne than to that of Clovis.

K. R. H. MACKENZIE, Esq. exhibited to the Society a Jug of brown earthenware found at Ardleigh, near Colchester. It was said to have contained a small number of coins, but of which no record has been preserved, together with a deed which was exhibited, of the reign of Henry V<sup>th</sup>.

The SECRETARY then read a Report of further Excavations, prosecuted by him at the expense of the Society, at Harnham Hill, during the Easter Recess, the result of which was the discovery of four more graves; one containing the bodies of a woman and child, with two dish-shaped fibulæ, a number of amber beads, a pair of bronze tweezers, a silver armilla, and two iron knives; besides a bronze girdle ornament in the shape of a lion's head full-faced. Another skeleton had, with it, an iron spear-head, the umbo of a shield, and a shallow circular flat-bottomed dish at the head, formed of wood and covered with bronze.



The Secretary also read a second Note on the opening by him of four ancient British Barrows in South Wilts. One of these Barrows contained a skeleton, with the fragments of a large urn of the usual description, which had apparently been disturbed at some distant period. Three of these Barrows were situated near Winterslow Hut, but the fourth is on the Down just within the Deer-Leap of Clarendon. This last is seventy feet wide, but on cutting a trench from the base to the middle a heap of calcined human bones was alone discovered.

These two last Communications have just appeared in full in the XXXVth Volume of *Archæologia*, pp. 475-479; and pp. 480-483.

W. D. SAULL, Esq. then read a Note by himself, addressed to the President, describing the present state of the Castle of Berkhamstead; and inviting Members of the Society to accompany him in an inspection of the ruins of that ancient edifice.

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Thursday, May 11th, 1854.

ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

From the Author.	Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. III. Part 3. 8vo. London, 1854.
From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology.	Their Proceedings. Vol. II. No. 1. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1854.

A Minute of Council of 9th May was read, regarding the admission of visitors to the ordinary meetings of the Society, namely, that inconvenience having arisen from the present mode of admitting visitors, the following new regulations respecting them be adopted; be read from the Chair at the two next successive Meetings of the Society; and be inserted in the Visitors' Book; and also suspended in the room:—

“That each Fellow, personally present at the meeting, be at liberty to introduce a Visitor at once into the Meeting-room.

“That the name of every Visitor be entered in a book, as heretofore, by the Fellow introducing him, and that such names be announced from the Chair, but that no question shall be put to the Meeting to sanction their admission.”

R. REDMOND CATON, Esq. exhibited a Bronze penannular Ring, found while digging for the foundation of a House at Lincoln.

RICHARD CULL, Esq. exhibited and presented to the Society Engravings of two objects of antiquity; one, a bronze Vessel in the form of a pail, found in the year 1828 below the surface of the soil upon Caslyr Hill, near Cambra, a small town of the Tyrol to the north of Trento, on the rim of which were four Etruscan Inscriptions,—two in the inner, and two on the outer edge. The other object was a small

Statuette of an armed and galeated figure standing on a base, the edge of which was also inscribed with Etruscan characters. Both these objects are preserved in the Museum at Trento. In a letter which accompanied this exhibition, Mr. Cull observed, that Etruscan antiquities were likely to be found in the locality mentioned, since the people of the Rætian Alps were, according to Livy (lib. v. c. 33), of Etruscan origin.

The Rev THOMAS HUGO exhibited a bronze Statuette of Hercules, found in Cannon-street, London, at the point of its junction with St. Paul's Church.

The Secretary then read "Notices of a Drawing belonging to the Society of Antiquaries, being a copy of a Picture in the Collection of the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield House, representing a Fête on Horsey-down, in Southwark; and of a Plan of Horsey-down in 1544, belonging to the Governors of St. Olave's and St. John's Grammar-School, in a Letter from G. R. CORNER, Esq. F.S.A."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several communications.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1854.

No. 41.

Thursday, May 18th, 1854.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Society's Library were announced:—

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| From the British Archæological Association. | Their Journal. No. 37. April. 8vo. London, 1854.  |
| From the Camden Society.                    | Roll of the Household Expenses of Bishop Swinfield; A.D. 1289-90. Edited by the Rev. John Webb, M.A., F.S.A. 4to. London, 1854.   |
| From Francis Benthall, Esq.                 | The Triumph Royal: an Account of the Achievements of the Princes of the House of Nassau. 8vo. London, 1692.   |
| From the Author.                            | Sur le Succin, et sur les Druides de la Grande Bretagne, et les Chênes de Mambré, cités dans les livres conservés en Chine; opuscules de M. le Chevalier de Paravey. 8vo. Bordeaux, 1854. |

**Frederic Dickson Hartland, Esq.** and **Richard Frankum, Esq.** were admitted Fellows.

**WILLIAM WANSEY, Esq. F.S.A.** exhibited an interesting Collection of Etruscan Vases and other vessels in pottery and glass, procured during his stay at Naples in the winter of 1852-3. These objects are said to have come principally from the Tombs at Cumæ, in which such extensive excavations have been made by His Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse. Mr. Wansey also laid upon the table two numbers of a Publication entitled "*Monumenti Antichi posseduti da sua Altezza Reale il Conte di Siracusa, descritti e pubblicati da Giuseppe Fiorelli.*" Fol. Napoli, 1853; containing an account of the earliest results of the Excavations undertaken at Cumæ toward the close of the year 1852.

**K. R. H. MACKENZIE, Esq.** exhibited several small objects of ancient Art; namely, a human Hand in Egyptian basalt; a small figure of a Satyr found in Calabria; and a portion of a statuette of Cinqueto-work in silver.

The SECRETARY then read the following Extract of a Letter dated Bel-air, 6 May, 1854, addressed to him by Monsieur Frederic Troyon.

" You have probably heard of an important discovery made a few weeks since at Molen on the margin of, the lake of Zurich. The subsidence of the waters of the lake has exposed to view some ancient habitations, within which are calcined stones, charcoal, and animal bones. A great number of utensils have been discovered, in stone, and the debris of pottery, accompanied by a single object in metal, namely, a bronze ring.

" I have just received from M. Muller, of Nidau, the description of a similar discovery on the borders of the lake of Biene, in the canton of Berne; but, instead of instruments of stone, there have been found celts, knives, sickles, a sword, and other objects, all in *bronze*.

" It appears certain from these discoveries that the water-levels of some of our lakes have been sensibly raised since the period to which the primitive habitations thus exposed may be referred.

" The formation of a railroad in the environs of Lausanne has led to the discovery of the skeleton of a woman interred 5 feet deep from the surface of the ground, without any appearance of a tumulus. The skeleton placed on the bare earth. On the finger was a bronze ring, and on the arms bronze bracelets. It is worthy of remark that all the sepultures of the age of bronze in the Canton de Vaud are found under the surface of the soil without any trace of tumulus, and that these graves differ in no material respect from those of the Merovingian period, while in German Switzerland the graves of the same epoch are tumular. If I mistake not, you have some analogous facts in England.

" We have found in the remains of the Hill of Chavannes a Roman key and a fragment of Roman pottery, which ought to connect it with the Roman period; but not earlier than the fifth or seventh century of our era."

Another communication was made by the SECRETARY in a " Note upon the Angon described by Agathias, introductory of some Remarks and drawings of that weapon, of which specimens are preserved in the museums of Worms, Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, and Mayence." This communication will be printed entire in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Society a Translated Extract of a Report to the Government of Guatemala, from the Corregidor of the District of Peten, in Central America, which had been kindly furnished to his Lordship by Frederick Chatfield, Esq. H. M. Chargé d'Affaires in Central America. This Report contained an Account of a Visit made in 1848 to the ruined City of Tikal, the remains of which were described, as were also several statues in stone and wood, of which copies, taken by M. Lara, who accompanied the Expedition, were exhibited. The Report was signed, THE CORREGIDOR MODESTO MEUDEN.

The especial Thanks of the Society were voted to the President, and to Mr. Chatfield, for this Communication.

Thursday, May 25th, 1854.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :

From the Author.

1. *Mémoire sur l'origine des peuples du plateau de Bogota.*
2. *L'Amérique, sous le nom de pays de Fou-sang a-t-elle été connue en Asie dès le 5<sup>e</sup> siècle de notre ère ?*
3. *Sur divers sujets relatifs à l'histoire des végétaux. Par M. le Chevalier de Paravey. 8vo. Paris, 1835, 1844, 1854.*

From the Archæological Institute. *Their Journal, No. 41, March. 8vo. London, 1854.*

From the Institute of Architects. *On the open spaces of our Metropolis. By S. Angell. 4to. London, 1854.*

CHARLES CHATFIELD, Esq. presented, through the President, the Drawings taken in the ruined City of Tikal, in Central America, exhibited at the last Meeting. Thanks were directed to be returned for this Donation.

The Report of the Finance Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Society from the 1st day of January, 1854, to the 24th of April following, was read to the Meeting, and thanks were given to the Auditors for their trouble.

" We, the Finance Committee, appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1854, to the 24th day of April following, being the day of the late Treasurer's resignation, having examined the said Accounts, with the vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract :—

Receipts

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1854.			
Balance of the last audited Account up to 31st December, 1853	702	2	0½
By 7 Subscriptions at £4, due at Christmas, 1851	229	8	0
By 10 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st January, 1852	19	14	0
By 24 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st January, 1853	44	2	0
By 121 Subscriptions at £2 2, due 1st January, 1854, and a Payment of 16s. on account	254	18	0
	348	2	0
By Admission Fees of 39 Members	204	15	0
By Compositions from 6 Members	187	10	0
By a half-year's dividend on the Stock standing in the name of the Society, in the 3 per Cent. Consols	110	18	9
By Sale of Published Works	16	11	10
	£1,539	19	7½

Stock in the Three per Cent.  
Consols on the 24th day of  
April, 1854 . . . £8,050 5 10

<i>Disbursements.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1854.			
To Printers and Artists, and in the Publications of the Society	75	15	9
For Bookbinding	29	7	4
For Taxes	8	1	8
For Salaries	162	4	2
For Stationery	7	3	6
For Tradesmen's Bills for Repairs and other House expenses	34	15	3
For Petty Cash to 24th April	12	10	7
For Purchase of £239 7s. 9d. 3 per Cent. Consols, with Commission	400	0	0
For Insurance	20	4	0
For Duty on Foreign Books presented to the Society	1	0	0
For Books subscribed for by the Society	7	14	0
For Transcripts, Paper, &c. for the Arrangement and Cataloguing of the Society's Collection of Proclamations and Broad-sides placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee	9	7	6
For Expenses of further Excavations at Harnham	15	0	0
Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 24th April, 1854	756	15	10½
	£1,539	19	7½

Witness our hands this 19th  
day of May, 1854,

FREDERIC OUVRY.,  
WM. DURRANT COOPER.

The SECRETARY, with the kind permission of Edward C. Brodie, Esq. of Salisbury, exhibited a very numerous Collection of objects discovered in that city during the progress of excavations for the new sewers. They consisted of: 1. Knives of various descriptions; 2. Sheers; 3. Spoons; 4. Padlocks; 5. Keys; 6. Weapons; 7. Buckles; 8. Pilgrims' signs; 9. Rings, and some other objects, the use of which had not been ascertained. The knives appeared to range from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, and were doubtless for personal use; but others seemed to be the implements of curriers or cordwainers. The keys were of various forms, but the latch-keys were the most remarkable objects. Their age might be questioned, but for the circumstance of their having been found with other keys at least as old as the fifteenth century. The pilgrims' signs were in lead, and their devices differed from examples hitherto met with; one represented St. Michael, but without his characteristic arms; another a sun within a crescent; and a third, the bust of a man within a pulpit or font, surmounted by a square frame or border inscribed HONORI; above the whole, the sun rising out of clouds.

The Secretary then read a Memoir by SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq. F.S.A. "On a Vase representing an Adventure of Perseus." This communication will hereafter appear entire in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, June 1st, 1854.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced :—

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| From the Architectural and Archæological Society of the county of Bucks. | Their Records. Part 1. 8vo. Aylesbury, 1854.   |
| From the Associated Architectural Societies.                             | Reports and Papers. 1852-53 (end of vol. 2.). 8vo. London, 1853.                       |
| From the Institute of Architects.  | On Drainage in the Metropolis (a discussion in continuation). 4to. London, 1854.       |
| From Colonel Mure, M.P.  | Caldwell Papers. Part 1st, part 2nd, vol. 1, and part 2nd, vol. 2. 4to. Glasgow, 1854. |

Augustus Stafford Jerningham, Esq. lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

The SECRETARY presented as a contribution to the Society's Collections a copper-plate Broadside containing the Verses prefixed to the Eikon Basiliké, and also the frontispiece usually inserted in the various editions of that work, probably produced as a Memorial at the time of the Restoration of King Charles the Second.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a Roman Fibula recently found in Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

Mr. HENRY O'NEILL exhibited several rubbings from one of the numerous Crosses at Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. The inscription borne on which was translated—

*"A Prayer for Murdoch, by whom was made this Cross."*

William Michael Wylie, Esq. F.S.A. communicated an Account of a further discovery of relics in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford, in the following Letter to the Secretary :—

"U. University Club, May 31, 1854.

"My dear Sir,

"I am glad to be able to submit a few more things from the Saxon Cemetery at Fairford to the inspection of the Society.

"Unfortunately I have not been able to attend the late excavations, which, however, do not appear to have been attended with any very great success.

"I am much inclined to think the most important part of the Cemetery—at least such part as may lie in accessible ground—has now been examined.

"In these recent excavations about twenty-five graves have been

found. Their position appears to have been much as I usually found them before, in regular order north and south, with the heads towards the south.

"The greater part of the relics found are now on the table; the remainder being merely a few things of similar types, with a large Sword and Umbo of a Shield. These last relics are not in good preservation, and, as they closely resemble the fine specimens I have before exhibited here from the same spot, I have not now produced them. The Sword was lying by the left side of a skeleton. It is singular how rarely this weapon occurs in Saxon interments. At Fairford the graves that have been opened, exceeding about a hundred and fifty in number, have only furnished three Swords. At Harnham, I think, none whatever have occurred. It is certain that the simple "missilia" of Tacitus long remained the favourite national weapons of the Saxons. We never meet in their graves with the axe, the dagger, or barbed angon common to the Frankish tribes; and the rare appearance of the sword itself would lead us to suspect it to have been merely the weapon of chieftains. Yet the Saxons of Fairford were no unwarlike tribe. At least the presence of not less than twelve umbones in a hundred and fifty graves, including very many of women and children, would give a very tolerable average of the warrior caste in a small population.

"In the large and perfect iron head of a Dart you will not fail to observe the same intentional depression of one of its sides, for the purpose of producing a rotatory motion when hurled, that you were the first to notice on the occasion of your Harnham discoveries.

"The larger indented Bead of yellow glass, ornamented with coloured pastes, seems to merit notice. With this exception, the Beads found on this occasion only seem duplicates of the more common varieties of plain coloured glass, terræ cottæ, and amber which we met with before.

"You will notice the pieces of Samian and other ware. A quantity of these fragments have been met with, as usual. They are always dissimilar in fabric, and as manifestly they do not form parts of vessels broken and thrown into the graves on the occasion of the interment, we can only suppose their presence here to indicate some Pagan funeral rite. The constant presence of these "Shards" in graves certainly justifies such an indication.

"Of the accompanying Fibulæ, that with the crenellated border, and one bearing circular stamps, are of types I have not before noticed. On the oxidation of another will be seen the impress of linen, probably the shroud of its owner.

"I can offer no explanation of the two ornamented plates of thin bronze, and circlet of the same metal, found together. They would seem to have formed a sort of locket.

"It seems strange that twenty-five graves should not have afforded more relics. I am informed, however, that the great proportion of graves contained no relic whatever beyond fragments of pottery, and such I have often met with myself in former excavations.

"Believe me, sincerely yours,

"W. M. WYLIE."

"To J. Y. AKERMAN, Sec. S. A."



W. J. THOMS, Esq. F.S.A. by permission of the present proprietor, Mr. Walmisley, exhibited a Miniature of Sir Philip Sydney, painted by Isaac Oliver. It was purchased by the late Mr. William Capon, so well known as an antiquarian draftsman, at the sale at Addiscombe House, the seat of the first Earl of Liverpool, when it was said to have formed one of several curious articles which had been transferred from the Palace of Nonsuch to Addiscombe.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq. F.S.A. then read a further Description of the Churches of France, illustrated by the exhibition of numerous drawings of remarkable examples, in continuation of his papers on the same subject already printed in the *Archæologia*. At the close,

Notice was given that, on account of the Whitsun Holidays, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday, June 15th.

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Thursday, June 15th, 1854.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

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| From the Author.                  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Denkmale der baukunst des mittelalters in Sachsen. 1ste und 2te Abtheilungen, 2ter Band. Von L. Puttrich, Doctor der rechte. Folio, Leipzig, 1844-50.</li> <li>2. Systematische Darstellung der entwicklung der baukunst in der Obersächsischen landern, vom X bis XV jahrhundert, Von L. Puttrich. Folio, Leipzig, 1852.</li> </ol> |
| From the Institute of Architects. | List of Members and Report of Council. 4to. London, 1854.  |
| From the Author.                  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mémoire sur la découverte très-ancienne en Asie et dans l'Indo-Perse de la poudre à canon et des armes à feu. Par M. de Paravey. 8vo. Paris, 1850.</li> <li>2. Du pays primitif du ver à soie et de la première civilization. Par M. de Paravey. 8vo. Paris, 1851.</li> </ol>  |
| From the Author.                  | Some Account of the Grocers' Company of the City of London. By J. B. Heath, F.S.A. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1854.  |
| From the Author.                  | Three Handbooks descriptive of the Greek, Roman, and Pompeian Courts of the Crystal Palace. By George Scharf, Jun. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1854.   |
| From the Royal Society.           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Philosophical Transactions, Parts 2 and 3. 1853. 4to. Lond. 1853.</li> <li>2. Proceedings. No. 21 of Vol. VI. to No. 3 of Vol. VII. 8vo. London, 1853-54.</li> </ol>   |

By order of a Council, held 13 June, the following Memorial, ad-

dressed to Lord Palmerston, was read to the Meeting, together with the Reply to it which his Lordship had ordered to be returned.

“ To the Right Honble. Henry John Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B. Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

“ The Memorial of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

“ Your Memorialists beg to call your Lordship's attention to the following extract from a Report lately presented by Mr. Hayward to the City Commission of Sewers, as stated in the Morning Chronicle of the 26th January, 1854 : ‘ The churchyards being now for the most part permanently closed, the inspectors have been relieved from the labour attending their supervision. As it is not likely that their surface will be ever again much disturbed, it is greatly to be desired that the parochial authorities would immediately take measures for diminishing the chance of injurious emanations from them, and the means which will effect this can at the same time be made to redeem them from their present desolate and neglected appearance. Where the churchyards are small, and are surrounded closely with buildings, and have been but rarely opened for interments for several years past, paving their whole surface with flag-stones is the best course that can be adopted. Where they are large and more open, they should be well drained, have their surfaces covered with fresh mould, and be laid out with walks, and either be planted with hardy shrubs and trees or be turfed over their whole surface. None of the churchyards are so extensive as to cost very great sums to effect this, and if done well the subsequent annual expenses would be trifling. Such measures have already been taken with regard to several of them, and they afford an example worthy of being immediately followed by the remainder, and I have no doubt that a recommendation of your Honble. Court to this effect would be immediately complied with.’

“ Besides the particular case of the City churchyards, your Memorialists would desire to bring before your Lordship the general question of the preservation of existing monuments in churches and churchyards, with reference to which they beg to submit the following facts :

“ A Bill is proposed to be brought before Parliament by the North Metropolitan Railway Company, by which it is sought to obtain for the Company the power of purchasing several churchyards adjoining their line, but no provision is made for preserving monumental inscriptions.

“ The churchyard of St. Clement Danes, in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, has been aliened to King's College Hospital. It is at present used as a place for the deposit of building materials, and it is stated that some tombstones have already disappeared.

“ When the church in Threadneedle Street was removed for the formation of approaches to the New Royal Exchange, although some of the more interesting monuments (such as that of Miles Coverdale) were removed to other churches, no authentic record was taken (as your Memorialists believe) of the greater part of the slabs and engraved stones.

“ In St. Pancras burial ground many of the Inscriptions published by Lysons as existing are no longer to be found ; several were destroyed on the recent restoration of the church.

“ Your Memorialists can scarcely overstate the importance of these records as evidences of title and in the tracing of pedigrees ; and it is to

be feared that if they are destroyed not only a great amount of valuable evidence will be lost, but facilities will be given for manufacturing inscriptions and assumed copies of lost stones; and, as in a recent peerage case, for the actual production of forged stones. Your Memorialists submit the whole subject to your Lordship's consideration, and they especially desire to refer to your Lordship's judgment whether a careful and accurate record of all monumental inscriptions should not be made under the sanction of Government, and such record be made evidence; and also whether all such monuments should not, as far as possible, be preserved. And they submit to your Lordship that the preservation of a record of inscriptions might be efficiently carried out, without involving (comparatively speaking) a large expense, through the office of the Registrar General.

"And your Memorialists will ever pray."

The following was the reply:—

"Whitehall, 15 May, 1854.

"SIR,

"I have laid your letter of the 10th instant before Viscount Palmerston: and I am to inform you that his Lordship does not see how he can interfere in respect to the sepulchral memorials in graveyards.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

"H. WADDINGTON.

"The Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries,  
Somerset House."

Dr. Frederic Collings Lukis was admitted Fellow.

The ballots having been severally taken, Signor Bonucci, of Naples, was declared duly elected a Foreign Member; and Major-General Edward Perry Buckley, M.P., James A. Hammersley, Esq., and Charles Edward Davis, Esq., Fellows of the Society.

E. J. COOPER, Esq. of Mackrea Castle, Ireland, exhibited a bronze and a silver fibula, the latter of very large size, of the "Arbutus pattern," of which a fine example was lately exhibited to the Society by Lord Londesborough.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited several specimens of Celtic armillæ, stated to have been recently discovered in Bucklersbury, accompanied by the following letter to the President on the subject of frauds committed by the labourers engaged in excavations in the city, who represent the relics they offer for sale as discovered by them during their operations.

"London, 15th June, 1854.

"MY LORD,

"I feel much pleasure in offering for the inspection of your Lordship and the Society the accompanying five Celtic armillæ, said to have been found in Bucklersbury, City, in the course of some excavations for the formation of sewers during the months of April and May last.

"I entertain no doubt whatever that they were actually discovered in the locality above stated; not because they were asserted to be so by the persons who offered them for sale, but from the single fact that I bought them, rare and beautiful as they are, at a price considerably less than that for which they could have been obtained from a dealer for the purpose of selling again.

"In connexion with this subject, I desire, especially at this our last meeting before the long vacation (in the course of which many excavations will in all probability be made), to call your Lordship's attention, and that of the Fellows in general, to the shameless frauds which are daily perpetrated on those gentlemen whose desire to possess a collection of London antiquities is greater than their judgment in the discrimination and selection of the specimens submitted to their notice. Not that I assert, or wish in the slightest degree to insinuate, that these specimens are fictitious or of modern manufacture. On the contrary, they are for the most part genuine, and frequently beautiful. But I am sorry that it is my painful duty to add, without hesitation, that the locality attached to these specimens is generally as fictitious as their real antiquity is unquestionable. The temptation of high prices induces a large body of workmen employed in our City excavations to offer for sale a great quantity of objects, especially of the Roman and mediæval periods, to which, cognizant of the taste of their patrons, they knowingly and designedly attribute a false locality. To such an extent has this deceit been practised, that I am informed by a respectable dealer that he knows a source from whence a couple of workmen succeeded, not long since, in purchasing a sackful of fragments of Roman lamps and other specimens of fictile manufacture previously brought from Italy, a portion of which were daily placed in the mud of the excavations, and sold each evening as the result of the day's labour. And I have myself, within the last six months, identified at least two dozen articles of various kinds in metal, glass, and earthenware, in some cases offered for sale, and in others actually purchased, with specimens which I had previously known as portions of collections formed abroad.

"I desire respectfully to call your Lordship's attention to this state of things, and to suggest one mode at least by which it may in some measure be ameliorated.

"As long as gentlemen allow themselves to give high prices for antiquities thus offered, so long will the market for them continue, and temptation to offer them be prolonged. It would be well if they remembered that the demand of a high price is a *prima facie* evidence against the fact that the specimen was actually found by the person offering it for sale.

"I would, therefore, suggest that no further encouragement be afforded to these deceits by the temptation of high prices, and that such prices only be given as the various objects would fetch in the estimation of a dealer. And I feel quite certain, from several instances of the most flagrant description to which my attention has lately been directed, and the occurrence of which has induced me to trouble your Lordship with this communication, that, if collectors of London antiquities will allow themselves to act upon the suggestion thus humbly offered to them, they will not only effect a very considerable saving of their time and their

money, but will also escape much subsequent annoyance and irremediable mortification.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's obliged and faithful servant,

"THOMAS HUGO.

"The Viscount MAHON,  
Pres. Soc. Antiq. &c."

KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Byzantine crystal Vase purchased by him at Constantinople, and since mounted as a beaker by a French artist.

W. B. DICKINSON, Esq. exhibited a fine example of an Anglo-Saxon bronze Fibula discovered in a gravel field near Warwick, with the remains of a human skeleton.

CHARLES WARNE, Esq. exhibited and presented to the Society a Model in plaster of the Roman Amphitheatre at Dorchester in Dorsetshire, upon a scale of one inch in 30 feet.

HUGH EDMONDSTONE MONTGOMERIE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an original Letter of the date of 4th Sept. 1688, of which the following is a transcript; it appears to have been a Circular from the Administration which then ruled Scotland under James II. to the Lord Lieutenant or "Sheriff-Principal" of each shire. It was evidently issued in anticipation of the expedition of the Prince of Orange, and was probably the last instance of a general "Wapenshaw," or armed muster by order of the Government. It is signed by the Earl of Perth, then Chancellor of the Scottish kingdom.

For the Right Honble. the Earl of Linlithgow, Lord Justice General, Shirreff prin<sup>l</sup> of the Shire of Stirling. For His Majesty's special service.

My Lord,

His Majesty has, for reasons best known to himself, ordered that all heritors and their tenants and servants shall be in readiness to attend his Majesty's service whenever any occasion offers. And in order thereto you are to cause the respective Ministers within each parish of your Shire of Stirling, intimate, upon a Lord's Day in the forenoon after divine service, that all heritors, wadsetters, and liferenters within the said Shire, or the factors or chamberlains of such as are minors and cannot attend, to meet at the head burgh of the Shire upon Tuesday the eighteenth instant, bringing with them their best horses and arms. And that you cause send an exact account to the Clerk of Council of the numbers that did meet and how they were armed, and of the absents. Signed in name and by warrant of his Majesty's Privy Council, by

My Lord, your Lordship's most humble servant,

(Signed) PERTH, Cancell.

J. p. d.

Edinburgh, fourth September, 1688.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq. exhibited two Rubbings in further illustration of the Paper read by him at the last Meeting: one of a Consecration Cross with the Monogram in the Church of St. Caprais at Ayen, in the form usually called the labarum of Constantine. This form is common in Churches in the South of France. The other a second Inscription at Moissac recording the construction of the Church in 1063, This inscription is very perfect and curious, in inclosed letters.

JOSIAH GOODWIN, Esq. of Exeter, in a Letter to the Secretary, communicated the following Account of the discovery of a considerable number of Skeletons at Cowick near that city, upon a spot supposed to have been an ancient cemetery.

*"Notes on a supposed Cemetery at Cowick, near Exeter."*

"DEAR MR. AKERMAN,

"I had recently the pleasure of announcing the fact of the discovery of a number of skeletons in the Cowick fields contiguous to the city of Exeter. At the same time I expressed my belief that they indicated the existence of a cemetery once dedicated to purposes of Christian burial. In reply you were pleased to express a wish that I would carefully watch the progress of the excavations, and communicate the results, with a view to further illustration. This of itself would have been sufficient to ensure my earnest and anxious co-operation; but in the interim the Executive Committee of your Society put themselves in communication with the Rev. Dr. Oliver, whose elaborate researches have thrown so much light on the conventual and monastic institutions of this diocese, and by the learned courtesy of that gentleman and Pitman Jones, Esq. I have been stimulated in my endeavours to prosecute the investigation with as much of care and accuracy as the circumstances of the case would allow. At the outset permit me to observe that the excavations are far from complete; they have been carried on with much irregularity and a total absence of system. The facts I now communicate must therefore be regarded in the light of a reply to your Letters to Dr. Oliver and myself, and a desire that your Society may not separate for the season without some assurance that the subject has received a patient investigation.

"Nearly 40 years ago it became desirable to alter and improve a road in the parish of St. Thomas, and by permission of the owner of Cowick Grove, now known as one of the Cowick fields, the authorities, in order to obtain a supply of stones and gravel, proceeded to excavate a small area of the field presenting a surface slightly more elevated than the adjacent ground. In the progress of the works many human bones and several fragments of encaustic tiles were found; but nothing of greater interest presented itself, although the late John Jones, of Franklyn, Esq. was unremitting in his observations and inquiries, as his diary testifies. Thus the matter dropped; and nothing more was heard of the subject until the spring of the present year, when, in consequence of further demands for road materials, the excavations were resumed and fresh discoveries of skeletons were made.

"Knowing that important results very frequently flow from causes apparently trivial, I at once proceeded to the spot, and satisfied my mind that several instances of Christian interment had taken place, with obvious regularity and care. I also found on examining the general surface of the field, that an area, measuring some thirty or forty paces by fifteen or twenty, was slightly tumular in its character, being raised to the height of two feet, or thereabouts, by artificial means. On my very first visit, I found several fragments of encaustic tiles, apparently belonging to the fourteenth century, and my expectations were thereby raised to a higher pitch than subsequent investigations have justified. As only one man has been employed at a time, and his work has been frequently suspended

for several days, the excavations have proceeded at a tardy pace; but I am pleased to say that the labourer has evinced a very laudable desire to rescue anything found from the hands of indiscriminate distribution, and as far as the excavations have proceeded nothing has been left untried and unexplored.

"The skeletons are very numerous, and the interments appear to have been of two classes, one more superficial and less orderly than the other. The interments of the earlier date, for such I take those on the lower level to be, appear to consist for the most part of adult skeletons, carefully deposited, due east and west, on a compact bed of gravel, and surrounded in several instances by large coffin nails, but without the slightest vestige of wood or any other relic of contemporaneous date. Over several of these was found a regular layer of masonry, consisting of rough stone and concrete, affording presumptive evidence that the interment took place with due regard to decency and regularity.

"The second or superficial class of interments exhibits great irregularity, amounting to positive confusion, and leading in many instances to the inference that the bones have been rather removed from a former site and thrown in promiscuously than buried with the rites of Christian sepulture. But, even among these, several exceptions to the general rule have been discovered; and in one special instance large nails and fragments of wood, blackened rather than charred, were found in immediate proximity. In this second class of interments the bodies or bones appear to have been covered in by a confused mass of rubble, intermingled with fragments of plaster superficially coloured, encaustic tiles uniformly broken when any decoration existed on the surface, two small fragments of stained glass, and the broken capital of a column, so mutilated as to render the era extremely doubtful. Over the vestiges of the coffin, to which reference has been made, was also found a solitary specimen of the ordinary Nuremburg token.

"On the occasion of the first discovery of skeletons, forty years ago, Dr. Oliver was led to conclude that they indicated the site of an impromptu burial ground, in which the victims of the plague among the Dutch prisoners, in 1664, 5, 6, were hastily interred, in order to prevent the spread of contagion in the neighbourhood. That opinion, I believe, has not been shaken by anything that has since occurred; but with regard to the series of interments on the lower level, I venture to submit that they indicate the existence of a cemetery of earlier date than the reign of Charles II. A brief glance at the history of Cowick Priory will materially assist the investigation. From Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon Exoniensis*, &c. pp. 153—6, we learn that the priory, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, stood in the parish of St. Thomas, between the river Exe and the Okehampton road. The community here settled was originally a filiation from the celebrated Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, and its first endowment was probably earlier than the reign of Henry II.

"Until October 15, 1261, the inhabitants had no parish priest to officiate for them, but used to attend divine service in the name of the conventual church of St. Andrew. At this time the increasing population requiring the constant superintendence of a clergyman, the prior and monks of Cowick presented one Henry for institution to Bishop Bronescombe, who readily consented; and, in consideration of the slender

income of the monastery, and the noble hospitality exercised by the community, 'fructum ipsius ecclesiæ tenuitate et monachorum ipsorum, qui in eo loco ingentem exercent hospitalitatem,' &c. the Bishop merely required of the prior to provide a decent manse for the vicar, with a salary of five marks per annum. In a chapel dedicated to S. Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, situated on the western extremity of Exebridge, the vicar for the time being continued for a century and a half to perform all parochial functions, *with the exception of burial*; for all interments in this interval were confined to the cemetery of St. Michael's chapel, lying just without the priory gate. The chapel of St. Thomas, with the bridge itself, having been swept away by an inundation at the commencement of the fifteenth century, John Bourgeanyll, then prior of Cowick, gave and granted a sufficient spot of ground in Piriway for the erection of a church, with an adjoining cemetery. It is described (Stafford's Register,\* v. ii. fol. 287), as being a central situation, and distant from the river.

Such was the origin of the church of St. Thomas, consecrated on the 4th of October, 1412. If, therefore, we bear in mind that the inundations of the river Exe were of a violent and destructive character, it is not at all improbable that pending the erection of the new church, and the consecration of the cemetery, a temporary cemetery may have been resorted to in the Cowick fields; and a knowledge of such a temporary cemetery having existed may have induced the authorities in the time of Charles II. to resort to it for the burial of the Dutch prisoners who had died of the plague.

"So general was the impression, forty years ago, that the ground had been appropriated to this purpose, that the medical men were averse to the prosecution of inquiries, for fear that vestiges of contagion might still linger among the *membra disiecta* so strangely brought to light again, after the lapse of nearly half a century.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, &c. "JOSIAH GOODWIN.  
 "To J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. F.S.A."

WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.S.A. then read a Description of the Roman Tessellated Pavement recently discovered on the site of the Excise Office, in Broad-street, City. This communication will be hereafter printed at length in the *Archæologia*. It was accompanied by

1. A Plan of London and its vicinity north of the Thames, taken from the Ordnance Survey; indicating the several Roman Roads, with the sites upon which one or two Roman Pavements have been discovered.

2. A Plan of the Buildings of the Excise Office, shewing the site and comparative dimensions of the Roman Pavement discovered in February, 1854.

3. A Plan of the Roman Pavement itself; followed by

4. A Drawing of the Level of the Pavement as it lay in Broad-street and Bishopsgate-street.

\* *Monasticon*, pp. 155, 6.



Thursday, November 16th, 1854.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the Meeting of June 17th were read, and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Society's Library and to the Museum, since that Meeting, were announced from the Donation Book, and Thanks for them were directed to be returned:—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| From the Author.                                      | The Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities. (From "Collectanea Antiqua," Vol. III.) 8vo. London, 1854.  |
| From the Editor.                                      | The Topographer and Genealogist. Edited by J. G. Nichols, F.S.A. Parts 15 and 16. 8vo. London, 1854.  |
| From the Institute of Architects.                     | 1. On recent discoveries at Fountains Abbey. 4to. London, 1854.<br>2. Architecture represented in Pictures. By H. Twining. 4to. London, 1854.<br>3. The influence of some external agents on the durability of building materials. By G. R. Burnell, C.E. 4to. London, 1854.<br>4. The Topography and Antiquities of Constantinople. By the Rev. R. Burgess. 4to. London, 1854.   |
| From the Imperial Academy, Vienna.                    | 1. Denkschriften der Philosophisch-historischen Classe. Band 5. Folio, Vienna, 1854.<br>2. Register zuden erssen 10 Bänden der Sitzungsberichte. 8vo. Vienna, 1854.<br>3. Sitzungsberichte. Band 11, hefte 4 and 5, and Band 12, heft 1, 2, 3, and 4. 8vo. Vienna, 1853-4.<br>4. Archiv. 12ter Band, 1 and 2 heft. 8vo. Vienna, 1854.<br>5. Notizenblatt. Nos. 21-24 (1853), and Nos. 1-17 (1854). 8vo. Vienna, 1853-4. |
| From the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne. | Archæologia Æliana. Vol. IV. Parts 1, 2, and 3. 4to. Newcastle-on-Tyne. 1846-54.  |
| From the Editor.                                      | Catalogue of Pictures, Books, &c. contained in the Cottonian Library, Plymouth. Compiled by Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A. 8vo. Plymouth, 1853.   |
| From the Lord Londesborough.                          | Miscellanea Graphica: a collection of ancient, medieval, and renaissance remains; in the possession of Lord Londesborough. Illustrated by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. No. 1. Folio. London, 1854.  |
| From the Royal Agricultural Society.                  | Their Journal. Vol. XV. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1854.  |
| From Octavius Morgan, Esq. F.S.A.                     | Notes on the Architecture and History of Caldicot Castle, Monmouthshire. By Octavius Morgan and Thomas Wakeman. Printed for the Caerleon Antiquarian Association. 8vo. Newport, 1854.   |
| From the Council of University College, London.       | Calendar of the College for the Session 1853-4. 8vo. London, 1854.  |

- From the Royal Asiatic Society. 1. Their Journal. Vol. XVI. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1854.  
2. Descriptive Catalogue of the Historical Manuscripts in Arabic and Persian in the Library of the Asiatic Society. By W. H. Morley, M.R.A.S. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Their Proceedings. Vol. I. Part 2. 4to. Edinburgh, 1854.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy. 1. Mémoires. 2<sup>me</sup> Série. Tome 3. 8vo. Paris, 1854.  
2. Bulletins. Année 1853, No. 4. Année 1854, Nos. 1 and 2. 8vo. Amiens, 1853-4.
- From the Archæological Institute. The Archæological Journal. No. 42. June. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Editor. The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. 12. July. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A. Notes on Gold Plates discovered in the South of Ireland. By T. Crofton Croker, Esq. F.S.A. (From Collectanea Antiqua, Vol. III.) 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Royal Geographical Society. 1. Address delivered 22d May, 1854. By the Earl of Ellesmere. 8vo. London, 1854.  
2. Accessions to the Library of the Society to May, 1853. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Author. 1. Suggestions on the Ancient Britons. 2nd and 3rd parts. By G. D. Barber, A.M. 8vo. London, 1854.  
2. Specimens of Welsh Archæology. (From the above.) 8vo. London, 1854.
- From his Majesty the King of Prussia. Denkmaler aus Agypten und Athiopien. Abtheilung 1, blattes 54, 56, 61, 62, 88, 90, 107, 117, 119, 122, 124, 125, 127, 128, 130, 132, 133, 134, 140, and Abtheilung 3, blattes 173-242. Von R. Lepsius. Folio. Berlin.
- From the Author. 1. Über den volkstamm der Achæer. Eine akademische abhandlung gelesen am 28 Februar, 1854.  
2. Über griechenlands volkstämme und stammgottheiten. Eine akademische abandlung gelesen am 16 Juni, 1853. Both by Eduard Gerhard. 4to. Berlin, 1854.
- From the Author. Notes on the Nimbus. By Gilbert J. French. 8vo. Bolton, 1854.
- From the Author. The Claim to the Foreshores of the Sea Coast and Tidal Rivers in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, examined and considered. By J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. 4to. London, 1854.
- From the Institute of France. 1. Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Tome 20<sup>me</sup>. 4to. Paris, 1854.  
2. Mémoires présentés par divers savants à l'Académie.  
2<sup>me</sup> série. Antiquités de la France. Tome 3. 4to. Paris, 1854.  
1<sup>er</sup> série. Sujets divers d'érudition. Tome 4. 4to. Paris, 1854.

- From the Academy of Inscriptions, Belgium.**
1. *Mémoires couronnés et Mémoires des savants étrangers*. Tome 25. 4to. Bruxelles, 1854.
  2. *Bulletins*. Tome xx. p. 3, and xxi. p. 1. 8vo. Brussels, 1853-4.
  3. *Annexe aux Bulletins*. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1854.
  4. *Annuaire*. 20<sup>me</sup> année. 12mo. Bruxelles, 1854.
- From the Committee of the Salford Museum and Library.**
- Their Sixth Annual Report. 8vo. Salford, 1854.
- From the Author.**
- Sur les Fouilles Pratiques a Jort pendant les années 1852-3. Rapport par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris, 1854.
- From the Royal Institution.**
1. *Notices of the Meetings*. Part 4. Nov. 1853, to July, 1854. 8vo. London, 1854.
  2. *List of Members and Report for 1853*. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Author.**
- Afbildninger fra det kongelige museum for Nordiske Oldsager i Kjøbenhavn. Ordrede og forklarede af J. J. A. Worsaae. 8vo. Kjøbenhavn, 1854.
- From the Author.**
- Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Parts 10, 11, and 12. 4to. London, 1854.
- From the Smithsonian Institution.**
1. *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*. Vol. VI. 4to. Washington, 1854.
  2. *Seventh Annual Report*. 8vo. Washington, 1853.
  3. *List of Foreign Institutions in correspondence with the Smithsonian Institution*. 8vo. Washington, 1854.
- From the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.**
1. *Transactions*. Vol. X. Part 3. 4to. Philadelphia, 1853.
  2. *Proceedings*. Nos. 49 and 50. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1853.
- From the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.**
- Proceedings*. Vol. III. Pages 1 to 104. 8vo. 1852-54.
- From James Heywood, Esq. M.P.**
- Cambridge University Transactions during the Puritan Controversies of the 16th and 17th centuries. Collected by James Heywood, M.P. and Thomas Wright, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Author.**
- A Lecture on Anglo-Saxon Antiquities illustrative of the Faussett Collection. By Thomas Wright, M.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1854.
- From John Twemlow, Esq. through J. J. Howard, Esq. F.S.A.**
- A Collection of engraved Portraits, Views, Arms, &c. relating to the Twemlow Family: 27 in number.
- From the Editor.**
- The Travels of Marco Polo. The translation of Marsden revised, with a Selection of his Notes. Edited by Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From Joseph Mayer, Esq. F.S.A.**
- A Bronze Commemoration Medal, struck on the occasion of the Opening of St. George's Hall, Liverpool: 1½ in. diam. J. Mayer, del. Allen and Moore, fec.

ROBERT COLE, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society a Proclamation of Queen Anne, ordering a public Thanksgiving for the Victory of Blenheim.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a stone Celt of large size found in September last in the Thames.

J. C. ROBINSON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a bronze utensil supposed to be a Celtic or Gallo-Roman Mirror, lately acquired by him in Paris; but the locality, where found, unknown.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a bronze Dagger-sheath recently found in the bed of the Thames. Several sheaths, Mr. Franks observed, of the same form as the specimen exhibited, have been found in this country. One of them, found in the river Isis, is preserved in the British Museum. It was discovered with the circular bronze Shield in the same Collection, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 298. A portion of a similar sheath preserved in the museum of Mr. Roach Smith, was found in the Thames. A third specimen, found in Ireland, is in the possession of Mr. Wakeman of Dublin. The present specimen is peculiarly interesting from the remains of leather inside it, by which it appears to have been lined with that material. There do not appear to be any remains of the blade, which may have been made of bronze or iron. It is likely to have been dropped by a soldier in some skirmish, who would be using his dagger at the time. Mr. Franks would feel disposed to ascribe these objects to the later Celtic population of these islands. The discovery of similar objects in Ireland appears to preclude all idea of a Roman origin.

EDWARD FOSS, Esq. F.S.A. then read a Paper "On the Origin of the Title and Office of Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer;" contained in a Letter addressed to Lord Viscount Strangford, V.P. adverting to his Lordship's descent from a Chief Justice in the reign of Henry VII. (Sir John Fineux), and to his possession of that judge's serjeant's ring, with the first known instance of a posy inscribed on it.

Mr. Foss commenced by remarking that, though the history of most of our ancient titles and offices could be traced with tolerable certainty, there were some with no known account of their origin, the holders of which pleaded their extreme antiquity as an excuse for neglecting the investigation. The Office of Cursitor Baron, for instance, is generally reputed to be as old as the Exchequer itself, and with some semblance of probability; because, as the duties now entrusted to him were certainly performed by some officer from the most distant period, it is not unnaturally presumed that both officers bore the same title. But if this were so, Mr. Foss asks, how is it that the name of Cursitor Baron is never mentioned for more than five centuries after the institution of the Exchequer; that it never occurs in any ancient record; that it is not alluded to by Madox in his elaborate History of the Court; and that no subsequent publication till the reign of James I. contains any notice of the name? This universal silence, therefore, must induce an inquirer to doubt the existence of such an officer, and to endeavour to discover the period when, and the reasons for which, he was created.

Mr. Foss then states that the principal duty of the Cursitor Baron was, till a recent Act of Parliament, the examination of the accounts of all the sheriffs, &c. in England, and that this duty was performed till the reign of James I. by one of the regular Barons of the Exchequer. He next proceeds to give a summary of the history of the court from the reign of Henry III., showing that during that and all the subsequent reigns the Barons (except the Chief Baron, who was an educated lawyer) held an inferior rank to the judges of the two other courts; that they did not go the circuits; that the rings given them by the serjeants were of less value; that Fortescue, who wrote in the time of Henry VI., does not mention them as judges; and that in fact they were generally selected, not from lawyers, but from the minor officers of the Exchequer, for long service or their peculiar aptness in the affairs of the revenue.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, the business of the Exchequer had so materially increased, and so many civil causes unconnected with the revenue had been introduced into the Court by means of the writ of *Quo minus*, that it became necessary to assist the bench with a little more legal learning; and consequently a serjeant-at-law was selected, and he received a special patent for the first time giving him the same rank and dignity as the judges of the two other Benches.

The future vacancies were in like manner filled up by lawyers, so that at the end of Elizabeth's reign there was only one Baron left who had been bred up in the Exchequer and was acquainted with the mode of accounting. On his retirement eighteen months afterwards, in October 1604, his place was supplied by another lawyer—thus filling the bench with men of legal education, and altogether ignorant of the formal details of the Revenue. After one attempt by the last appointed legal Baron to audit the accounts, another officer was found indispensable for the performance of these formal duties; and Nowell Sotherton was appointed a Baron in 1606, whom Mr. Foss conceives to have been the first who was called by the title of Cursitor Baron, and to have been appointed solely for that purpose.

It was not however till the nomination of his successor, Thomas Cæsar, in May 1610, that the first mention is made of the Title. This occurs in the Inner Temple books, where an order appears noticing Cæsar's election as "Puisne Baron, or Baron Cursitor," and declaring that he is "not to be attended to Westminster by any but the officers of the Exchequer, forasmuch as none but such as are of the coif ought to be attended by the officers of the House;" and yet giving him a certain precedence at the bench table. The last order is repeated in October following in regard to another John Sotherton, who succeeded Cæsar as Puisne Baron. Neither Nowell Sotherton, nor Thomas Cæsar, nor John Sotherton the younger, are ever mentioned as joining in the judicial business of the court; and Mr. Foss quotes several public records with their names placed in such an order of precedence as plainly shows that they held a rank considerably inferior to that of the regular Barons.

The title of Cursitor Baron was evidently adopted in imitation of the Cursitors in Chancery, who prepared the writs *of course*, as the Baron Cursitor was solely employed in transacting the formal business of his court.

Mr. Foss concluded by reading some entertaining extracts from a real

or pretended speech by a Cursitor Baron to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, printed in 1659, the allusions in which greatly corroborated his view of the position held by this officer.

Thursday, November 23rd, 1854.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors:—

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|---|---|
| From Henry Bourne, Esq.                   | An engraving of a Brass on the pavement of the south Chapel of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate; Cleghorn del. 1854.  |
| From the Author.                          | Inscriptions tracées à la pointe sur les murs des maisons de Pompéi. Par François Lenormant. 8vo. Paris, 1854.  |
| From the Archæological Institute of Rome. | 1. Monumenti Inediti. Vol. V. Plates 49—60. Folio. Rome, 1853.<br>2. Annali dell' Instituto. Vol. X. New Series. 8vo. Rome, 1853.<br>3. Bulletino per l'anno 1853. 8vo. Rome, 1853. |
| From the Archæological Institute.         | The Archæological Journal, No. 43. 8vo. London, 1854.   |
| From the Spalding Club.                   | Fasti Aberdonenses, Selections from the Records of the University and King's College of Aberdeen, 1494—1854. 4to. Aberdeen, 1854.   |

Dr. DIAMOND, F.S.A. the Society's Honorary Photographer, presented to the Society the following subjects photographed by himself:—

1. The Seal of the Order of the Garter, by Thomas Simon.
2. Badges of Pelham and Queen Katharine, on the Wall of Wartling Church, Sussex.
3. New Gate, Winchelsea, Sussex.
4. Land Gate, Winchelsea, Sussex.
5. Strand Gate, Winchelsea.
6. Hever Castle, Kent.
7. The Cromlech at Plas Newydd, Anglesea.
8. The Duke of Sutherland's Monument at Holyrood.
9. The interior of the Abbey, Edinburgh.
10. The Ruins of the Room in which Mary Queen of Scots was born, at Linlithgow.
11. Ruins of the Castle at Saint Andrew.
12. Gateway at Saint Andrew.

HUGH EDMONSTONE MONTGOMERIE, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society the original of King James the Second's Letter to the Sheriff Principal of Stirling, exhibited by him at the Meeting of the 15th June.

W. H. SPILLER, Esq. exhibited a Glass Cup found many years since in an Anglo-Saxon grave at Coombe, near Sandwich.

W. H. BARCHAM, Esq. exhibited a very fine example of a Sword with the hilt in a fair state of preservation. It was found, as is supposed, in the same grave as the foregoing, with the remains of a bronze bowl. The whole, it is said, were covered with a coarse cloth, portions of which may be seen still adhering to the edge of the bowl. This cloth is shewn by the microscope to be woollen. Fragments of a fibula set with garnet, and a few beads, were found at the same time.

J. G. BAYFIELD, Esq. by the hands of B. B. Woodward, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a votive figure of Lucina in terra cotta, and a small vase of the same material, both brought recently from Cyprus.

JOHN SPOTTISWOODE, Esq. of *Spottiswoode*, exhibited, by the hands of W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. a Drawing of a bronze Sword and Spear-head.

The bronze Sword, which is quite entire, was found, together with the bronze Spear-head, in May last, in Corsbie Moss, near Corsbie Tower, an old border tower formerly belonging to the Cranstouns, in the parish of Legerwood, in the county of Berwick, about three and a half miles south of Spottiswoode. They were discovered in the peat-moss, within a foot or two of the surface, by two men engaged in deepening a drain. Both these objects are perfect. The Sword had, when found, a scabbard, apparently of metal, but so much corroded as to fall in pieces on removal.

J. WALLIS PYCROFT, Esq. F.S.A. in the following letter to Sir Henry Ellis, Director, communicated some remarks in illustration of a Manuscript, which he exhibited to the Meeting, on the "Exchequer Court," originally written in 1572, and in one portion bearing particularly upon the Memoir read at the last Meeting by Mr. Foss upon the Office of Cursitor Baron :—

"New Square, Lincoln's Inn, 23rd Nov. 1854.

"Dear Sir Henry,

"Pursuant to my promise of Thursday evening last, I beg herewith to place in your hands a MS. on the Exchequer Court, to which I made allusion after the reading of Mr. Foss's very interesting paper on the Office of Cursitor Baron. The MS. in question is doubtless a transcript, made 29 January, 1600, of an earlier work written in 1572.

"The title is as follows :—

*'The Exchequer Court.*

'A View and comparative Declaration of the Auntient Course holden in the Receipt of yor Majties Exchequer before the time of Henry 7<sup>th</sup> your highness most noble Grandfather, And his most worthy and memorable Reformation thereof, and of the declination from

the same of late time to the p'judice of your highness in your Royall Estate. And of

'The Offices and Officers' names of the Exchequer at Westminster, and of whose guift they be. A° D'ni 1572.'

Then follows a Latin dedication to the Queen [Elisabeth], by Vincent Skynner, who in folio 7 appears to have held the office of Contra Talliar, in the Lord Treasurer's gift, and thus was fully qualified to give a full description of this the most antient of our Courts and its usages :—

At folio 10, the Office and Authority of the Chief Baron is fully described ; and in the ensuing folio, amongst the duties attached to his office, is that of swearing of the Mayor and Sheriffs of London. The Second Baron, and his duties, amongst others that of swearing the Mayor and Escheators of London ; and in the same folio is likewise described the duties of the third Baron ; after which is a description of the office of the fourth Baron, which I transcribe at full length, as bearing particularly upon the Paper read by Mr. Foss :—

'The fourth Baron. } *Is allways a Cursiter* of the Court, and hath been chosen of some one of the clarkes of both the Remembrancer's Office or of the Clarke of the Pipe's Office ; he taketh the oath every Simon and Jude's day of the two Attorneys the new Lo: Mayor then putteth in *ad recipiend' mandat. Curie*, and likewise of the deputie Escheato' and Gauger of the late Lo: Mayor, Escheator, and Gauger of London, that they shall make a true account of the same office, and aske noe petition or allowance but that is good and true.

'Swearing of High Sheriffs. Escheators. } 'He if he be p'sent in Court at days of p'fixion he taketh y<sup>e</sup> oath of all High Sheriffs, their under Sheriffs or Attorneys, and of all Escheators, that they shall make a true account of the said offices, and aske no petition or allowance but that as is good and true.

'He taketh the oath of all Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyors, and Searchers of all the Custom Houses in England, that they have made true entries in their Bookes, without any concealments, or leaving out any p'cell of wards or merchandises to the Queen's hindrance or pre-judice.

'He taketh, before the Court commonly begin to sitt, or when it hath little to doe, or my Lord Chief Baron is absent, the opposells of the Sheriffs of their Summons that come in and are sworne to accompt as before, which is nothing but opposing of every Sheriff what he will say to every Summons in his Summones that is written to him out of the Pipe ; who upon the said opposells answereth to such summones as he will pay and charge himselfe with *Tot*, as confessing soe much due or received. And to the other somes he will answer *O nisi*, as confessing *oneratur nisi exoneret*. And soe the said Baron goeth on this manner of wise questioning and askeing every Sheriff what he sayeth to every summe in his summons, until he have gone through with every one of the same.

'He informeth the Bench and the Q<sup>s</sup>. learned Councell from time to time, both in Court and out of Court, what the course of the Court of Exchequer is. And stayeth the residue of the Barons and the Q:



Learned Councell from ordering any thing they goe about contrary to the said course, for y<sup>e</sup> preservation of the same. And to save the Q<sup>s</sup> p<sup>r</sup>ogative and benefit, which the course of the court most commonly maintaineth and respecteth.

‘ He taketh declaration of the ingrossed accompts of the Receavo<sup>rs</sup> of the late Augmentation revenue of the County of Yorke, John Jenkins Roe of Oxon and Berks, Robert Peter Roe of Bucks and Bedd, William Fitz Wills.

‘ He likewise, as the other Barons, examineth the L<sup>r</sup>e and casteth up the sumes of such Sheriffs forreign accompts, Escheators collectors accompts of Customes, Subsidies, and Fifteens, as are brought unto by any of the Auditors of the Court, and causeth his name and the Auditor’s name that ingrosseth it to be sett with the addition of Auditor and Cl<sup>r</sup>icus as aforesaid.

‘ He taketh the Bayles of all Sheriffs, Baylies of lib<sup>t</sup>yes, and Escheators that kept not their days of p<sup>r</sup>efections but come into the Court by Attachments, which is nothing else but w<sup>th</sup> Sureties to be sworne to accompt and their cesseth\* the Fynes of all such Baylies *pro libertate rehabenda* and of such escheators for their contempt which be very small and never above v<sup>s</sup> but rather under as xii<sup>d</sup>. ii<sup>s</sup>. xl<sup>d</sup>. and as for the Sheriffs fyne it is over v<sup>ll</sup>. a day for his 4 next day after his day of p<sup>r</sup>fixion that he faileth to come in and be sworne to his accompts.’

At folio five, commences a statement of “ The Offices, and Officers’ names, of the Exchequer, at Westminster, and of whose gift they be. Anno D<sup>ni</sup> 1572.”

‘ Of the Queen’s }	The fourth Baron.	Mr. Lord.	1599.
Guift.	and ever a Cursitor.	Mr. Sotherton.	

It will thus appear that at the compilation of the MS. in question the office of Cursitor Baron was filled by Mr. Lord, and that in 1599 his successor was Mr. Sotherton.

I have much pleasure in also exhibiting to the Society of Anti-  
quaries another MS. on the same subject, author unknown, of which I have not at present seen another copy. Both MSS. appear to be unknown either to *Madox*, *Gilbert*, *Hale*, or *Vernon*.

Much additional information on this subject is to be met with in “ Notes of Materials for the History of Public Departments, collected in 1846, Fol. by F. S. Thomas, Secretary of the Public Record Office,” as also in a more recent work, by the same gentleman, entitled, “ The Ancient Exchequer of England, the Treasury, and Origin of the Present Management of the Exchequer and Treasury of Ireland. 8vo. Lond. 1848.”

“ I have the honour to be,

“ Dear Sir Henry,

“ Yours very truly,

“ J. W. PYCROFT.

“ To the Director of  
The Society of Antiquaries.”

\* For assesseth.

The SECRETARY then read " Notes of Antiquarian Researches, by himself, in the Summer and Autumn of the present Year, in the Counties of Middlesex, Kent, Wilts, and Hants."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF

# THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1854-5.

No. 42.

Thursday, November 30th, 1854.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Editor.

The Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A. Part I. Fol. Lond. 1854.

From the Author.

Historical Notices of the Royal and Archiepiscopal Mints and Coinages at York. By Robert Davies, F.S.A. 8vo. York, 1854.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the iron heads of two weapons, obtained by him from the Abbé Schmidt, of Treves: accompanied by the following letter addressed to the Secretary:—

“ Nov. 27, 1854.

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ When at Treves this last summer I obtained the accompanying iron weapons from the well-known antiquary, the Abbé Schmidt, curé de St. Paulines, who has a number of them in his possession, brought to him at various times by the peasantry. The Abbé could give me no further account of them, and was in doubt himself as to the period to which they properly belong. Such iron heads are common enough in the various museums and collections along the Rhine and Moselle, where they are usually considered mediæval; in fact, in this belief, they may be seen fitted on to short arrow-shafts, to show that they were cross-bow bolts, for which purpose I presume them to have been too weighty. In the absence of any certain information I am myself disposed to consider these weapons as the heads of spiculæ of the last Roman or the Frankish period, but beg to submit the point to the more experienced judgment of our Fellows. In support of the opinion I have advanced, I may state that I have never met with these iron heads but in the vicinity of the Moselle and the Rhine, which is in favour of a Riparian origin. Further, I noticed one of them at Spire, in a find from an indubitably Frankish grave.

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"They also partake greatly of the character of No. 3 in the inclosed sketch of weapons in the Treves Museum, and which is clearly the head of a dart. Such specimens abound in this museum. Nos. 1 and 2, which are the head of a spear, with ferule end of staff, might easily have been assumed to be mediæval from their configuration. They may be late Roman, but they were found in a grave in the usual position of a Frankish interment.

"As a proof of the great difficulty of deciding on these matters, and the importance of seeing the objects in situ, I may state that Herr Lindenschmit assured me that, during some excavations in a Roman station, he lately met with some weapons which, under other circumstances, he should decidedly have assumed to be mediæval.

"Believe me, truly yours,

"W. M. WYLIE."

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq."

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A., exhibited a laten Crucifix of the fourteenth century, accompanied by the following Letter to Sir HENRY ELLIS, *Director* :—

"57, Bishopsgate Street Within,

"Nov. 28, 1854.

"DEAR SIR HENRY,

"I have much pleasure in sending for exhibition to the Society of Antiquaries a laten Crucifix of the fourteenth century. It was found by the sexton, in the churchyard of Walton-le-dale, near Preston, Lancashire, as he was digging a grave a few yards distant from the south-east corner of the chancel, in June, 1853. He took it immediately to the incumbent, my friend, the Rev. John Brooks, M.A., who kindly presented it to me in July last.

"The church of Walton-le-dale possesses a chancel of early perpendicular work, and a tower of similar character at the west end. The nave was rebuilt a few years ago, in the miserable taste which distinguished the architects of that period. The situation is exquisitely beautiful, as the church occupies a wooded ridge of considerable elevation, descending steeply on one side to the river Ribble, and on the other towards the Darwen, which unite their waters about half a mile below.

"The churchyard from which my interesting relic was exhumed possesses a romantic interest as a scene of the incantations of the wizard Edmund Kelley, whose connection with Dr. John Dee, the famous warden of Manchester College, is well known. Weever, in his *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, thus relates the circumstance. I should premise that the church of Walton-le-dale is still known in the neighbourhood by the name of Law Church, though the appellation is rapidly becoming obsolete. Weever says :—

"This diabolicall questioning of the dead, for the knowledge of future accidents, was put in practise by the foresaid Kelley ; who, upon a certaine nighte, in the Parke of Walton in le dale, in the county of Lancaster, with one Paul Waring, (his fellow-companion in such deeds of darknesse,) invocated some one of the infernall regiment, to know certaine passages in the life, as also what might bee knowne by the devil's foresight, of the manner and time of the death, of a noble young gentleman, as then in his wardship. The blacke ceremonies of that night being ended, Kelley demanded of one of the gentleman's servants what corse was the last buried in Law Churchyard, a Church thereunto adjoining, who told him of a poore man that was

buried there but the same day. Hee and the said Waring intreated this foresaid servant to go with them to the grave of the man so lately interred, which hee did; and withall did helpe them to digge up the carcase of the poore caitiffe, whom by their incantations they made him (or rather some evill spirit through his organs) to speake, who delivered strange predictions concerning the said gentleman. I was told thus much by the said servingman, a secondarie actor in that dismall abhorrid businesse: and divers gentlemen, and others, are now living in Lancashire, to whom he hath related this story. And the gentleman himselfe (whose memorie I am bound to honour) told me, a little before his death, of this conjuration by Kelley; as he had it by relation from his said servant and tenant; onely some circumstances excepted, which he thought not fitting to come to his master's knowledge."—Weever's Ancient Funerall Monuments, fol. Lond. 1631, pp. 45, 46.

"Believe me, dear Sir Henry,

"Sir Henry Ellis, K.H.  
&c. &c. &c."

"Very truly yours,

"THOMAS HUGO."

THOMAS JENNER SELLS, Esq., of Guildford, exhibited through W. A. Franks, Esq., a Carib Idol, or Amulet, of Jade, found in a gully of the river Minho, Clarendon, Jamaica, at the beginning of the present century.

LEWIS LOYD, Esq., of Wickham Park, exhibited to the Society a quantity of Fragments of Bronze Celtic Implements and Weapons, together with some lumps of bronze, found a few days since in the town-ship of Shirley, near Croydon, about one foot under the sod.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, acquainted the Society that he had received a note, a short time since, from M. Troyon, who informed him that M. de Ropp, a Livonian baron, in a recent letter, states that there exists a tradition in Poland, according to which a Krak (*i.e.* the chief of a band) invaded Switzerland, and sojourned for a time at the foot of the Jura. It would be curious, M. Troyon observes, if the Hill of Sacrifice of Chavannes can be identified with this invasion. M. Troyon added that he had committed an error in his communication on the hill in question (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. p. 406), in rendering *Cernetz* as *roche noir*, as the word simply signifies *noir*.

The SECRETARY then read a Communication from GEORGE R. CORNER. Esq. F.S.A. addressed to Admiral Smyth, V.P. containing an Account of fresh Excavations on the Site of a Roman Villa at Keston, near Bromley, Kent; together with some Remarks upon the Land-Limits appended to a Charter of Æthilbert, King of Wessex, anno 862, giving lands in that district to Dryghtwald his Minister.

Mr. Corner's Paper was illustrated by the following Drawings, executed by F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. View of Keston Church.
2. Sketch of the "Keston Marke" on the Communion Table.
3. View of Foundations.
4. Plan of ditto.
5. Perspective View of the Angle of the Wall showing the bonding Tiles.
6. View of the Field in which the Foundations were discovered.

Mr. Corner's Communication will be given in full in the First Part of the 36th Volume of *Archæologia*, in progress of preparation.

Thursday, December 7th, 1854.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Society were announced :—

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|---|--|
| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A.                | A Miscellaneous Collection of Engraved Portraits, 177 in number.   |
| From the Institute of British Architects.       | Extracts from a Paper on the Application of the Harmonic Law to Architectural Design. Illustrated by a Gothic Elevation. By D. R. Hay, F.R.S.E. 4to. London, 1854. |
| From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. | Their Transactions. Vol. III. Part I, and Vol. V. Part I. 4to. Exeter, 1847-54.  |

Llewellyn Jewitt, Esq. lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

The Certificate of Mons<sup>r</sup>. F. Troyon of Bel Air, near Lausanne, as an Honorary Member, having been suspended the usual time, the ballot was taken, when M. Troyon was declared unanimously elected.

The ballots were also taken for the following gentlemen, who were severally declared duly elected Fellows of the Society : namely,—The Rev. Arnold Jones, Sir Gilbert J. Heathcote, Bart. M.P., The Venerable Archdeacon Harrison, The Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D., Richard Whitbourn, Esq., Henry Huffam, Esq., John Harland, Esq., Charles Bosworth Thurston, Esq. B.A.

Mr. GRIMSLEY of Oxford exhibited specimens of Bricks recently made by him from ancient tiles for "Joggling," so as to form a straight arch or floor. Also of a hollow Brick after the Roman fashion. These bricks are made from the Oxford clay, and can be turned out by Mr. Grimsley's machine at the rate of twenty a minute. It is believed that this revival may be turned to useful practical account.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. then read a Paper, addressed to Peter Cunningham, Esq. F.S.A. on the remarkable historical and biographical contents of a MS. volume, the property of Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart. It is an original account in detail of the domestic and state expenses of Henry VIII. in the twenty-ninth, thirtieth, and thirty-first years of his reign; and it contains numerous items, illustrating especially the important topics of the divorce of that king from Katharine of Arragon, and of the fall of Cardinal Wolsey. The particulars thus obtained are quite new; but, as the Communication will be printed entire in the *Archæologia*, it is unnecessary to dwell upon them here.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

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Thursday, December 14th, 1854.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The Venerable Archdeacon Harrison, Charles Bosworth Thurston, Esq., and Charles Edward Davis, Esq. lately elected, were admitted Fellows.

The Certificate of Leone Levi, Esq. having been suspended the usual time, was balloted for, when that gentleman was duly elected Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a stone Celt, found in dredging the bed of the Thames in July last, about a hundred yards below Hampton Bridge, and exactly opposite to Hampton Court Palace. The material is a remarkably fine grey flint, almost approaching to chalcidony. This celt measures 6 inches in length, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches at its greatest width.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq. F.S.A. in continuation of his former Communications, read some Notes on the Mediæval Architecture of the city of Toulouse, especially the church of St. Sernin. His object was to show, by a concise description of the buildings, that their architectural character agrees with the historical evidence of their dates; the large and fine church of St. Sernin being chiefly of the eleventh century. The capitals in this church are elaborately carved, and serve to prove, in connection with the cloister at Moissac, that there was a school of sculptors in the south of France in the eleventh century, very much in advance of any that existed in other parts of Europe at the same period. This school appears to have been indigenous, and to have derived its skill originally from copying the Roman remains which abounded in this district, rather than from the importation of Byzantine sculptors, as has been supposed. These notes were illustrated by a number of drawings by Mr. G. Bouet, who accompanied Mr. Parker in his tour. They will appear in the 36th Volume of the *Archæologia*.

The Secretary then read an "Account of the Convent of English Nuns, formerly settled at Louvain, in South Brabant," in a Letter addressed to the President, by SIR HENRY ELLIS, Director. This Communication will also appear entire in the 36th Volume of *Archæologia*.

Thursday, December 21st, 1854.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and the Thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Author.

Lettre sur quelques Medailles Houlagonides, par W. H. Scott, D.M. (Extrait de la Revue Archéologique, 11<sup>e</sup> année.) 8vo. Paris, 1854.

From the Author.

A Treatise on Hannibal's Passage of the Alps. By Robert Ellis, B.D. 8vo. Cambridge, 1853.

From the Ossianic Society.

Their Transactions for the year 1853. Vol. I.—Battle of Gabhra. 8vo. Dublin, 1854.

Joseph Barnard Davis, Esq. Richard Whitbourn, Esq. and Leone Levi, Esq., lately elected, were severally admitted Fellows.

The certificate of Thomas Edward Twisden, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, the Ballot was taken upon it, whereupon he was declared duly elected Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. presented to the Society several Casts of Inscriptions in the Beauchamp Tower, in the Tower of London, accompanied by the following Letter to the President.

" 57, Bishopsgate Street Within,  
20th Dec. 1854.

" MY LORD,

" I feel much pleasure in offering to the Society of Antiquaries, should your Lordship consider them to be worth its acceptance, the accompanying Casts of Inscriptions in the Beauchamp Tower of the Tower of London.

" The Beauchamp Tower is a work of the fourteenth century, and for several hundred years was used as a state prison. It derived its name from Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who was imprisoned there in 1397, previous to his banishment to the Isle of Man. It eventually shared the same fate as most other portions of the fortress, being surrounded with mean buildings, and its distinctive characteristics both externally and internally almost obliterated. It still, however, was an object of special interest to visitors, from the inscriptions which covered its walls, memorials of long days of bitter captivity endured by some of the noblest and bravest of England's sons. The various alterations which the place had undergone, especially in the adaptation of it to the purposes of a mess-room for the officers of the garrison, altogether concealed a considerable number of these, and whitewash did its worst to render still more of them obscure, and even illegible. In the year 1853 the Beauchamp Tower was very judiciously and effectively restored, and its original features well exhibited, under the direction of Anthony Salvin, Esq. F.S.A. The mortar and whitewash were carefully removed from the inscriptions, which retain the finish and sharpness that they possessed when their makers left them either for the scaffold and the block or the sweets of restored liberty.

" The Casts which I now offer are those of inscriptions almost if not wholly illegible for some time previous to the late restoration.

" No. 1 is a device in the form of a shield, bearing the following inscription in old Italian, ' *Dispoi . che . vole . la . fortuna . che . la . mea . speransa . va . al . ven . to . pianger . ho . volio . el . tempo . perduto . e . semper . stel . me . tristo . e . disconteto .* Willm. Tyrrel, 1541.' ' Since Fortune will have it that my hope should go to the wind, I wish to bewail the time past. My star is ever sad and unpropitious.'

" Of this William Tyrrel nothing is known. There were two letters written by a William Tyrrel in 1534, and dated at Malta, addressed to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in London. But we do not know sufficient of his subsequent history to identify him with the prisoner who left this melancholy memorial.

" No. 2 contains the name of ' *Henrye Cockyn, 1574.*' He was a confidential agent of the Bishop of Ross, the Scottish Ambassador, during the confinement of Mary Queen of Scots in this country. He may have been employed by the Bishop in carrying messages and letters between



the conspirators in favour of the captive Queen ; as, immediately after the departure of the Bishop in 1573, Cockyn was apprehended and committed to the Tower, where he left this mark of his involuntary presence.

" Below his name is the inscription ' Edwarde Smalley,' (No. 3.) It occurs again in another part of the room ; but we know nothing either of his date or his offence.

No. 4. is a device by George Gyfford, consisting of a crest, a hand grasping three flowers, and a shield bearing the arms of Gyfford, Argent, ten torteauxes, in lines of 4, 3, 2, and 1. On the sides are the initials of his name, ' G. G.,' with the date 1586 ; and underneath are the words ' Mala conscientia facit ut tuta timeantur. G. Gyfford.' ' An evil conscience makes even security dreadful.'

" George Gyfford was a gentleman pensioner of Queen Elizabeth, and was accused of conspiring to kill her Majesty, and of having received a large sum of money from the Duke of Guise for the prosecution of that design.

" No. 5 is an anonymous inscription. It runs ' An'o d'ni 1568. Mens. Ap. 23. J. H. S. No hope is hard or wayne that happ doth us attayne.' +

" Immediately below is a device (No. 6) consisting of a recumbent skeleton, with the name ' Thomas Rooper, 1570,' and the inscription ' Per passage pénible passons à port plaisant.'

" I know nothing of this prisoner. He may have been a relative of the son-in-law of Sir Thomas More, and, being a Romanist, have suffered for his religious opinions.

" No. 7, and last, is a portion of an inscription by Charles Bailly. This man, a native of Flanders, was sent over to England, in 1571, with letters in cypher respecting the conspiracy formed in favour of the Queen of Scots by divers of the English and Scotch nobility. He was seized at Dover, and committed to the Tower, where he has left many interesting memorials of his captivity ; the tone, however, of some of them is so full of despondency as to be almost unmanly. I do not think that his imprisonment was of long duration, as none of his inscriptions bear a date later than the year 1571 ; and he was so industrious a workman that, had he occupied this chamber for a longer period, we should have been certain to find it recorded on the walls.

" The inscription is a memorial of one of his more hopeful days ; and with it I may appropriately close what I fear is a very unentertaining communication. It runs ' Tout vien a point, quy peult attendre.' ' Everything comes to an end for him who can wait.'

" I have the honour to be,

" My Lord,

" Your Lordship's obliged and obedient Servant,

" The Lord Viscount Mahon."

" THOMAS HUGO."

The SECRETARY, by the kind permission of Edward C. Brodie, Esq. of Salisbury, exhibited several objects, in addition to those exhibited by him in the last session, found during the works for drainage in that city. Among these were a small Ampulla in lead, with the arms of Mortimer, and an object in bronze, to which are attached two escutcheons, one bearing the arms of Montacute. On this last,

The following Observations by WESTON S. WALFORD, Esq. F.S.A. in a Letter to the Director, were read by him to the Meeting.

"DEAR SIR HENRY,

"Middle Temple, Dec. 30, 1854.

"Permit me to address to you a few Observations on a small object found at Salisbury, and exhibited at our last meeting by Mr. E. C. Brodie. I am induced to do so in consequence of having discovered, I believe, the noble family, if not the individual, to whom it belonged. It consists (see woodcut No. 1) of a small copper ball, about one inch in diameter, with four slender projecting pieces of the same metal, about one and a half inches in length, attached to the sides of it, round a hole a quarter of an inch in diameter, and originally diverging like the feathers of a shuttlecock, though now partially bent inwards; to the ends of two of these are appended, by a loose hinge-joint, two lozenge escutcheons of arms, about one inch and a quarter long, one escutcheon to each; and the other two should seem to have had escutcheons also, though they have disappeared. The sides of the lozenges are slightly concave, an unusual form. The ball is hollow, and opposite the hole is a small portion (quarter of an inch) of a tube of like diameter as the hole, showing signs of a fracture, as if torn from its attachment. Held with the escutcheons downwards, the object has the appearance of a mutilated copper tassel; but, for want of a communication between the tubular portion and the ball, a cord could not have passed through it.

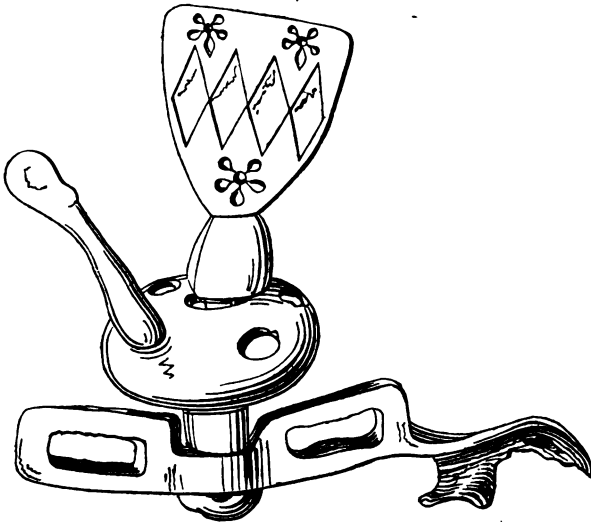
On examining the escutcheons I found on one the arms of Montacute, and on the other those of Grandison; and the date of the object, judging from its own evidence, can hardly be much later than the early part of the 15th century. The arms were enameled, and the copper had perhaps been silvered, or more probably gilt, though no unquestionable trace of either process now remains. The arms of Montacute at that period were *Arg.* 3 fusils conjoined in fess *gu.*; those of Grandison, *Paly arg.* and *az.* on a bend *gu.* 3 eagles displayed *or.* A considerable portion of the azure enamel exists; but in both escutcheons the gules has disappeared, and been replaced by a dull apple-green, merely superficial; a change not uncommon where an enamel red has been upon copper, and attributable probably to a carbonate or protoxide of copper having been formed on the sunken surface after the removal of the enamel.

"It occurred to me that this relic, now so rude and unattractive, had once been an ornament of some kind belonging to a descendant from a marriage of a Montacute with an heiress of Grandison. I was thus led to investigate whether such a marriage had taken place in the 14th century; and I found that William Montacute, the first Earl of Salisbury of that family, and one of the distinguished companions in arms of Edward III., married Katharine, daughter of William Lord Grandison. She was not one of his coheirresses, it is true, though often so called; but, what is for my purpose virtually the same thing, on the death of her nephew, Thomas Grandison, without issue in 1375, her son, she being dead, became, as representing her, one of her father's coheirs. This accords very well with the arms just mentioned, as both coats are undifferenced, and are therefore to be referred to the respective heads of those houses.

Mr. Franks has called my attention to an object of a similar kind in the National Collection, of which a woodcut is given (No. 2). That is also imperfect; and the only escutcheon remaining on it is one, larger than these, attached to a piece of metal in the hole between the four projecting pieces.



No. 1.



No. 2.

“ It is highly probable, therefore, that a larger escutcheon than the others once occupied the centre in the object exhibited, and was affixed to a piece of copper that was inserted into the hole I have mentioned. If so, that was undoubtedly the principal coat, and the four coats about it were subordinate; such, most likely, as the bearer of the principal one might in later times have quartered.

"In tracing the descent of the earldom in the Montacute family, we find the two eldest branches ended in an heiress, named Alice, that about 1424 married Richard Neville, who became Earl of Salisbury, first apparently in her right, and afterwards by creation or confirmation. This Alice would, according to modern usage, have been entitled to quarter two coats in addition to those of Montacute and Grandison; for her great-grandmother, the wife of Sir John Montacute, was the heiress of Monthermer, and her mother a sister and coheir of Edmund Holand, Earl of Kent. It is therefore not improbable that the missing escutcheons bore respectively the arms of Monthermer and Holand. It is to be observed that the escutcheons are lozenge-shaped; and, though that form of shield had not then become exclusively appropriated to females, examples of it are most commonly referable to ladies. The form, therefore, of the escutcheons, though not conclusive on the point, does certainly favour the opinion that the relic is to be referred to a lady; and if so, for no one does it seem so likely to have been made as for the Alice Countess of Salisbury just mentioned.

"If such were the case, there was, we may reasonably suppose, in the middle of the four other escutcheons, one of her arms according to the heraldry of that age, which would have been Neville and Montacute impaled; for then impaled arms were generally the coat of the wife, and not of the husband and wife as in modern practice.

"Her father, Thomas Earl of Salisbury, well known as a distinguished commander in the war with France, was killed at the siege of Orleans in 1428. She was then about 22 years of age, and had issue a son and heir apparent, who was afterwards the famous Earl of Warwick and Salisbury that gained the soubriquet of the King-maker. Her mother had died before her father, and he took for his second wife the daughter of Thomas Chaucer, who is generally believed to have been a granddaughter of the poet.

"If I have succeeded in showing a high degree of probability that this object belonged to a descendant of William Montacute, the first Earl of Salisbury of that family, and possibly to the Countess Alice herself, it will I trust be a sufficient apology for the tedious details that have been stated. The inquiry, What has been its use, or to what class of ornament is it to be referred? is more difficult to answer. That it was a personal ornament seems out of the question. There are in the British Museum several small enameled escutcheons which are supposed to have ornamented horse furniture. Whatever may have been the purpose of this object, it is evident, I think, that its position was with the projecting pieces upwards; the reverse of what most persons would at first assign to it. I was led to this conclusion on observing that if those pieces were downwards the arms on the escutcheons would be out of sight, as they are then on the inner side of the lozenges; whereas if they were upwards, the escutcheons would fall over and exhibit the arms. The example in the British Museum confirms this view of it most convincingly, for the escutcheon remaining on that is, and was, no doubt, originally, fixed with its base towards the ball. The centre escutcheon, therefore, of this may be assumed to have stood in the same position. Such being the case, if it were attached to any horse furniture, I can hardly conceive a place that it was more fitted to occupy than the top of

the head. There are, however, difficulties in assigning that situation to it, for the example in the British Museum is attached to a piece of brass, which appears ill-adapted to a headstall; and, beside an unsuitableness in form, it had been firmly riveted at one end to some hard substance, from which it seems not to have been detached without violence enough to bend it; and at the other end there was never any provision for rivets. I must, therefore, leave its purpose unascertained. If other examples could be compared, something might probably be discovered that would explain it. Such is the advantage derivable from relics being brought together; and I may add, in conclusion, that it is desirable this object should be obtained for the National Collection, to be placed by the side of the one already there, seeing how much one of them serves to make the other intelligible.

"I remain,

"Yours very truly,

"W. S. WALFORD.

"Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. &c."

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A. in a Note to the Secretary, communicated an Account by Mr. Thomas Gill, of Easingwold, of the discovery of the site of a Roman Villa at Oulston, Yorkshire, accompanied by Drawings of tessellated Pavements found in the apartments, upon the scale of the original.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Notice was given from the Chair, that in consequence of the Christmas Holidays the Society's Meetings were adjourned to Thursday the 11th of January.

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Thursday, 11th January, 1855.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Author.	Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Edited by J. Y. Akerman, Sec. S.A. Part 13. 4to. London, 1854.
From the Institute of Architects.	1. On the Architectural Splendour of the city of Beejapore. By James Fergusson. 2. Papers. Session 1853-54. On the Great Dome of Sultan Muhammed's Tomb at Beejapore (a discussion). All 4to. London, 1854.
From the Author.	A brief Memoir of Edward Wedlake Brayley, F.S.A. By John Britton. 12mo. London. 1855.
From the Editor.	The Athenæum for 1854. 4to. London, 1854.
From the Editor.	The Literary Gazette for 1854. 4to. London, 1854.

- From the Editor. *The Builder*. Vol. 12. Folio. London, 1854.
- From the Editor. *The Art-Journal* for 1854. 4to. London, 1854.
- From the Editor. *The Gentleman's Magazine*. January to June, and July to December. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Editor. *Notes and Queries*. Vols. 9 and 10. 4to. London, 1854.
- From the Society of Arts. *Their Journal* for the year 1854. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Photographic Society. *Their Journal*. Nos. 12 to 25. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Publisher. *The National Miscellany*. January to December. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Editor. *The Civil Engineer and Architects' Journal* for 1854. 4to. London, 1854.
- From the Editor. *The Royal Gallery of Art*. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Part 2. Folio. London, 1855.
- From the Editor. *The Monthly Journal of Medicine*. January, 1855. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1855.
- From the Author. *Chronological Memoir of certain Members of the Byam Family*. By Edward S. Byam. 8vo. Ryde, 1854.
- From the Art Union of London. *18th Annual Report of the Council*. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From H. Harrod, Esq. F.S.A. *Papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society*. Vol. 4. Parts 1, 2, and 3. 8vo. Norwich, 1852-55.
- From J. Harland, Esq. F.S.A.
1. *Ancient Charters and other Muniments of the borough of Clithero*. By J. Harland. 4to. Manchester, 1851.
  2. *Autobiography of William Stout, of Lancaster*. Edited by J. Harland. 8vo. London, &c. 1851.
  3. *Historical Account of Salley Abbey, Yorkshire*. Edited by J. Harland. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From J. O. Halliwell, Esq. F.S.A. *The Hunting Notes for the Horn*. A broadside.
- From W. P. Griffith, Esq. F.S.A. *Drawings of a Gold Idol from the Lake of Guatavite*. W. P. Griffith del.

John Harland, Esq. was admitted Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited various fragments of Horse Furniture of the fourteenth century, discovered in December last in some excavations in the Fleet Ditch.

The SECRETARY exhibited a Ring of solid gold, engraved with the arms of Gratwick, Or, three harts, each charged with a fret of the field. Crest, an ostrich's head or; in his beak a horse-shoe argent. This coat was granted 1st May, in the fifth year of the reign of King James I. (anno 1607), to Sir William Gratwick, of Ulverston, in the county of Lancaster, who married Margery, daughter of William Lee, of Durham, in the parish of South Mims, Herts. The issue of this marriage was William Gratwick, of Fortington, co. Sussex. This ring

was found by a man bathing near Seaford in Sussex, in the summer of the past year. Its workmanship is not later than the reign of Charles I.

W. PETTIT GRIFFITH, Esq. presented to the Society three Drawings of a Gold Idol, formerly exhibited at one of its meetings, but since consigned to the crucible; accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary:—

“ London, 9, St. John’s Square,  
“ January 9, 1855.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ On the 20th of June, 1844, I exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries\* a Gold Idol, which formerly belonged to the collection of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. It was found near the margin of the sacred Lake of Guatavite, which is on the summit of a ridge of mountains about eight leagues from Santa Fé de Bogota, the capital of the republic of Columbia. The gold idol was found near the margin of the lake, and was presented to James Hamilton, Esq. by General Santander, Vice-President of Columbia. The memorandum which accompanied the exhibition of the idol will be found printed in extenso in the Appendix to Vol. XXXI. of the *Archæologia*.

“ After the demise of the Duke of Sussex, this idol was sold, and in the year 1844 the possessor of the idol again offered it for sale; but, in consequence of his not meeting with a purchaser, he consigned it to the melting-pot. The idol was of solid gold, very pure, and was valued at twelve guineas.

“ At the time when the gold image was lent to me, I made three drawings of it; these accompany this letter, and are numbered 1, 2, and 3. Fig. 1 represents, perspective, the front of the idol; fig. 2, its back; and fig. 3, its side. These drawings are of the real size of the image, and are accurately delineated; even each coil of the gold I counted and measured. Similar gold idols have been found, and supposed to have been Peruvian, but not so large as the one under notice.

“ As the original idol has been destroyed, and no other drawings made of it (at least to my knowledge), thinking that the Society of Antiquaries might desire to possess the accompanying illustrations, I have great pleasure in presenting the same to the Society.

“ Believe me, dear Sir,

“ Very truly yours,

“ W. PETTIT GRIFFITH.”

The SECRETARY, by permission of the Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett, exhibited several objects of the Anglo-Saxon period obtained by Mr. Bartlett from Tumuli explored by him on Breach Down, in Kent, about twelve years ago; consisting of beads of the usual description; a lump of amber, through which an iron ring has been passed in order to adapt it for suspension (a similar amorphous lump was found in the graves of Livonia, and is engraved in Pl. xi. fig. 13 of “*Die Gräber der Liven*”);

\* See *Archæologia*, vol. XXXI. p. 484. The name of the gentleman (John Brown, F.R.G.S.) who lent the idol for exhibition was inadvertently inserted instead of my name. See also *Literary Magazine* for 1847, p. 264.

also a large bead of amber, with an iron ring for suspension; finger-rings and ear-rings of bronze; and a very elegantly-formed bronzed hair-pin, the top terminating in a cross. The last is believed to be an unique object from a Saxon tumulus.

JAMES WALLIS PYCROFT, Esq. F.S.A. in the following Letter to Sir Henry Ellis, Director, communicated the Transcript of a Letter from Sir William Brereton, dated 4th Feb. 1643, at present preserved among Bishop Tanner's Collections at Oxford: giving an account of an engagement between the Parliamentary troops and those of the King, near Nantwich.

" New Square, Lincoln's Inn,  
9th January, 1855.

" DEAR SIR HENRY,

" Some short time since you favoured the Society of Antiquaries with a series of Letters written during the last Civil War; I trust that I shall be pardoned in forwarding a transcript of a MS. in the Tanner Collection of MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, purporting to be an original letter of Sir William Brereton, the Parliamentary General, addressed to a Mr. Brereton, on the 4th February, 1643.

" I am well aware of the existence of a printed account entitled 'Magnalia Dei, A relation of some of the many remarkable Passages in Cheshire before the Siege of Nantwich, during the continuance of it, and the happy raising of it by the victorious gentlemen Sir Tho. Fairfax and Sir William Brereton, &c. published by Authority, and entered according to order, London, 4to. 1644;' but as the Letter I send you, written by Sir William Brereton himself, contains a very circumstantial account of the previous engagement in the vicinity of Nantwich, I trust it will not prove altogether uninteresting.

" Permit me to add that, a few years since, being on a visit in the neighbourhood where the events described in Sir William's Letter occurred, the locality of the ambush was pointed out by the inhabitants, but I sought the registers of the two nearest parish churches for entries of sepulture of the slain, but regret to say that I found none, either in Acton or Wimbury, although a List of the Prisoners taken in Acton Church is given in the *Magnalia Dei*, p. 15.

" The Letter of Sir William appears to have been written three weeks after the occurrence of the events which it narrates.

" In the Letter of Sir Thomas Fairfax to the Earl of Essex, dated Nantwich, 29th January, 1643, he states at p. 13 of the *Magnalia Dei*, 'the other part presently after assaulted our front; there Sir William Brereton and Colonel Ashton did very good service.'

" Trusting Sir William's own account of the services so rendered may prove acceptable,

" Believe me, dear Sir Henry,

" Yours faithfully,

" J. W. PYCROFT."

[MS. Tanner, Bibl. Bodl. Oxford, 62, 2, f. 537.]

" SIR,

" These lines may convey unto you the relation of our late encounter with Sir Tho. Aston's forces upon Saturday last, about six of the clocke at night, at which time Sir Thomas, who had observed our



motions since his coming out of Readinge, as did appeare by letters found with some of his troopers (our prisoners), who did also acknowledge that hee did waite and observe untill hee might assault us, which it seemes was reserved for my welcome into Cheshire and to Namptwich, whither I sent my seriant maior and Capt. Bromhall with about fiftie dragooners upon fryday night, who possessed themselves of the towne about seavon of the clocke on Saturday morninge, and were assaulted by 300 horse of Sir Tho. Aston's about five of the clocke in the eveninge at 3 or 4 passages at one and the same time, where they were bravely resisted and repulsed, and one of their men and horse slaine. They did retreat about one mile, and did there make a stand, and layd an ambusment (their horse being lined with their new rayased Shropshire dragooners), whose light matches were our onely guides and directions how to take our aimes at the enemye, of whom we rec'd intelligence by many country men, that they did lurke for us in a place of advantage, notwithstanding which wee were constrayned by force to make way thorow them to the relief of the towne, which (as was conceived) could not make defence one houre longer (the towne so much asserting newtrality and to maintaine the late accommodation); and our men being deeply engaged, and as wee feared in danger to bee opposed by multitudes of the enemye, whom wee first charged, and that so feirsely and succesfully (the Lord assisting, to whom bee the whole glorie ascribed), that their dragooners, which were under Sir Vincent Corbett, were presently disordered, and many of them ran away without ever giving fier. The most eminent comandars amongst them were not much more fortunate. Sir Tho. Aston, as it is sayd, was a prisoner, his horse being slayne and him selfe constrayned to fly away many miles on foote, and some say hee hath a bullet in his buttocke, and was not attended with more then eight or ten men, when he came to Whitchurch; Sir Vincent Corbet (who, they say, was also a prisoner, but both of them unknowne to us in the darke) did make an escape on foote to Ore, which is full five miles, both of them conceaving their armes a burthen, which they threw away. After our dragooners had given the first charge, and that wee had seconded them, there being no other horse but myne owne troope (Capt. Edward's troope being in the reare guarding our wagons, wher they performed good service), and wee being in a lane, compassed with hedges on both sides, and they in the feild within a few yards of us, wee were upon a sudden soe intermingled in such confusednes as, if the Lord had not stricken them with terror and amazement, it had fared much worse with us, our forces being devided, some in the towne before and others guarding our wagons; but their courage departed from them, the Lord delivered them into our hands, to whom I desire the whole honour and glorie may be attributed, for whom alone it belongs. This successe being farr beyond what could be expected from us (who were at that time much disproportionable in number, and much tired by 2 or 3 long and foule dangerous marches from Derby to Leeke, and thence to Congleton, and not any one of the country troopes of horse being joyned with us who came from Derby), so soone as I received the instructions from the Parliament, and hearing at Leeke of their intention to surprize this towne, we were constrayned to hasten thither, and to march alone with the forces I brought from London,

our Cheshire troopes not being in readines to accompany and assist us, whose absence the Lord was pleased to supply by his immediate assistance, for whilst wee were in this confusion intermingled in the darke, they having possessed themselves of our word, which was "Christ," it was with much difficultie that wee could distinguish their men from ours, but that the Lord was pleased therein to direct wonderfully. Wee tooke then prisoners and still possess the lord Cholmondeley his sonne (who some say was to bee Sir Tho. Aston's leivetenent collonell), Capt. Bridgman, and divers others of their officers and commanders. Wee have very neere 100 prisoners and the greatest parte of Sir Tho. Aston's owne troope, who are well armed and well furnished and handsome men. Almost all our souldiers got good pillage, not only very good and rich garments, but some of them 40*li* in gold, some 50*li*, and others had much more. Lost few of my troope and Alderman Edward's troope without prisoners, some of them being possessed of one, some of 2, some of 3 or more prisoners and their horses; but many of their armes were thrown away and lost, which the country people found and gathered up the next morning. The horse and so many of their armes as could be found I did cause to be seized upon for the publique service; but by reason Capt. Goldegayes company of dragoons leavinge their horses at large, being constrained suddenly to charge on foote in the lane, we are constrained out of their horses to recrute that troope, many of which horses wee recovered, but divers of them were carried away with the streame of their horses when they fled in much disorder and distraction, some of them callinge out, Away, away, wee shall be all slayne! many of them beinge slayne, many others miserably slasht and wounded, and some as wee heare dead by the way. Indeed when wee came into towne, wee wanted the lieutenant collonell, Capt. Goldegay, and all my servants, and one of the quater masters; the most whereof it pleased God to restore unto us the next day. There was slaine on our side, upon the ground, Capt. Gouldegay his lieutenant, and Corporall Best, one of my corporalls, and some others wounded, since dead. Capt. Goldegay and Capt. Lea are wounded, but not mortally I hope, and so are divers of our souldiers. Another of my corporalls, Appletree, is sore wounded. All my servants and those were scattered the first night, and came not unto mee until the next morning. I alone have sustayned the greatest losse; all my corporalls are slayne or dangerously wounded, and a (all?) of my best horses which were led are taken and detayned. The towne begins to comply with us, though they were exceeding starke and backward, and wee are fortifying the towne, and preparing to put the instructions in execution. The Commissioners of Aray fortifie at Chester, and draw in the inhabitants of Salop and Welchmen. But I do not doubt, by God's assistance, but this countie will approve themselves well affected, and it shalbe the duty of my care to improve my utmost endeavour to do you service, the Parliament, and in particular to approve myselfe,

"Your most faithfull servant,

"WILL. BRERETON.

"Mr. Brereton, Feb. 4, 1643."

A Communication from C. H. COTTRELL, Esq. was then read, translated from a MS. account, in Italian, by Professor MIGLIARINI

of *Florence*, of the Unrolling of a Mummy in the year 1824, in the Collection of the *Gabinetto di Fisica e Storia Naturale*, at Florence, belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, with Notes and Observations by SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq. F.S.A.

The Mummy was that of a female named Takarheb, the daughter of a royal scribe and priest named Apep [Apophis], and of a lady named Nebmehi. This account contained notices of the hieratic inscriptions found on the bandages, of the amulets placed between the bandages, and of the figures of the deities, and other mystical representations disposed on the eyes, forehead, and other parts of the body. A papyrus had also been wrapped up with the bandages, but was unfortunately much injured in the removal, owing to its adhering closely to the bitumen. Appended to the account of Professor Mighiarini was a list of the objects found on the mummy. This paper was accompanied by extensive notes by Mr. Birch, explanatory of the meaning of the inscriptions, of the various representations and of the amulets found on the mummy. These were chiefly taken from the Book of the Dead, or funeral ritual, and translations of the mystical chapters which illustrated them were given.

Mr. Birch's observations also referred, at length, to the *hypoccephalaia*, or linen discs, placed under the heads of mummies, one of which was found under the body of Takarheb, having traced on it mystical representations of Egyptian esoteric pantheism. The Mummy was considered to be of a period not earlier than that of Darius Codomannus or Alexander the Great; demotic inscriptions having been discovered on different parts of the body.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, January 18th, 1855.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following presents of Books to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Journals of the Lords. Vol. 85, with Index.

From the Author.

1. Danae; ein Griechisches Vasenbild.
2. Polydectes-Campana.
3. Winckelmann im Tarpejischen Hause.
4. Chronik der Gesellschaft. Von Eduard Gerhard. 4to. Berlin, 1854.

From the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

Proceedings and Transactions. January to November, 1854. 8vo. Dublin, 1854.

From the Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society of Chester.

Their Journal. Part III. Jan. to Dec. 1852. 8vo. Chester, 1854.

From the Author.

1. Memoir of E. J. Willson, F.S.A. By John Britton, F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1855.
2. Biography of W. H. Bartlett, artist. By John Britton, F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1855.

William Boyne, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

The Ballot having been taken for Henry Norman, Esq. he was thereupon declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Reverend EDWARD TROLLOPE, F.S.A. exhibited a bronze Ampulla, found lately in the parish of Screddington, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire. This object, Mr. Trollope stated, "may possibly be of Roman origin, but he was himself more inclined to suppose it had been used as an early Chrismatory." It appears to have been subjected to heat, which has brought out to the surface a greater proportion of the tin used in its composition, than might have been expected."

Mr. Trollope also exhibited a Knife-Handle carved out of a piece of ivory, or walrus-tusk, representing the three figures of Faith, Hope, and Justice. It was found on the site of Grimesby Abbey, in Lincolnshire, and appears to be of the workmanship of the 16th century.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a portion of a Spur found in Fleet-Ditch.

JOHN MARTIN, Esq. exhibited an ancient Dagger, found in Westwood, near Thornhaugh.

WILLIAM MICHAEL WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. in a Letter to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, communicated, some "Remarks on the Angon of the Franks and the Pilum of Vegetius, accompanied by the triangular head of a Dart found at Rheims, presented to Mr. Wylie by M. Duquenel, of that City."

The Secretary then read a Communication on "The Field of the Battle of Mortimer's Cross, by RICHARD BROOKE, Esq. F.S.A."

After citing from our historians a short outline of the movements of the Yorkist and Lancastrian armies after the Battle of Wakefield, observing that Fabyan takes no notice of this Battle, Mr. Brooke says,—

The place where the Battle of Mortimer's Cross was fought is easily found. The field of battle is in the parish of Kingsland, five miles north-west by west from Leominster, close to the fifth mile-stone of the turnpike road leading from Leominster to Wigmore and Presteign, at a place where a bye-road joins the turnpike road, and where a stone Pedestal or Monument, which will be more particularly described hereafter, stands at the point of junction of those two roads, commemorating the Battle. Mortimer's Cross is nearly a mile and a quarter further on the turnpike road leading towards Wigmore.

Mortimer's Cross is not a village, but merely consists of a small country inn, called the Mortimer's Cross Inn and one or two other houses at a junction of four roads; where, in former times, a Cross is said to have been erected by one of the Mortimers; but, if so, it has long been removed. Mr. Brooke could not learn, upon inquiry, that it had been there within the memory of man.

Relics of the conflict, Mr. Brooke adds, have been occasionally dug up in the fields in front (to the westward) of the Pedestal, and at

the point of junction of the two roads; and when he visited the field of battle, on the 16th May, 1854, he was fortunate enough to meet with a husbandman at work there, who had lived near it many years; and who informed him that, some years ago, in ploughing in the fields immediately to the right and left of the turnpike road, after leaving the Pedestal and the place of junction of the two roads, he had not unfrequently discovered remains of bridle-bits, stirrups, fragments of iron, and, amongst others, long pieces of iron, which from their shape and size, he concluded had been sword-blades, and other indications of the Battle.

Within the recollection of the Rev. R. D. Evans, Rector of Kingsland, some arms, swords, and spear-heads were found on the field of battle, and were presented to the museum at Hereford; Mr. Evans also stated that there was in a close, near the field of battle, a mound said to have been a place of burial of those slain in it; but now quite ploughed down, and no vestige remaining.

The Pedestal, or Monument, before noticed, erected near the fifth mile-stone of the turnpike-road, to commemorate the Battle, bears the following inscription:—

“THIS PEDESTAL IS ERECTED TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF AN OBSTINATE, BLOODY, AND DECISIVE BATTLE, FOUGHT NEAR THIS SPOT, IN THE CIVIL WARS BETWEEN THE AMBITIOUS HOUSES OF YORK AND LANCASTER, ON THE 2<sup>D</sup> DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1461, BETWEEN THE FORCES OF EDWARD, MORTIMER EARL OF MARCH (AFTERWARDS EDWARD THE FOURTH), ON THE SIDE OF YORK, AND THOSE OF HENRY THE SIXTH, ON THE SIDE OF LANCASTER.

“THE KING’S TROOPS WERE COMMANDED BY JASPER EARL OF PEMBROKE. EDWARD COMMANDED HIS OWN IN PERSON AND WAS VICTORIOUS. THE SLAUGHTER WAS GREAT ON BOTH SIDES, FOUR THOUSAND BEING LEFT DEAD ON THE FIELD, AND MANY WELSH PERSONS, OF THE FIRST DISTINCTION, WERE TAKEN PRISONERS, AMONGST WHOM WAS OWEN TUDOR, (GREAT-GRANDFATHER TO KING HENRY THE EIGHTH, AND A DESCENDANT TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS CADWALLADER,) WHO WAS AFTERWARDS BEHEADED AT HEREFORD:

“THIS WAS THE DECISIVE BATTLE WHICH FIXED EDWARD THE FOURTH ON THE THRONE OF ENGLAND, WHO WAS PROCLAIMED KING IN LONDON, ON THE FIFTH OF MARCH FOLLOWING.

“ERECTED BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
“IN THE YEAR 1799.”

Thanks for these Communications were ordered to be returned.

Thursday, January 25th, 1855.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and the Society’s Thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Imperial Academy, Vienna.	1. Sitzungsberichte. Philosophisch-historische Classe. Band 12, 5 heft, und Band 13, 1 und 2 hefte. 8vo. Vienna, 1854. o 2
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2. *Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichtsquellen.* Band 13, hálften 1 und 2. 8vo. Vienna, 1854.
  3. *Notizenblatt.* Nos. 18 to 24. 8vo. Vienna, 1854.
  4. *Monumenta Habsburgica. Das Zeitalter Maximilians I.* 1<sup>ster</sup> Band. Von Joseph Chmel. 8vo. Vienna, 1854.
- From the Institute of Architects. *On the Spire of All Saints Church, Chesterfield.* By W. G. Coldwell. 4to. London, 1855.
- From the Camden Society. *Grants, &c. from the Crown during the reign of Edward the Fifth.* Edited by J. G. Nichols, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1855.
- From the Author. *On the Stone Wedges of Java.* By James Yates, Esq., F.R.S. (From No. 42 of the *Archæological Journal.*) 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Author. *Remains of Pagan Saxondom, No. 14.* By John Yonge Akerman, Sec. S.A. 4to. London, 1855.
- From Frederic Ouvry, Esq., F.S.A. *God's Revenge against Murder, displayed in 30 tragical histories.* By John Reynolds. Ninth edition. 4to. London, 1753.
- From the Authoress. *The Rephaim, and their connection with Egyptian History.* By Fanny Corbaux. (Reprinted from the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, vols. 1, 2, and 3. New Series.) 8vo. London, 1851—53.

The PRESIDENT announced, that, the usual period for auditing the Society's Accounts having arrived, he had nominated as Auditors of the Accounts of the Society for the last year—

The Hon. Richard C. Neville.  
John Henry Parker, Esq.  
Henry Stevens, Esq., and  
William S. Vaux, Esq.

Joseph Joseph, Esq., lately elected, was admitted Fellow of the Society.

George Roots, Esq., Richard Henry Major, Esq., and Francis Bennoch, Esq. were elected Fellows.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited two Celts, of black flint, found in the Thames, near Battersea Bridge, measuring respectively 6 inches by 2½ and 5½ by 2½ inches.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. exhibited an engraving of the front of the Frauen Kirche, at Esslingen, in Swabia.

The SECRETARY then read the following Letter, communicated by himself to the President, introductory of several Letters addressed to Capt. Adam Baynes, by his brother and cousin, Capt. Robert Baynes, and Cornet John Baynes, officers in the Army of the Parliament, in the years 1648, 1649, and 1650 :—

"MY LORD,

"The following Letters, although not of great historical importance, will, I trust, not be deemed by your Lordship and the Society without interest, from the circumstance of their having been written in confidence, and not intended for the Diurnals of the time. They glance at events which immediately preceded and followed the death of Charles on the scaffold, and incidentally illustrate the condition of the North of England when the strife of Cavalier and Roundhead was contracted, and, for a period, nearly brought to a close, by the investment of Pontefract Castle, the details of which are so well known.

"The writers of these Letters were two officers in the army of the Parliament, John and Robert Baynes, the former a cornet, the other a captain, and the cousin and the brother of Adam Baynes, formerly a captain in the army, but at this time a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, residing in Somerset House.

"The first Letter is from the Cornet John Baines, who is about to proceed to Pontefract. After some directions concerning his pay, &c., he proceeds to speak of the siege of the Castle of Pontefract, at that time closely invested, and then alludes to the captive monarch in terms which plainly indicate the spirit of the party to which he belonged.

"The second Letter refers to the proceedings before Pontefract Castle, which, held by Maurice, defies the besiegers. It alludes to and anticipates the fate of Mr. Beaumont, a clergyman, who, being detected in correspondence with the besieged Royalists, was tried and hung by the Roundheads.

"The third Letter, written but little more than two months from the first, shews that an event which had filled all Europe with consternation, had not unfitted the public mind in the North of England for the favourite spectacle of horse-racing.

"The fourth supplies a melancholy commentary on those evil days, when power was in the hands of the 'Rulers of Fanaticism.'

"The fifth Letter describes the turbulence of the militia at York, which the presence of the regular Parliamentary troops can scarcely restrain. As the letters of this period are full of complaints of the non-arrival of the pay of the troops, it is probable that this uproar was occasioned by the disbanding of the militia without the discharge of their arrears.

The sixth announces the arrival of the colours of Colonel C. Fairfax at York. The Letter ordering and describing these colours will be found printed at length in our Proceedings.\* In another portion, the writer speaks of his family coat, which shows that he, at least, had not followed the example of many of the Roundhead party in those days, in disdaining such insignia. A postscript announces the report of the arrival of the heir to the throne, who is called the "Scotch King."

"The seventh and last is dated from Alnwick, and briefly describes the state of affairs on the English Border, consequent upon the approach of the young King with the Scotch army. The postscript alludes to dissatisfaction among the officers of the Parliament, and the resignation of some of them.

"For the loan of the original Letters, from which these transcripts

\* Proceedings, vol. ii. p. 250.

have been made, I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Adam Baynes, a descendant of the family of which the writers were members.

"I have the honour to remain, with much respect,

"Your Lordship's faithful Servant,

"J. Y. AKERMAN.

"To the Viscount Mahon,  
"President of the Society of Antiquaries,  
" &c. &c. &c."

## 1.

"SIR,

"I expected to have had one line from you this post, but have rec<sup>d</sup> none. I attribute it to your urgency of business, and not to any forgetfulness, and therefore cannot much blame you.

"I desire that you would call on Dr. Slane, Commissary General of the Musters, at his house in Petty France, in Westminster, who hath retained some pay for me. I desired him, by letters this post, to pay to you such money as he hath of mine in his hands; therefore, I entreat you to take an opportunity of speaking to him about it. There will be, I think, about ten pounds. If you receive it you may please either to keep it (if you have occasion), or I shall charge it upon you by bill of exchange; he hath received about 25<sup>l</sup> for me, but I have ordered him to pay to a friend of mine ten pounds by bill. I pray you present my service to him and be acquainted with him.

"News here, none; by this time I think the Maj<sup>r</sup> General hath dispatched with the Militia, and is this day expected to York. Pontefract Castle yet in a capacity to dispute with us a long time: they devise new ways to prejudice us, and do us much harm; but at last, I hope, we shall pay them home for all.

"Many men not satisfied with the Army's proceedings (though God give never so good event), and wish justice to the life on C. S., yet I hope the work begun will be effected. I pray God give unity, faithfulness, and courage, to those appointed to that end, that we may not be frustrate in our expectations of so good, warrantable, and necessary a work. This is all at present, only desiring you to direct your next to Pontefract to my quarters there; resting

"York, January 20, 1648.

"Yor<sup>r</sup> assured Lo. Couzen,

JO. BAYNES.

"My Landlady and Kate desires to be remembered to you."

## 2.

"COUSIN,

"I have not received one line from you since that you sent by Capt<sup>r</sup> Bradford; the cause I deem your urgency of weightier businesses, and therefore I shall forbear to say anything which may seem to challenge. What you have this week sent to the Major-General, or to the Council of War, at Pontefract, I know not (for I came from thence on Wednesday last), but the last week I did not hear of any that came from you, which caused the officers to wonder, and Major Rokebye among the rest. He takes it ill that he should not so much as receive one letter from you since your going thence, notwithstanding your promise to him at your



departure—as he tells me. I pray now and then let him have something from you; it will add something to your pains, but nothing to your loss.

“If anything of importance has happened at Pontefract since Wednesday last you will, I doubt not, have notice of it by some hand or other. Thursday last there was Council of War appointed for trying of one Mr. Beaumont, a Minister, for his holding intelligence with the castiliary. Things are proved very full against him: I do not question but you will hear by this post of his execution with some others (it may be); but what else I might insert I shall forbear, referring you to such as may give better information at this time. I think I shall scarce get to Pontefract till Monday come sennight, and therefore, if you please to write by the return of this post, I pray you to direct it to me at York.

\* \* \* \* \*

“For anything of news I shall not so much as mention, neither is there indeed anything that may be news to you at this time.

“Yo<sup>r</sup> truly Lo. and affectionate Cousin,

“York, Feb. 17, 1648.”

JO. BAYNES.

3.

“COUZEN,

“I would have given you an account of the surrender of Pontefract Castle, with the terms and divers circumstances thereupon, but I shall forbear, in regard that M<sup>r</sup> Margetts will be with you before this come to your hand, who will give you the full relation of all.

“Your horse made a bad proof att Clifford: he run but the first heate. M<sup>r</sup> Ramsden’s horse got the plate. My Cousin Robert may be will give you a better account this post. Your last to him I sent to him at Knowstropp, but heard not from them since. No more at present, resting,

“Yo<sup>r</sup> assured Lo. Couzen,

“York, March 24, 1648.”

JO. BAYNES.

4.

“BROTHER,

“Cornet Baynes desired me to get a letter of Attorney from as many of your troop as I could meet with, to enable you to sollicite for their arrears; so, having an opportunity by the messenger, have sent those I had already. This, wishing your health, and daily expecting to see you,

“I remain, yo<sup>r</sup> ever lo. brother,

“Knowstropp, June 14, 1649.”

ROB<sup>t</sup> BAYNES.

“Cornet Calverly hears that there is an Ordinance past that whosoever can find out any of the late King’s revenues which is not paid into the State shall have the same until their arrears be run up; so he knows of 100<sup>l</sup> per annum, to part of which he himself is now tenant, and pays his rent to a gentleman which has received it many years, but knows not whether it be paid into the publique or not. He desires to know whether there be any such Ordinance, and if any good can be done in it then he will inform you further.

“Idem,

“R. B.”

## 5.

"Cornet Jo. BAYNES to Captain ADAM BAYNES.

"COUZEN,

"Yours both I have received, but cannot for my life get time to answer you to the full. These pestilent and turbulent militia soldiers do hinder all business. The Committee are nonplused, and none durst appear but S<sup>r</sup> Edward Rodes and M<sup>r</sup> Rymer, and they are sufficiently hurried and not without much danger: but that some companies of Colonel Bright's are in towne I think they would tear all before them. . . .

"Yo<sup>r</sup> Lo. Couzen,

JO. BAYNES.

"York, July 14<sup>th</sup> 1649."

"I pray you present my service to D<sup>r</sup> Slane. Next week he shall hear from me. I came last night late home from mustering at Hull and Scarbrough. I am forced to have a guard from the Town because of the Militia Malitious Tumult."

## 6.

"COUZEN,

"I have delivered Collo. Fairfax Collours to Lieut.-Collo. Croke this day.

"I am glad you have taken the pains about our pedigree, and do return you my thanks for entering my name on the record. Least I should mistake here in getting my coat cut out, I pray you bespeak the doing of it at London, in a silver seal; and place it to my account, only intimate to me the charge and I shall add it to our account.

"By this inclosed you may know my wife's coat, which I desire you to add to mine in another seal.

"My Cozen, your Brother, is gone to his regiment and company, which I hear is come into the East Riding. M<sup>r</sup> West has discharged the 300<sup>l</sup> bill a good while ago. My wife salutes you. In haste, I rest,

"Yo<sup>r</sup> truly lov. Couzen,

JO. BAYNES.

"York, June 22<sup>th</sup>, 1650."

"There are reports of the Scotch King's Landing, and that they have levied 30,000 men."

## 7.

"COUZEN,

"I have received yours, and shall be very glad to see yourself here in the North. I have not received any money of M<sup>r</sup> Lee for M<sup>r</sup> Tong. I am glad my seal is cut: I wish I had it. This day the General came from Morpeth: I know not whether he will remove to-morrow or not. This night the Army's Declaration is to be sent by a Trumpet to the Committee of Estates in Scotland, and to the General of their forces. I hope it will make them more unsettled than they are, for at present intelligence is that they are much divided and almost at a stand, not knowing what course to take, because of our so sudden approach. About friday we shall have a general rendezvous of our army, I hope near Barwick. I should have sent you a Declaration, but I know by this time there are 1000 printed in London. I wish

you could return me to Newcastle or Barwick 750<sup>th</sup>, that I might straighten with Collo. Fairfax and Collo. Maulyverer's regiments for the 2000<sup>th</sup>. I pray you remember me to Mr. Margetts, and let him know, if he be in London, that Mr Bilton nor I know his establishment; and if it were known, it would be difficult to gaine his pay here without some letter to Mr Bilton, either from Capt. Deaur or Capt. Blackwell about it; for Bilton absolutely denies it. I rest,

"Yor Lo. Couzen,

JO. BAYNES.

"Alnwick, July 17, 1650.

"Coll. Lillburne remembers his respects to you. Coll. Bright, Lt Colo. Goodrick, Capt. Coates; and Capt. Davile have declined their commands, and its said the Ma. Gen. will leave the regiment."

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH, Rector of Bathwick, communicated an Account of the discovery of an Inscription on stone during some excavations on Coombe Down. Mr. Scarth was of opinion that this Inscription contained the name of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the successor of Antoninus Pius, and that it records the restoration of a Temple which had probably been destroyed during an Insurrection by the Christian population of Britain.

Thanks for these several exhibitions and communications were ordered to be returned.

Thursday, February 1st, 1855.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced from the Donation Book:—

From the Author.	Genealogy of Warren, with some historical sketches. By John C. Warren. 4to. Boston, U.S. 1854.
From George Hillier, Esq.	Result of the Excavations on Brightstone and Bowcombe Downs, Isle of Wight, August, 1854. 4to. London.
From the Royal Society of Edinburgh.	1. Transactions. Vol. XXI. Part 1. 4to. Edinburgh, 1854. 2. Proceedings. No. 44 of Vol. III. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1854.
From the Editor.	The Church of England Quarterly Review. No. 73, Vol. XXXVII. 8vo. London, 1855.
From the Editor.	The Royal Gallery of Art. Part 3. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1855.
From the Royal Society.	Their Transactions. Vol. CXLIV. Parts 1 and 2. 4to. London, 1854.
From the Author.	Curiosities of London. By John Timbs, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1855.

Richard Henry Major, Esq., Henry Norman, Esq., and George Roots, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

The President and Council made the following communication to the Society, viz. :—

“ That John Ruskin, Esq. has proposed that the Society should undertake the management and disposal of a Fund to be subscribed for the preservation of Mediæval Buildings, offering himself to contribute the annual sum of £25 towards the proposed object, and expressing his belief that his friends would be likely to subscribe a considerable further amount.

“ That such proposal had in the first instance been referred to the Executive Committee, and had subsequently been maturely considered by the President and Council ; and that at a meeting of the Council, on the 16th of January, 1855, it was resolved that such proposal might be accepted by the Society, on the conditions embodied in the following Report of the Executive Committee, as amended by the Council, viz. :—

*Report of the Executive Committee.*

“ The Executive Committee, in pursuance of the Resolution of the Council, suggest the following as the Conditions under which the Society might undertake the management and distribution of a Fund to be raised by voluntary contributions for the Conservation of Buildings and other Monuments of antiquarian interest within the United Kingdom :

“ 1. That such fund shall be called ‘ The Conservation Fund,’ and shall be kept wholly distinct from the general funds of the Society.

“ 2. That the management and distribution of such fund shall rest solely with the Society, without any responsibility on its part to the Subscribers.

“ 3. That the application of the fund be exclusively limited to the two following objects : viz.—

“ 1. The formation of a List or Catalogue of existing Ancient Buildings and other Monuments.

“ 2. The conservation of existing ancient Buildings and other Monuments, in the sense of preservation from the further ravages of time or negligence ; without any attempt to add to or restore.

“ 4. That the fund be not employed in the conservation of any building or monument the obligation to repair which belongs by law to any individuals or corporation aggregate or sole ; but in such cases the Society may urge upon the person or body, so liable, the propriety of fulfilling the obligation, and may endeavour to prevent the evils of needless restoration.

“ 5. That three of the Subscribers may be nominated as coadjutors of any Committee to whom this Society may entrust the management and distribution of the fund ; but that such coadjutors do act as advisers only, the decision of any question resting solely with such Committee.

“ Ordered,—That a Copy of the Conditions be forwarded to Mr. Ruskin, and that in making such Communication the Secretary do express to that gentleman the sense that the Council entertain of the liberal nature of his offer, and of his public-spirited intentions in making it.

“ That, in the event of Mr. Ruskin accepting the conditions, the subject be reported to the Society for its approval.”

**GEORGE C. BRUCE, Esq.** exhibited three objects in gold, found a short time since in an Indian Sepulchre at Chordeles, district of Gualaceo, in the province of Azuay, republic of Equator. They consist of a Bowl  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter; a Pin, with a flat head,  $16\frac{1}{4}$  inches long; and a hollow penannular Ring, probably intended for the neck.

**WILLIAM MICHAEL WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A.** communicated the translation of an account received by him from Captain Von Dürrieh, of the Royal Wirtemberg Engineers, of the Antiquities of Suabia. It included Notices of Tumuli of the earliest periods, and was accompanied by an Engraved Map of Wirtemberg, on which Captain Von Dürrieh had marked the Camps, Roads, Tumuli, &c. &c. existing at this day in that country.

**AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A.** himself read some Remarks on a Stall-plate of copper, gilt and enamelled, bearing the name and arms of William Parr, Marquess of Northampton, and brother to Queen Katharine Parr. In the middle of this Plate is engraved a Shield with the Arms of Parr, quartering Ros of Kendal, Green, Maplethorpe, FitzHugh, Marmyon, St. Quentyn, Fournays, Staveley, and Garnegan. These quarterings are arranged in a somewhat peculiar manner. The Shield is surrounded by the Garter, and ensigned with the helmet and crest. The latter is a Maiden, couped below the shoulders, crowned, and having a chaplet of flowers, probably daisies, about her neck. This crest is said to have been derived by the Parr family from Ross of Kendal, and it formed part of the badge of Queen Katharine Parr. The dexter supporter is a stag, and the sinister a wyverne azure. At the top of the Plate is the motto "Amour avec loiaulte," and the following inscription: "fust installé 18 jure de May l'an du reign nr'e Souvereign Seigneur le roy Henry 8, 36." Below the Arms is an inscription in the same language, recording the titles of the Marquess, upon whose degradation the Plate appears to have been removed and broken.

A Communication from **RICHARD BROOKE, Esq., F.S.A.**, was next read, "On the general use of Cannon and other Fire Arms by the English in the Fifteenth Century;" accompanied by illustrative extracts, confirmatory of his observations, from Rymer's *Fœdera*, the *Rolls of Parliament*, Hall, Stowe, Holinshed, William of Wyrcestre, Philippe de Comines, and especially from Monstrelet.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

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Thursday, February 8th, 1855.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The certificates of the Marquis Campana, and of the Cavaliere Canina, of Rome, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time,

the Ballots upon them were taken, when they were declared severally elected Honorary Fellows of the Society.

The Ballot was also taken for John Leighton, Esq., who was declared duly elected Fellow.

GEORGE SCHARF, junior, Esq. F.S.A., himself read a Paper upon some of the sculptures of the ancient buildings discovered at Bath in 1790. He particularly alluded to the central decoration of a pediment, which consisted of an old man's head with full beard and moustaches, having snakes intermingled with the locks of hair, radiating to the edge of a large shield on which it was placed. Two large bird's wings sprang from behind the ears, and these, combined with the appearance of serpents, induced many persons to suppose the sculpture was intended to represent Medusa. Others, again, had imagined the head to be symbolical of the Sun. Mr. Scharf rejected the former idea, because Medusa was invariably represented by the ancients as a female; and showed, by a reference to the original, that examples of Medusa with moustaches, that had been quoted as precedents by former antiquaries, were purely the fabrication of the engraver in process of copying. He also showed that it could not represent the Sun, as the sun was represented, together with the moon, in accordance with the pure classic type in another portion of the same building. Mr. Scharf concluded that this singular head was in fact a personification of the Hot Spring itself which arose in the centre of the buildings to which these sculptures belonged. He adduced many instances of the Giants and Titans being represented with serpents; of streams being personified with flowing hair; of wings being employed, as in figures of Morpheus, to express a fleeting nature,—a quality in this case perfectly consistent with the rapid evaporation of the water from its intense heat; and in the serpents, intermingled with the flowing hair, he recognised the Chthonian and medical qualities so frequently alluded to by later writers.

Thanks were expressed by the President to Mr. Scharf for his Communication.

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Thursday, February 15th, 1855.

ADMIRAL SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced :—

From C. R. Smith, Esq.

A lithograph plan of a Roman Pavement found in excavating for the Great Western Railway through Basildon, Berks, in the year 1839.

From the Royal Agricultural Society.

Their Journal, Vol. XV. Part II. 8vo. London, 1855.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History.

Proceedings, Vol. II. No. 2. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1855.

From the Sussex Archaeological Society. Sussex Archaeological Collections. Vol. VII. 8vo. London. 1854.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. 1. A Parallel of the Ancient Architecture with the Modern. By John Evelyn. Folio. London, 1733.

2. Campaign of Owain Gwynedd against Henry II. 1157. 8vo. Mold, 1853.

**From the Author.** **Notes on Libraries.** By Beriah Botfield. 8vo.

Francis Bennoch, Esq., George Edmund Street, Esq., and John Leighton, Esq., were admitted Fellows of the Society.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited a bronze Celt found in the county of Fermanagh in Ireland, highly ornamented on each of its sides, and having grooves on the continuation of the cutting edge for the purpose of assisting the grasp.

**AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A.** exhibited a very beautiful Plate of Italian Majolica ware, accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary :

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ It is not very unusual to meet with objects which may have belonged to great sovereigns or other potentates, or which at any rate exhibit their armorial bearings or name; but we seldom find similar relics of the great literary men of any period. This has induced me to exhibit to the Society, this evening, a specimen of Italian Earthenware or Majolica from my Collection.

“ It is in itself a beautiful and valuable specimen of Italian decoration, belonging to a period when art was lavished on all objects of daily use. On a medallion in the centre is painted a shield supported by Cupids, round which is a ring of delicate lace-work, dividing the medallion from the border, which consists of dolphins and arabesque ornaments in the style introduced by Raphael, and borrowed by him, as it is said, from the antique. Among the ornaments of the border are four square tablets, each bearing the date 1525. With the exception of the central medallions, the ornaments are executed in white and dark-blue on a light-blue ground.

"Specimens of Majolica in this style, and evidently by the same hand, may be seen in collections, though few of them equal in beauty the present example. They all have at the back a mark consisting of a cross within a circle, in one of the quarters of which is a dot. From various circumstances quite unconnected with the present specimen, I have considered the majolica of this class to have been made at Pesaro, a town famous for its productions of this nature.

“ The shield in the centre bears the impaled coat of Guicciardini and Salviati, two of the most noble families of Florence. The only marriage which I can find between these families is that of the most celebrated of the Guicciardini with the daughter of the most illustrious of the Salviati. Francesco Guicciardini, the most distinguished perhaps of the historians of Italy, married in 1506 Maria, daughter of Everardo Salviati. After holding various exalted offices, both in his native Florence and under the

Pope, he was in 1523 made Governor of Modena, and advanced to the still greater post of President of the Romagna. This office he held till 1526: at the date therefore which appears on this plate he was still in office.

"I have mentioned my conjecture that this kind of Majolica was made at Pesaro. This conjecture appears to be strengthened by the following facts:—Pesaro is the most outlying of all the places where majolica was made, and was but few miles from the frontier of Guicciardini's presidency the Romagna. He must have had frequent intercourse with his neighbours, and it is not unlikely that so popular a man may have received this plate with others as an offering from the town of Pesaro; or, should we consider that the impaled coat belongs more properly to his wife than to himself, that the good folks at Pesaro considered a present to the lady as a more delicate mode of conveying their homage to the President than by giving it to himself.

"Believe me to be yours faithfully,  
"AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS."

Thursday, February 22nd, 1855.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, made since the last Meeting, were announced from the Donation Book:—

From the Author.

The Churches of Lübeck (a Paper read before the Oxford Architectural Society). By G. E. Street, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo.

From the Archæological Institute.

The Archæological Journal. No. 44, December. 8vo. London, 1854.

From the Architectural Institute of Scotland.

1. Their Transactions. Vols. I. II. and III. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1851-54.
2. Proceedings. Session 1852-53. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1853.
3. Illustrations of an Essay on Mural Decorations. By Thomas Purdie. (Engraved for the Institute.) Folio. Edinburgh, 1852.

The Ballot having been taken for Richard Nathaniel Phillips, Esq. that gentleman was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The first portion of a Memoir on "The Graves of the Alemanni at Oberslacht, in Suabia," by WILLIAM MICHAEL WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. was then read, the remainder being postponed to the next Meeting.

The following is a short Abstract of this Paper, which will appear in full, with Illustrations, in the forthcoming 36th Volume of the Archæologia:—

These Teutonic interments owe their discovery to Captain Von Dürrieh, of the Würtemberg Engineers, while engaged in a topographical survey. To him and Dr. Wolfgang Menzel we are indebted for



the drawings and records on which the present notice is based. The mode of burial adopted by this tribe generally seems to have been in the hollowed-out stems of trees, and, occasionally, on a description of carved wooden couch. On the upper parts of these coffins the forms of serpents were rudely carved, and, in most cases, the interment was inclosed in a chamber of massive planks of oak, sometimes even placed in double rows, for the better protection of the corpse. Within were found a variety of ornaments, arms, especially long yew bows, and a great variety of wooden vessels. The tenacious nature of the soil had strangely preserved these objects, which appear to belong to the Carlovingian period. In the wooden and earthen vessels were a number of nuts, and also the remains of the animal food, which, according to the rites of heathenism, had been deposited in the tomb as offerings to the dead. The most curious relics are, perhaps, several examples of wooden *forms of feet*, which have been thought to be the *todtenschuhe*, or death-shoes, of the old Teutonic mythology. Mr. Wylie, however, relying on passages of the Sagas, &c., rejected this interpretation, and rather thought them illustrative of the article in the "*Indiculus de ligneis pedibus et manibus*."

Mr. Wylie also endeavoured to show that this mode of tree-burial was very common among Teutonic nations in early times, and has a close connection with the Scandinavian practice of interment in boats and ships. The *naulus* or *nossus* of the old Salic law, in its primary sense, probably meant a *tree-coffin*, and was derived from the old Frankish word *nau*, a boat. The Gothic word *naus* means a corpse, while the Sanscrit root *nau* represents a boat or ship. Other Northern nations also seem to have been acquainted with tree-burial, and outer sepulchral chambers of wood occur in Denmark.

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Thursday, March 1st, 1855.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

From the Author.

1. Some Account of Farney in Ulster. By Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq. M.A. 4to. London, 1845.
2. Original Letters and Papers in illustration of the History of the Church in Ireland during the reigns of Edw. VI. Mary, and Elizabeth. Edited by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq. M.A. 8vo. London, 1851.

From the Editor.

Part 4 of the Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A. Folio. London, 1855.

Richard Nathaniel Phillips, Esq. lately elected, was admitted Fellow of the Society.

Lewis H. J. Tonna, Esq., having been balloted for, was declared duly selected a Fellow.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a small bronze Celt, lately purchased from a collection in Ireland. It is of an excessively rare and exclusively Irish type, being furnished with two lateral projections, and the groove for insertion into a handle not placed, as usual, on the flat surface of the implement, but forming the continuation of its edge.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. in the following letter, introduced to the Society's notice an ancient German Manuscript, which has been long in the possession of his family, illustrative of the History of Strasburg, accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary :—

“DEAR SIR,

“I have placed on the table of the Society of Antiquaries for exhibition a curious ancient German manuscript, which has been in the possession of my family for many years; thinking it not altogether inappropriate at the present moment, as it professes to give some account of the origin of the German people, and traces them to a source probably new to many of us. How or when the MS. came into the possession of our family I cannot say, but it has certainly been in the Tredegar Library nearly a century.

“It is entitled, ‘Chronicles of all the most Memorable Histories and Acts of the City of Strasburg, from the Flood to the year 1330.’ The MS. was however written about the year 1612, which is the latest date in the book, and on the binding is the date 1614. It must therefore have been compiled from earlier works, though neither the authorities nor names of the writer or artist are given. It is very beautifully written, in a minute old German hand, rather flourished, which, coupled with the different mode of spelling certain words, renders it at times difficult to read and understand. It is richly and elaborately illuminated throughout, with certain historical subjects, of which the title-page is ornamented with four, the portraits of the Roman and German emperors, some on horseback and some on foot; and also with heraldry, giving, in the fly-leaf to the title-page, the arms of the city, and scattered throughout the volume are the arms of all the bishops, as well as those of various cities, princes, and other persons. These Illuminations are all executed with the most minute delicacy, and the exquisite manner in which the gold and silver are applied is well deserving of attention. It is written on paper of a fine quality, and a yellowish hue, probably the result of age, and it has for a paper-mark, in the middle of the pages, a shield of the arms of some of the Princes of the House of Austria, surmounted by a ducal crown, and many of these shields bear the arms of Austria and Burgundy impaled on an escutcheon of pretence. At the beginning and end of the book are several fly-leaves of marbled paper, of various colours, and, as I think, rather rare specimens. There is also a curious and very minutely engraved bird's-eye view of the city of Strasburg, dated 1597.

It would not be worth while to go through all the details of this MS. which is interspersed with verses and poetry, which usually accompany the illuminations. It begins, however, with the Deluge, and here, at the commencement, we have a new historical fact recorded, viz. that Noah had a fourth son born after the Flood, and of him do the Germans

descend. This fourth son of Noah was the great and mighty hero Tuisco, who, with thirty other heroes and princes, his relatives, and much people, travelled out of Armenia, across the water, into Europe, and to Germany, where he settled, and divided that portion of the world among his followers. From Tuisco, therefore, do the Teutonic nations derive both their name and origin, whilst this country had its name and we our origin from Albion, one of the thirty migrating heroes. Japhet is not mentioned, but Gomer, Tubal, and others of his sons were among the thirty. Tuisco reigned 118 years, and instructed his people in the art of writing. We also learn that the city of Trèves was the first founded in Germany, and that it was built by King Trebeka, the son of Semiramis, who fled from Babylon to escape from his mother's embraces, took ship and came and settled at Trèves. That as the population increased the cities of Cologne, Mayence, Worms, Strasburg, and Basle were built, and that Strasburg was a populous city long before the Christian era, and came into the hands of the Romans at the time of Julius Cæsar.

"It then gives an account of all the Roman Emperors, with their portraits, and the Kings of the Franks, both before and after the Christian era. The history of the cathedral is, that it was first founded by Clodoveus (Clovis) in the year 500; that, being chiefly built of wood, it was burnt by lightning in 1007; that in 1015 the rebuilding commenced, and in 1275 it was all completed except the towers; that they were begun in 1277 by Master Ehrwein of Steinbach, and in 1305 were carried up to where the spire begins by John Hultzer, of Cologne, when, the master of the works dying, the work came to a stand, but that at length the tower was completed by a native of Suabia. It also gives an account of all the Bishops of Strasburg, the See having been founded in 640; the Emperors of Germany with their portraits and armorial bearings, and the Mayors, or Stadtmeisters of Strasburg, who begin in 1271; and amongst many historical events it records all the great conflagrations in the German cities, severe winters, great storms, appearance of comets, &c. The last event recorded is in 1327, when a dreadful fire suddenly broke out in the house of a currier, in the Curriers' Street, in Strasburg, and burnt down all one side of the street, and 14 houses on the other. It gives in addition the ordinances and forms of proceedings in all the councils and courts of Strasburg, and the oaths taken by the different officers; and concludes with finely painted representations of the costumes of all the different classes in Strasburg at the period at which it was written.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"OCTAVIUS MORGAN"

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

"Resident Secretary."

Mr. MORGAN also exhibited a cylindrical or drum-shaped Table-Clock, of silver gilt, resembling the Bohemian clock in the Society's Collection in form and construction, and probably of the same date. The movement is entirely of steel, quite original, and in perfect condition. The hand revolves once in twenty-four hours, and the hours are

numbered from 1 to 24. There are also on the face revolving discs and indices shewing the course of the sun and moon through the Zodiac, and the age and phases of the moon. A mark at the bottom shews it to have been made at Nuremburg.

The SECRETARY then read the second and concluding portion of Mr. W. M. Wylie's "Memoir on the Graves of the Alemanni, at Oberflacht;" an Abstract of which has been already given in the account of the Proceedings at the last Meeting.

Thanks for these several Exhibitions and Communications were ordered to be returned.

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Thursday, March 8th, 1855.

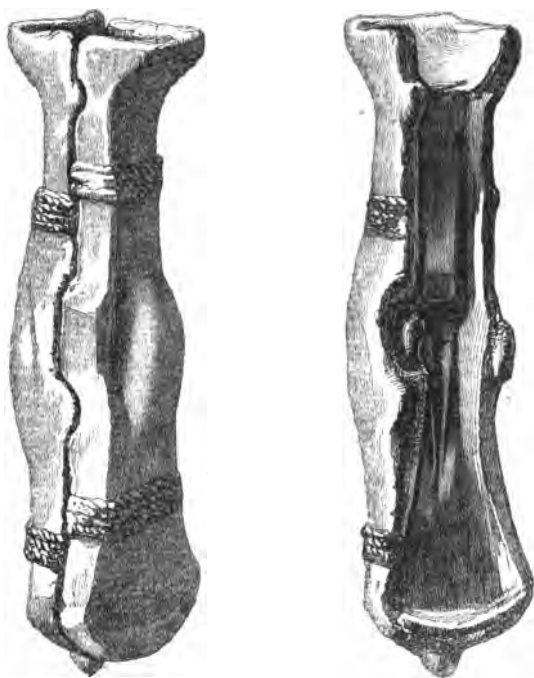
ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Donations to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| From the Royal Irish Academy.                           | 1. Transactions, Vol. XXII. Part 5. Science. 4to. Dublin, 1855.   |
|   | 2. Proceedings, Vol. VI. Part 1. 8vo. Dublin, 1854.   |
| From the Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, Rouen. | Précis Analytique des Travaux pendant l'année 1853-54. 8vo. Rouen, 1854.  |
| From the British Archæological Association.             | Their Journal, Nos. 38, 39, and 40. 8vo. London, 1854-55.   |
| From the Author.  | Letter to the Members of the British Archæological Association on the conduct of the Rev. T. Hugo, F.S.A. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1855. |

A Note was read from Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. addressed to the Vice-President in the chair, introductory of Nine Proclamations of the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, which had been acquired by interchange of Duplicates with Queen's College, Oxford. One of these, dated 2nd June, 1610, has the indorsement of Archbishop Laud, and was doubtless used by him on his trial, as it bears a number under the indorsement similar to those upon Papers in the State Paper Office which are known to have been used by Laud on his trial.

The SECRETARY exhibited several objects in bronze, found at different intervals some years ago in South Wilts. They consisted of a mould for casting celts, the blade of a dagger, several fibulæ and tweezers, and some hair-pins and implements of huswifery, all of bronze. The Celt-mould was ornamented with a peculiar platted band, of a character not hitherto observed on these objects. The height of the mould  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in.



J. W. PYCROFT, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society a Painting of St. Martin, accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary :—

“ New Square, Lincoln’s Inn,  
“ 7th March, 1855.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ A short time since I met with a curious early specimen of painting on canvas, and, what is not a little remarkable, both sides are coloured alike, the only perceptible difference being the head-dress of the principal figure, which on the one side is coloured green, on the other is painted blue.

“ The subject represented is that of Saint Martin of Tours and the Beggar, but with this difference, the latter has rather more clothing than medieval artists usually bestow upon him.

“ This Saint is generally represented on horseback, as preserved in the stained glass formerly in the old church of Saint Martin’s-in-the-Fields, and now preserved in the vestry.

“ As an early specimen of a much-honoured saint, of whose history a brief account is given in ‘The Calendar of the Anglican Church, 12mo. Oxford, 1851,’ and being of a date certainly not less than the fourteenth century, I have much pleasure in presenting it to the Society of Antiquaries, should they deem it worthy of their acceptance.

“ I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

“ J. W. PYCROFT.”

EDWARD WATERTON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited Seven Rings, five of gold and two of silver, from his Collection, found at different places. One, of the gold, representing the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Anne, and a Pieta, dug up at Offord Abbey; and another set with a Sapphire, on which is engraved a veiled female head, around which is the legend, in Gothic character, TECTA . LEGE . LECTA . TEGE. One of the silver Rings, dug up at Bury St. Edmund's in 1853, had a monogram.

The following Letter from J. B. YATES, Esq. to the Secretary was read, communicating the transcript of a document addressed to the Protector Cromwell, proposing that the Government of that period should take upon itself to insure the whole of the Shipping, and of the Imports and Exports of the kingdom.

" West Dingle, near Liverpool,  
" 5th March, 1855.

" SIR,

" The curious document, of which the following is an exact transcript, is bound up amongst a quantity of valuable manuscripts of the time of the Commonwealth, now in my Library. It embraces nothing less than a proposition that the Government should take upon itself to insure the whole of the Shipping, and of the Imports and Exports of the Kingdom, the insurance on the part of all British subjects being compulsory. Foreigners are invited to avail themselves of the same privileges upon paying an extra premium. The net profits, after settling all losses, are to go to the maintaining of large fleets, to be appointed to stations which are laid down as most proper for aid and protection to the mercantile shipping.

" We find from Thurloe's State Papers (vol. iv. p. 177) that on the 11th November, 1655 (N.S.) the Lord Protector and his Council issued an Order for the establishment of a Board of Trade, 'to consider by what means and ways the traffic and navigation of the Republick may be best promoted, and to report, &c.' By the commissioners thus appointed many useful measures were brought forward, the good effects of which have endured to the present day. From an indorsement on my manuscript it appears that this proposition for a State Insurance was introduced by Captain John Lymbrey, one of the said commissioners; and, judging from the handwriting, the water-mark, and the sequence in which the document is bound up with others, we may fix the date at some time in the year 1657. The death of Cromwell probably prevented the scheme from being carried into effect.

" I have the honour to be, Sir,

" Your obedient humble Servant,

" JOS. B. YATES."

" PROPOSALS to be presented to his Highness the Lord Protector and his Council for the greater encouragement of Merchants in their navigations and carrying on of Trade with honour and safety to this Nation.

" 1st. It is humbly Conceived That the State take the Office and Charge of Insurance into their own hands.

" That there be a certain rate of Assurance made unto all places, as for example such as follow, unless others be thought more reasonable.

" 2nd. Three per cent. to Portugall, Spayne, and other places without the Straits, (to say) Barbary, the Canary and Western Islands, Mallago, and Tittewan within the Straits, and 4 per cent. to the Charibee Islands, Virginia, and other our Plantations in America.

" 3rd. That from Mallago Eastwards, as Alligant, Mayork, Marcelles, Genoa, Leghorne, Naples, Messina, Corfue, and Zant, and all other ports and places on the Christian Coast, comprehended between Mallago and Zant, and Tittewan, Algiers and Tunnis, on the Turkey Coast, be at the rate of 4 per cent.

" 4th. That to Venice, Constantinople, Smirna, Scanderone, Alexandria, and other Eastern parts and places of Trade beyond Zant, and all other places within the Gulfe of Venice beyond Corfue, doe all pay 5 or 6 per cent. or as shall be thought fitt.

" 5th. That all Assurances be settled at a rate from Leghorne and Venice to Constantynople, Smirna, Cyprus, Scanderone, and Alexandria to the Eastward, and Tunnis and other places to the Southward and Westward of those places within the Straits.

" 6th. That the Trade and commerce of these several places being carried on by our shipping may have the same assurance from place to place for such premio as shall bee thought fitt, and that all strangers Lading upon our ships from England and those parts pay 1 per cent. more than our own nation, to which end an Office of Insurance may be settled in Leghorne and Venice, if considered desirable. And note that the State receiving the premio, as aforementioned, is to beare all adventures on our own shipping.

" 7th. That the aforementioned particulars being agreed on, then that all Merchants outwards and homewards, and from place to place, doe make a true Entrie of all their goods laden on any ship or ships in the said office of Insurance in a due form and manner as in the Custom house, that the value of their adventures may be knowne, at which time the Merchant shall pay into the Treasury of the said office his respective premio for all goods laden outwards, and that the like care be had that the Merchants make the like entries of all goods and money homewards within ten days after their letters of advice of all goods laden beyond y<sup>e</sup> seas, which if they shall forbear to doe, the losse (if any happen) shall be their owne, but the State shall not suffer any prejudice if any shipp or ships shall not arrive; but shall receive the full premio as in case the Merchant had made his just entrie as aforesaid; and when any adventure is bourne, the Merchant shall pay in his premio within 10 days after notice, else execution to be granted against him or them for the same.

" 8th. That if any losse shall happen outwards or homewards or from place to place, on intimation and oath made by the party or parties soe loosing in the said office, they may have their money paid them without any other proofs or pleadings, and that if any partie or parties shall make any intimation and Oath of a losse and receive the money for the same, and afterwards it shall not prove to be a losse, that then all such person or persons shall within ten daies after true notice that there was no losse but that their goods are safe, so pay the money received as aforesaid, and as much more, for so offending, and that noe man receive a losse but upon security given in for double the sum received.

" 9th. That fitting Commissioners bee named to receive the premios and put in execution all other matters that should be held requisite for the carrying on this business of Insurance.

" The reason why the boldness is taken to make this offer is out of a great desyre that Trade may be maintained and the credit of Merchants upheld, for as the Insurance is now carried on it is a benefit to particular men, in regard of noe certaine rates of premio, which, as the times are, is very high, and of greate oppression to the Merchants for the reasons following:—

" 1. If a losse befall the Merchant, though with the least scruple, the Insurers have so many evasions and pretences on the Merchant assured, that before they come to pay a losse they spin out soe much time that the assured had many times as good never demand his losse, as to have it after soe great cost and delay.

" 2. If a losse be never so cleare, which of itself is sufficient proove in the case, before the Insurer will pay the same, hee hath such delayes that if the losse bee greate, whereby a question may grow on the Assured his creditt before the Insurer will end and pay him, it proves daingerous to the Assured, and when the Insurer doth agree to pay the losse, it is with such abatements to the assured that with the premio and abatements it often happens there is 20, 25, or 30 per cent. abated. Soe

that when a man accounts he hath a sum to receive, it proves very little, by which meanes the Merchant is very much prejudiced and in truth seldome that any loss is paid otherwise. Not to bee tedious, I give this as a taste to the rest, that you may clearly see the hardship lyeth on the Merchant that adventurcth.

"Thus in brief have I pointed at the busyness and doe leave the farther and fuller Consideration thereof to yo<sup>r</sup> Highness' grace and wisdom, not doubting that if you shall think meet to settle y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid busyness as propounded, there will be raised great sums of Money for Insurance and Custom towards the mainteining of severall Fleets and Squadrons of Shippes of War for the securing the Trade of this Nation as aforementioned both within and without the Straits, and to have the same performed without any other charge to the Commonwealth, or if any, not very much, by which means you shall not only gaine the love of all the People, but be a terror to all Nations, and force them to love, honour, feare and trust you above all others; and without all doubt cause all Nations earnestly to desyre the Employment of our Shipping before others, they knowing the greates security they shall have by Lading their goods upon them.

"Alsoe it is further humbly Conceived, for the managing the Fleets, which are necessary to bee kept abroad, for the securing the Trade aforesaid, without the sending of Convoyes, soe that every Merchant may take their own time in sending abroad and making their Returnes home, as all places and Markets will best suite their occasions,

"1st. That 15 or 20 shippes constantly lye on the Coast of Portingalle and Spayne *without* the Straits, from the Burlings to Cape St. Vincent, Cape St. Maries, and the Bay of Cadiz, all the yeare long, and that once in a month or six weeks, on a day fixt, all meet six or eight leagues off the south Cape to advise with each other of what may bee needfull.

"2nd. That *within* the Straits there bee 15 Saile always to keepe Sea, except occasion for water or other emergency force them to Harbour.

"3rd. That eight of these shippes bee ordered to lye between the Straits' mouth and Cape Paul, and to range the Christian and Barbary Shore as winde and weather offereth, either in dividing themselves, or as the Com'ander in Cheife see cause, and to meete once a month to advise together, the place of Rendezvous to bee as they shall agree most conveniently between Mallago and Cape Paul.

"4th. That the other seven Saile doe range down to the Eastward, towards Leghorne, Naples, Sicilia, Zant, and downe to Scanderone, or any place or places as occasion shall require, for the clearing the seas of the Tripoly Men of War, either in order to settle a peace, or destroy them, if possible, there being no other Enemies in those parts; which being effected, then to returne back to their Com'ander in Cheife, staying in noe place, to give account of their proceedings.

"5th. That three small Pinnaces belong to these Fleets, that they may send Constant Advice to each other, either to draw all of them together, if occasion shall bee, or to give any other directions needfull; By which means (through God's blessing) being well followed, all our Enemies may bee removed, the seas quieted, and Trade made to flourish.

"6th. That a constant supply of Ships may bee sent once in 8 months to relieve these Fleets (or supply of provision, if they bee to continue longer abroad) and that the first sent out doe returne home; at which time of returne from those Eastern parts, they, dividing themselves into three Squadrons, may range the Christian and Turkey Coast unto the Straits' mouth, till they all meete in the Bay of Cadiz or Lisbon, the last place of Rendezvous, to water and then to come home altogether; by this meanes wee shall not only bee Masters of these Northern Seas, but alsoe of the Southern and Eastern Seas.

"For our own Coast nothing is sayd, it being always in yo<sup>r</sup> Eye, yet conceive it fitt, that a rate of Insurance bee sett to France, Biscay, Holland, Hambrough, and other Northern Parts.

"This being concluded, it is humbly proposed, that it bee published to all nations that Dover and some other port which your Highness shall think fitt, be made *free ports* for all Nations to land their goods and moneys, both from the Southern and Northern Parts, without any Custom or other Imposition, with free leave to shipp all such goods againe on our Shipping, for any place whatsoever to the Southward, they being obliged to pay noe other than the Premio aforesaid, only what goods they shall sell in England to pay the Custom as usuall.

"It may be objected, That by the State undertaking the Insurance of the whole



Trade of this Nation and others, as propounded, that it may bee unsupportable by reason of losses that may ensue.

"To which I answer, That in former times, when there was peace with all Nations, except Algier, Tunnis, Sally, and Tripoly, perticular men gathered greate Estates by Insurance, which will now bee less adventure to the State, if the Seas bee guarded.

"Another objection is, the danger of the Seas may bee very greate.

"To w<sup>ch</sup> I answer, That very rarely and seldom Ships have been lost by running ashore or ground, on any place or Coast whereby losses have been susteyned by those means, and that the losses heretofore have not been considerable to the gaine of Insurance.

"Further, It is humbly conceived, that when such a course as this shall bee taken, the Merchant's credit will be very much advanced, and all other of our Nation w<sup>h</sup> appertaine to any manufecture or Trade will the willinger trust the Merchant, when hee sees his losse cannot bee to his ruine, as it hath often hapened when there was no such care taken."

The Secretary then read a Memoir on "The Field of Battle of Tewkesbury," by RICHARD BROOKE, Esq. F.S.A. Mr. Brooke opened his account of this Battle with a narrative, chiefly derived from Holinshed, of the circumstances which preceded it, from the arrival of Queen Margaret at Weymouth, to the termination of the conflict and the murder of Prince Edward.

The Field of the Battle is pointed out by MR. BROOKE, as close to the first mile-stone on the turnpike road leading from Tewkesbury through Tredington to Cheltenham and Gloucester. For the information, he adds, of persons desirous of visiting it, it may be well to observe that, on the western side of the Town of Tewkesbury, there is a range of elevated ground, called the Home-ground or Home Hill, where once a castle stood, the rise of which commences very near the town, and upon part of it the Union Workhouse stands, and close behind the latter (on a portion of the elevated ground) there is a field called the "Gastons." This elevated tract of ground extends on the side of the turnpike road as far as the first mile-stone, just opposite to which, and on the eastward side of the road, is a field which has immemorially been called "Margaret's Camp." The Battle was, according to tradition, fought at that place, and in the adjacent fields on the southward, and also in those a little to the eastward of it.

In the Field called Margaret's Camp, are some slight inequalities and peculiar appearances in the ground; but they are not sufficiently decided to enable any person to state that they are the remains of entrenchments; and in the centre of the field there is a small circular inclosure, which measures, as nearly as Mr. Brooke could judge by stepping over it, about twenty-six or twenty-seven yards across. It is surrounded by a small and shallow ditch, which was dry when Mr. Brooke visited it, on the 30th May, 1854, and is without any hedge or bank; it has, however, a number of large elm trees growing round its inner edge. It is too insignificant, Mr. Brooke observes, to have formed part of the military entrenchments, but it may possibly have been a place of interment of some of the slain, or, as seems probable, it may have been formed in comparatively modern times, by some owner of the land, to commemorate the spot where the Lancastrian army was posted.

The Field, Mr. Brooke says, belongs to Mr. Haywood, and is occupied by Mr. John Phillips as tenant, and he was informed by elderly

people in the neighbourhood that human bones had formerly been discovered there; but he was not able to learn that any other indicia of the Battle had been found there. It is not possible, he adds, for any intelligent person to mistake the spot, if he is desirous to find it, when he arrives at the first mile-stone on the turnpike road. The place is called "Gups Hill," and is in the parish of Tewkesbury.

The old annalists and chroniclers, Mr. Brooke says, have left us much in the dark as to the exact spot near the Camp of the Lancastrians where Edward's forces passed the night prior to the Battle; but on the morning of the Battle, and immediately before it commenced, his Army, according both to tradition and probability, took up a position upon some elevated ground adjoining the turnpike road, and to the southward of and opposite the Lancastrian Army. From that position a tract of ground (now fields and closes) slopes downwards, so as to form a depression between it and the spot occupied by the Lancastrians. This tract of ground was formerly called the "Red Piece," and it is now intersected by the turnpike road, and forms two fields, one on each side of the road, one of which is called the near Red Close, and the other the further Red Close, belonging to Mr. Naish, of Bristol, which are now occupied by Mr. William Brown, a farmer and cattle dealer, as tenant. This tract of ground extends to the field called "Margaret's Camp," and it appears almost certain that it was on the southward side of the latter that Edward's forces made their attack.

A Meadow in the rear of the Lancastrian position, and lying on the westward side of the turnpike road, half a mile from Tewkesbury, and within a few hundred yards of the Tewkesbury Union Workhouse, is called the "Bloody Meadow." It belongs to Miss Shapland, and is occupied by Mr. William Trotman, innkeeper and farmer, as tenant; and an idea is generally entertained, that it derives its name from the slaughter of many of the fugitives, who fled from the Battle towards the meadow, in hope of getting over the Severn, as there is a ferry not far from it. A person of the name of Trotman informed Mr. Brooke, that fourteen or fifteen years ago, he had found in the Bloody Meadow a long piece of iron, which appeared to have been part of a sword-blade. He also exhibited a cannon ball of small size, of one or two pounds weight; but which more probably appeared to be a relic of one of the skirmishes or engagements which took place at and in the neighbourhood of Tewkesbury in the time of Charles the First.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

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Vol. III.

1855.

No. 43.

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Thursday, March 15th, 1855.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced :—

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|---|---|
| From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A.                        | Specimens of Ancient Church Plate, Sepulchral Crosses, &c. A Series of Etchings by Amateurs. 4to. London, 1845. |
| From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. | Report of Council 1853-54, Laws of the Society, and List of Members. 8vo. Liverpool, 1854-55.                   |

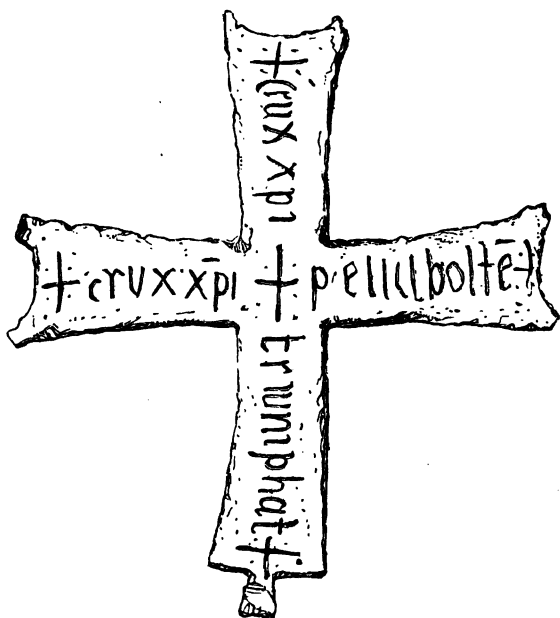
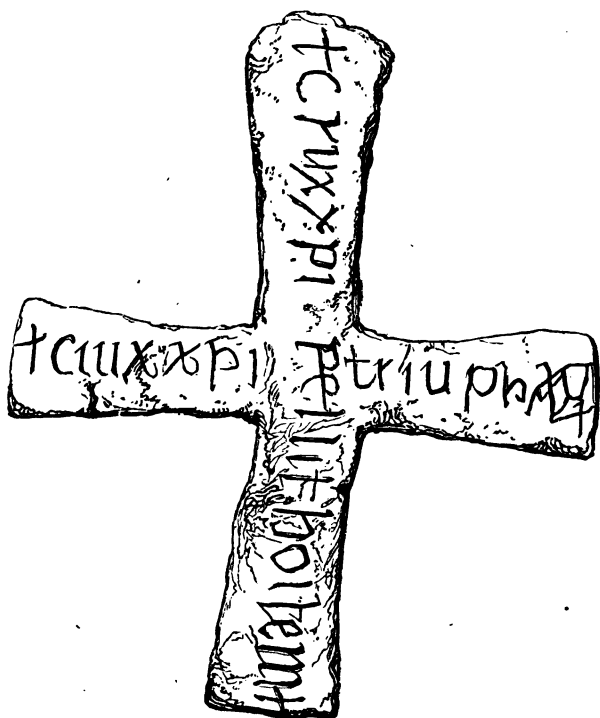
Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

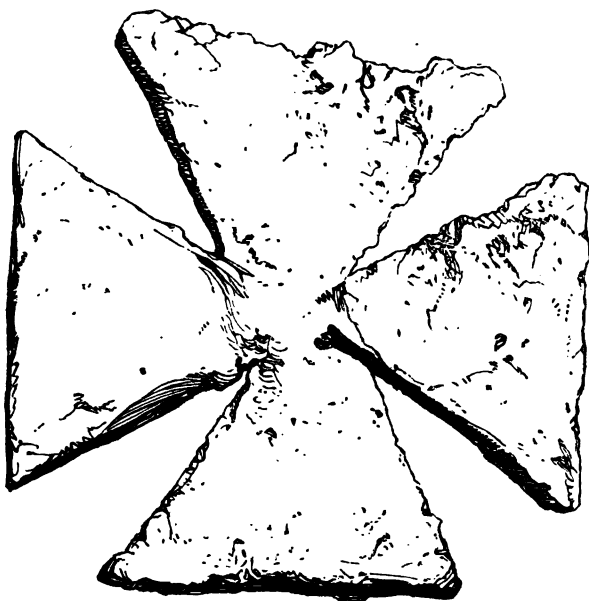
Lieut.-Col. W. HARDING, Local Secretary for Devonshire, exhibited some Sketches of Greek Crosses recently obtained in the Crimea.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a Horseman's iron Mace of the 15th century, lately found during excavations in Fleet Street.

SAMUEL TYMMS, Esq. F.S.A. laid before the Society some Examples of ancient Fibulæ and Buckles, from a Cemetery on Stow Heath, in Suffolk. In a Note which accompanied them he adds—

“I take this opportunity also of sending some leaden Crosses, found in Bury St. Edmund's, which may perhaps be of sufficient interest to exhibit, as their form and inscription differ from those brought to the notice of the Society by Mr. Wylie. They were found on the breasts of skeletons in that part of the Cemetery of St. Edmund, known, I believe, as the Cœmeterium Fratrum. Such Crosses have been occasionally met with for many years, and in every instance within my own observation the body on which it was found appeared to have been buried without a coffin of any kind; but the Bury Post Newspaper of Nov. 16, 1791, noticing the discovery of two stone Coffins in the same





locality, mentions that 'in each of them was found a leaden Crucifix, inscribed on one side *Crux xp'i triumphat*, and on the reverse *Crux xp'i pellit hostem*.' Similar Crosses from the same church-yard are now to be found in many private Collections in the county, and the Museum of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology has several specimens of a larger size than those now sent, but the Inscription in every instance appears the same." The three sent for exhibition are small but good examples of the different forms met with, except that some of the larger size more resemble the Latin cross, in having the shaft of greater dimensions than the arms of the cross. In some instances the latter are five and six inches in length. The Greek cross is less frequently found than the others, and the one now sent appears not to be inscribed.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. exhibited a very fine folding ivory Viatorium, or portable Dial, and an Episcopal Ring, described in the following Letter to the Secretary :—

"DEAR SIR,

9, Pall Mall, 15th March, 1855.

"I have sent for exhibition this evening the following articles :—

"A very fine folding ivory Viatorium, or portable Dial. On the top of it, when closed, is engraved a diagram of the Compass, with the names of the different points in Latin, Italian, and German; to this there is attached a ruler, which revolves on the centre, for the purpose of measuring angles after the manner of an astrolabe. When open, the two leaves are held at right angles by a small hook. On the inner side

of the upper leaf are engraved in three columns the names of the principal continental cities, with their latitudes;\* above these are two small dials for ascertaining the sign of the Zodiac in which the sun is, and the "hours of the planets," probably their rising or setting, of use in astrological calculations.† On the inner side of the lower leaf is engraved a sun-dial, for ascertaining the hour, in the centre of which is sunk a compass: the glass and magnetic needles however are wanting. Around the compass are engraved the hour circles for the different latitudes, the gnomon of the dial having been a silken cord, of which the angle was adjusted by its being passed through certain holes in the upper vertical leaf. There are also here two other small sunken spherical dials, for what purpose I have not ascertained, but they were possibly astrological. The figures of one go from 1 to 16, and on the other from 9 to 23: they may therefore have been intended for use in Italy. On the bottom or outer side of the lower leaf is a large gilt metal circle, minutely divided into 365 divisions, forming a calendar of the whole year, shewing the day of every month, with the name of the feasts, &c. of the Church; also the dominical letter, thus also shewing the days of the week. This is a remarkably fine example of minute mechanical division of a circle before the application of machinery to that purpose. The lines are all engraved, but the letters, names, and figures are stamped with punches. Upon this circle revolves an index attached to an inner one of white metal, whereon is marked a table of the epacts, by which also the moon's age may be computed, together with other matters relating to the calendar. This circle bears the date 1607. Upon this revolves another circle and index, having reference to the moon and its age, &c. The spandrels and other portions of the instrument are elaborately engraved with ornamental arabesque foliage. The instrument bears the name of the maker, 'Paulus Reinman,' together with the date 1607, but the locality is not given.

"I also exhibit an Episcopal Ring of silver gilt, ornamented with an engraved pattern. It opens with a hinge, shewing a cavity for a relic, at the bottom of which is engraved a cross, and on the lid is set a large cut garnet, having a small gilt ball in each of the spandrels.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"OCTAVIUS MORGAN."

Sir HENRY ELLIS, *Director*, exhibited an Impression in gutta percha of the Seal of the Town of Boppard, on the Rhine, the representation upon which, even at the present day, will in some degree be recognised from the towers of the Hof Church, said to have been erected as early as the year 1200. In what appears to be the entrance gateway to the town stands a figure, beyond whom, apparently upon the church wall, are the words *S. Severus*, indicating the figure to be the saint to whom the church was dedicated. The inscription round the seal in capitals is, BOPARDIA LIBERUM ET SPECIALE OPIDUM ROMANI IMPERII.

\* London is, however, omitted; it was therefore never contemplated that it would visit the British isles.

† There is also a small round hole for the bob of a plumb-line, for the perpendicular adjustment of the instrument.

The Secretary communicated the following Extract from a Letter received from Monsieur FREDERIC TROYON, Foreign Member of the Society, dated Bel-Air, 24th Feb. 1855 :—

“ I have already told you of my discoveries in the lakes of Switzerland, where the remains of piles are found which supported cabins above the surface of the water. A very interesting account of such habitations will be met with in Herodotus, lib. v. cap. 16, and the remains I find exactly answer to this description. Although this unpropitious season has not allowed of my effecting fresh researches of any moment, yet I have lately made a discovery of the same kind, and, from its position, of considerable importance. To give you a clear idea of it, I must describe the locality to which it belongs.

“ At the head of the lake of Neuchâtel is a perfectly level valley three leagues or perhaps nine miles in length, which extends from Yverdun to Entreroches, between the Jura on the north-west and the heights of Jorat on the south-east. Popular tradition maintains that time was when this valley was covered by the waters of the lake, and was navigable. It records too, as in many other places, imaginary rings fixed against the sides of the rocks, to which they used to moor their boats. Although geologists assert the formation of this valley to be prior to man, yet tradition appears to have preserved the remembrance of an historical fact, which has just been proved by the discovery of piles like those in the lakes. The tops of these piles are ten feet below the surface of the ground, close to a chalky hill, which forms an island in the valley. The old border of the lake, between the piles and the hill, is besides indicated by the roots of alders and other trees which grow by the side of water. In the middle of these piles are found instruments of stone, as serpentine axes and flint arrow-heads, without any trace of metal, at least up to the present period.

“ The site of this discovery is about 5,500 feet distant from the actual shore of the lake, and when its waters bathed the foot of the hill they must have spread much further up the valley. What adds much interest to the circumstance is, that it is possible to calculate approximately the period at which these dwellings must have been abandoned in consequence of the ebb of the waters.

“ Between this hill and the shore of the lake are found the Roman remains of the ancient *Eburodunum* of the Helvetians, in a parallel line with the shore, and at about the distance of 2,500 feet from it. The absence of Roman remains within the *enceinte* of the present town of Yverdun allows us to conclude that, in the first ages of our era, the waters of the lake came up to the foot of Eburodunum. Now if the torrents and currents which direct their course on this spot have deposited 2,500 feet of alluvial soil, in, at the least, fifteen centuries, and that too in a slightly narrowed part of the valley, it only remains to calculate how many years have been required to form the space of 5,500 feet between the piles and actual bed of the lake. Admitting the formation of this part of the valley to have occurred under the same conditions, 3,300 would have been needed to gain this space from the waters, and these dwellings on piles would have ceased to be habitable, or, at least, fit for the purpose of fishing, since the fifteenth century before the Christian era.

"Other observations had already led me to believe that the valleys of Helvetia were inhabited before that long-past period. However, whether the probabilities of my calculation be admitted or not, it is incontestably true that these piles belong to a very ancient date, and that the period when they were still in the water was long prior to Eburodunum, the site of which was then under the lake; its Celtic name too reveals the existence of a town more ancient than the city founded by the Romans.

"It must also be remarked that these piles are found at the same depth with several of those which exist in certain points of the lake of Neuchâtel, and that the shore, at the foot of the hill referred to, answers to the level of the actual shore. In fact, during three or four thousand years there have been no sensible alterations in the level of the waters. I shall, however, employ further research in this matter, which I have but just discovered.

"From the relation this discovery bears to the foregoing ones, it results that the lake habitations of Helvetia belong to divers periods prior to the Christian era. Here, as at Meilan on the lake of Zurich, sharp instruments of stone are found; at numerous other places celts, spear-heads, swords, knives, &c. in bronze. In the lake of Bienne, M. Muller of Ridau has obtained some rare objects of iron, and among them a long two-edged sword, rounded at the end, which is a complete reproduction of the sword of the Gauls of which Livy speaks, when on the occasion of the battle of Cannæ he says, "*Gallis prælongi ac sine mucronibus gladii.*"

"To return: nothing allows me to imagine that the fishermen still occupied these habitations at the Roman period. However, it cannot be asserted that the same people occupied Helvetia during these many centuries, for the Helvetians of Cæsar's time had preserved the remembrance of another country, which some of them vainly sought to regain after the battle of Bibracte."

The SECRETARY also communicated Transcripts of five Letters, written by Dr. Anthony de Veveir, a Surgeon in the Army of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, addressed to Captain Adam Baynes; this Communication was inclosed in the following Letter to the Earl Stanhope, President:—

"MY LORD,

"The writer of these Letters, for the use of which I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Adam Baynes, was a surgeon in the army of the Parliament. He appears to have been a staunch republican, and a man of intelligence and mental energy. From the mass of his correspondence with Captain Adam Baynes, it appears very evident that he contributed to ensure the election of that person, when the privilege of returning a Member to serve in Parliament was conferred on the borough of Leeds.

"Many of these papers relate to the factions of the merchants and the clothiers of the town, but the five Letters of which I lay transcripts before the Society have reference to other matters. The first is remarkable for its decided tone, and was written when Cromwell was contemplating the usurpation of the kingly power. Such a letter from one who



was himself a republican, and in constant and extensive intercourse with the enemies of royalty in the north of England, must have had its weight and significance at a time so critical, especially if it ever came under the eye of Cromwell himself, which, judging from the character of the Protector, seems far from improbable.

"Letters in those days were often the vehicles of intelligence which could not be gained through the newspapers; we accordingly find De Veveir frequently clamorous for information. 'Pray let us hear your news—we are all Athenians here,' he observes in one of his Letters from Leeds.

"The motion that Cromwell should be requested to accept the title of King was made in Parliament by Pack, a City Alderman, on the 21st February, 1656; and on the 9th of April following the committee waited upon the Protector; so that De Veveir's Letter was written while this important step was in abeyance.

"The second Letter exhibits the disturbed state of religious and secular affairs at this time in the town of Leeds—the shadows of approaching events which ultimately led to the restoration of the Monarchy.

"The third Letter is transcribed simply for the purpose of shewing the untiring energy of the writer, his warm adherence to his party, and his personal attachment to the individual to whom it is addressed. Though prostrated by illness, he is yet anxious for the triumph of what the then dominant party termed 'the good old cause.'

"Letter IV. is written from Nantwich after the defeat of Sir George Booth by Lambert, whose ambitious views were evidently at this time suspected by the republicans. We are told that the Parliament were so well pleased with Lambert's services on this occasion that they voted him a jewel of the value of a thousand pounds, and Fleetwood moved that he should be made Major-General of all the armies; which the Parliament negatived, by passing a vote that there should be no more general officers than those already created. Oldmixon suspects Fleetwood to have done this for the subtle purpose of creating a difference between Lambert and the Parliament. The rout of the Royalists was complete: they fled at the first onset.

"The fifth and last Letter betrays much anxiety for the future, and although, like the rest, evidently written in haste, and without premeditation,\* hints at misgivings in the minds of the republican party at this very critical period.

"I have the honour to remain, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's faithful Servant,

"J. Y. AKERMAN."

7 February, 1855.

# I.

"MUCH HONORED S<sup>r</sup>,

"I expected to heare from yow this poast in regard thinges are now criticall as to a King or no King. I pray God direct yow in it. I am sure I meet not with an honest true louer to my L<sup>d</sup>. Protector in the west riding but rather wish my L<sup>d</sup>. Prot<sup>r</sup> would refuse y<sup>e</sup> title; and, S<sup>r</sup>, I hope it will every day appeare more sensible to him and yow, if yow have equall correspondence w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> frends to our peace. Our com'on aduersarye rejoyce much at this endeauored change, and y<sup>e</sup> army frends

\* This is apparent in the postscript, which is difficult to construe.

are punctually against it. I have no more but my service to all yours, from,

" Sr, your very affect: Servt,

" Leeds, 10<sup>e</sup> Martij, '56."

" ANT. DE VEVEIR."

## II.

" MUCH HONORED Sr,

" This day are brought forth y<sup>e</sup> exequies and dead body of Mr Harrison, y<sup>e</sup> last builder of a church in this nation ; he departed Wednesday night, and Thursday y<sup>e</sup> Fast was most solemnly kept in y<sup>e</sup> old church at Leeds, and (would you thinke it) in parl<sup>t</sup> time. Mr Tod and Mr Sales did both preach that day at y<sup>e</sup> new church ; oh rare reformation for feare ! indeed they all begin to truckle, and if we follow it well they may have cause as to y<sup>e</sup> just breaking of a corrupt Corporation. The present alderman hath some desires, with others of his brethren, to write to you ; nay, he sayes Mr Allanson tould him he would joine with them ; thus you see what monstrous kindnesse they have for you ; but, Sr, if they do I request you not dance to a new pipe made of a broken reed. Next Wednesday, after I haue rec: your considerations, I intend we beginn to gett hands, and the next following week you may expect our proxyes, with y<sup>e</sup> petitions, one to my Lord Prot<sup>r</sup>, another to y<sup>e</sup> Parl<sup>t</sup>. Mr Lodge is uery weake, and I think will not liue a month. Sr, you have an interest in and neare this towne. Mr Harrison was one Lord, if you please you may purchase his royalty, I referre it to you, expect your answer, you may haue it upon good termes. Sr, you are now in parl<sup>t</sup>, and I beseech you promote all y<sup>e</sup> arguments and laws for justice to y<sup>e</sup> nation, more ouer to sweeten something in gratification of y<sup>e</sup> people, who would haue y<sup>e</sup> cleargy indulged, yet so as they may all (we wish it) follow in obedience to y<sup>e</sup> government ; and if you medle with y<sup>e</sup> way of marriges, or that onely law of that parl<sup>t</sup> to regulate y<sup>e</sup> registry into y<sup>e</sup> ministers hands, for y<sup>e</sup> tithe dog getts all, and hath more good morsells then y<sup>e</sup> shepheard himselfe. I say wedlocke, burials, and xtenings bring more profit to Mr Smith then all y<sup>e</sup> deeds otherwise. Do indulge y<sup>e</sup> vicar, and this will be but alterable upon just grounds ; if it may be forgett it not ; as others so our vicar scarce liues with comfortable competency, and this will be no losse to y<sup>e</sup> State. We haue gott an eye of Mr Iles, for he hath beene blind these 14 dayes past, as some say. My hearty respects to all friends,

" Your vnalterable frend,

" Leeds, 1<sup>o</sup> Nov. '56."

" ANT: DE: VEVEIR."

## III.

" DEARE Sr,

" I am occasioned by my practise into this county, but am suddenly surprised with a violent feaver ; how God will dispose of me as yet I know not. What is done at Leeds for 5 past days I am ignorant. Direct to Mr Norton, Stiles, Marshall, or Coz. Stables. Thus much, with trouble to my head, I write to prevent your expectations at Leeds of me ; let me heare from you here this next poast, for I loue you well, and in all changes am,

" Sr, your true frend,

" Chesterfeild, Derbshire, 21 Sept. '56.

" A. D.

" Direct to me at y<sup>e</sup> Angell in Chesterfeild, it will come safe."

## IV.

" MUCH HONORED S<sup>r</sup>,

" The enemy here are totally routed, God be praised, their foot absolutely dispersed, neuer likely to rally againe, they are dispersed to their 3 poore refuges, Chester, Manchester, and Warrington, 300 prisoners taken, not 3 men killd of our side; all our men were and are encouraged with a vast resolution, and the enemy a sneaking, base, and cowardly foe, all squandred in y<sup>e</sup> wood and hedges, and most making hay this day. This is a most seasonable victory, I thanke you for many kindnesse in this businesse; deare Cornett Pease did com'and a forlorne in this businesse, behaued him selfe gallantly, hath a wound in his face, not dangerous, w<sup>ch</sup> will stand but for a black patch in his M<sup>rs</sup> her eye. Mine and his service to all yours, I am,

" Yours obliged,

" Nantwich, 20 Aug: '59.

" ANT: DE: VEVEIR.

" We are now for Chester and Manchester; our army divides without feare or danger."

## V.

" MUCH HONORED S<sup>r</sup>,

" I am called to this place by some patients, w<sup>ch</sup> now giues me y<sup>e</sup> opportunity to write unto you. Since my last to you from Leeds, here hath beene in Yorkshire and this county, under y<sup>e</sup> name of exercises and preaching, y<sup>e</sup> convention of 23 ministeres at Bradford, M<sup>r</sup> Bowles in the van of them. The purport it is thought was to frame some petition to y<sup>e</sup> house in order to religion, maintenance, &c.; we are very much afraid of our Gleabe and Tithes, that it shall be in a publike stock, and we shall be perforced to be quiett follow y<sup>e</sup> state. The old sinners of these countryes are at the same rate they have beene; no sadnesse upon them for y<sup>e</sup> late change; our congregationall men and others are most pleased; but I pray so order as we may not worry one another. Most of our old reduced /45/47 officers are glad of this change, and generally all that haue beene constant to y<sup>e</sup> cause are now so enlightened as to see we ought not pull that downe with blood to sett up y<sup>e</sup> like. If something declaratory, in order to the ministers, were extended into these parts, I thinke would do well, for they are much afraid and discontented; our late reduced officers (for disaffection or ingratitude) are very sicke, and looke simply on it. Pray haue an eye upon Leeds, as y<sup>e</sup> most considerable town in y<sup>e</sup> north, although a crosse generation, by reason of some few vnreasonable persons; I could be glad they may all be obliged except 2 or 3 persons. I pray thinke of w<sup>h</sup> favour you can for R. H. who hath lost his 2 capacities, poastage and y<sup>e</sup> Bailywicke, and because he was not affectionate enough, who was a sufferer and left his country in Newcastle's time, besides his services, therefore our peeres at Leeds putt in his stead Dixon (who is now their solliciters bro: at London), a man who was actually in armes, a p<sup>f</sup>essed Cauallier. I wish much vnity to your counsells, for y<sup>e</sup> good of y<sup>e</sup> whole, and am, S<sup>r</sup>,

" Your euer affect: serv<sup>t</sup>,

" Chesterfeild, this 15<sup>o</sup> Janij 1659.

" A. D.

" Jos. is at Yorke, and your sister a good gearle, I thanke her; my wife her companion; I pray give my service to your lady, &c."

Thursday, March 22nd, 1855.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

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| From the Museum of Practical Geology.    | Catalogue of Specimens illustrative of the composition and manufacture of British Pottery and Porcelain. By Sir Henry De la Beche, C.B. and Trenham Reeks. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. | Their Proceedings and Transactions. Vol. 3. Part 2. 8vo. Dublin, 1855.  |
| From the Editor.                         | Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Described and illustrated by J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Sec. S.A. Part 15. 4to. London, 1855.   |
| From J. G. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.          | The Topographer and Genealogist. Part 17. 8vo. London, 1855.  |

The Rev. Hugh Jones, of Beaumaris, lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited two bronze Sword-blades, found in the Thames below London, in the present month.

K. R. H. MACKENZIE, Esq. in a Letter to Sir Henry Ellis, Director, communicated some Remarks on the supposed submerged City of Vineta, which he had visited in the year 1851. These Remarks have been since printed in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXVI. pp. 85—94.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. read from the Chair an "Account of a Manuscript by Thomas Norton, Member of Parliament for, and Remembrancer of the City of London, relating to the duties of the Lord Mayor and Corporation." This Communication has likewise been since printed in the same volume, pp. 95, 96.

Thursday, March 29th, 1855.

ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

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| From the Author. | Mémoire sur l'Inscription d'Autun, par François Lenormant. (Extrait des <i>Mélanges d'Archéologie</i> , tome 4.) Folio. Paris, 1855. |
| From the Editor. | Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Part 16.  |

From the Editor.

The History of Fulke FitzWarine, an outlawed Baron in the reign of King John. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. (Warton Club.) 8vo. London, 1855.

FREDERIC OUVRE, Esq. *Treasurer*, read the *Report of the Auditors on the Society's Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1854*, as follows:—

“ We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 24th day of April, 1854, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	s.	d.
1854.				
Balance of the last audited Account up to the 24th April, 1854 -	-	756	15	10½
By 2 Subscriptions at £4 4, due at Christmas, 1851 -	8	8		
By 2 Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1852 -	4	4		
By 3 Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1853 -	6	6		
By 133 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1854 -	275	2		
By 2 Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1855, in advance -	4	4		
		298	4	0
By Admission Fees of 12 Members -	63	0	0	
By Compositions received from 4 Members -	105	0	0	
By a half-year's dividend on the Stock standing in the name of the Society, in the 3 per Cent. Consols -	113	14	3	
By Sale of Published Works -	41	2	1	
		£1,377	16	2½

Stock in the 3 per Cent.  
Consols on the 31st day  
of December, 1854 - £8,050 3 10

<i>Disbursements.</i>		£	s.	d.
1854.				
To Printers and Artists, and in the Publications of the Society -	575	9	2	
For Taxes -	15	17	4	
For Salaries -	356	17	9	
For Stationery -	19	17	8	
For Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses -	78	17	11	
For Coffee, with payments for making and attendance -	30	16	9	
For Petty Cash from 24th April to 31st December -	18	16	5½	
For Books, subscribed for by the Society -	2	15	0	
For Expenses connected with the Society's Collection of Proclamations and Broad sides -	20	13	0	
For Expenses of Inquiries relative to the Antiquities in Wychwood Forest -	3	0	0	
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of Jan. 1855 -	254	15	1	
		£1,377	16	2½

Witness our hands this Twenty-third  
day of March, 1855,  
WM. S. W. VAUX.  
JOHN HENRY PARKER.  
HENRY STEVENS.

Joseph Clarke, Esq. and John Barnard, Esq. were elected Fellows.

F. W. FAIRHOLT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Coffre of *Cuir-bouilli*, in the possession of Charles Roach Smith, Esq. accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary:—

“ SIR,

“ As Leather-work of the middle ages is, from obvious causes, so much more rare than other artistic productions, I need no apology for introducing to the Society's notice an embossed coffre in *cuir-bouilli*, forming part of the collection belonging to our fellow-member, C. Roach Smith, Esq. The subjects which cover its surface are exceedingly characteristic of the 14th century, and delineate those garden-scenes in which our ancestors seem to have especially delighted. Two ladies conversing—or a knight and lady—the former presenting a flower-garland, forms the subject of these scenes, which, however simple as compositions, show

considerable spirit and variety of treatment. The sides are decorated with grotesque figures, partly human, partly animal; and which are precisely similar to those abundantly introduced in the Illuminated MSS. of the period, as well as in the architectural enrichments of our Ecclesiastical Edifices. The effect of all these decorations is heightened by stamping, and partially incising the leather. The metal-work for securing the leather upon the surface of the box is also worthy attention.

During the 14th and 15th centuries leather-work of this kind was extensively adopted for all purposes of use or ornament; for sword and dagger sheaths, purses, girdles, shoes, and also for portions of the equipments of the soldier. Thus Chaucer, in his *Rime of Sir Topas*, informs us that the "jambes," or shin-pieces worn by the Knight, "were of cuir-boulli," and Mr. Roach Smith's Museum contains curious examples of such portions of armour. Shields were constantly wrought in the same material, a practice which ceased only in the 17th century, and they sometimes exhibit an amount of skill and artistic ability sufficient to rival the metal-work of the armourers.

"In the recent sale of Mr. Bernal's effects some few of these coffers appeared, attracting considerable attention, and realising high prices. Another specimen added to the small number of these antique articles, will, I hope, merit the attention of the Society.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"F. W. FAIRHOLT.

"To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

"Sec. Soc. Ants."

J. W. PYCROFT, Esq. F.S.A. in a Note addressed to the Director, communicated the following Transcript of a Letter relating to the Civil War in Cheshire, preserved among Bishop Tanner's Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, No. 51, fol. 138. It is signed by Lord Brereton and others, and is without date, but, from the context, appears to have been written shortly after the Parliament forces had taken Nantwich. The Castle alluded to is probably Beeston, being in the neighbourhood of Tarvin:

"GENTLEMEN,

"Wee haue reseaued your letter, but are much amazed to thinke of your drawing of soe far as Northwitche, leaueing us heare; what the reall cause maye be wee cannot immagen, but in the meane tyme it still dishartens youre ffreinds, and hath ocasioned alredie manie teers in this Cittie; and wee heare haue soe far considered the business that wee cannot immagen youre returne before you haue ingaged; neather can theare anie intelligence pass betwixt you and vs, nor can you thinke other but that the enemie will immediatlie clap betwixt [you] and vs, and soe obstruct all passages; and in case you shoudl reseaeue anie foyle youre retreating place is lost, and wee are left to stand by our sealue. I haue by this beaor giuen you an accompte of the castle; it maye proue well worth youre consideration not to be left, and for anie recutes you expect they maye as well cum to you to Taruin, wheare you had binn neare vs, as to Northwitche, wheare wee shall not know what becomes of you. Wee cowlde haue wishte wee had binn made knowne to youre

intentions sooner, but this sudden resulte and motion relisheth not well, and lookes with a verie bad face to all, and to

“BRERETON.

“J. BOOTH.

“H. BROOKE.

“PETER BROOKE.”

“For Sir George Booth, Sir Thomas Midleton,  
and the rest of the Gentlemen att Taruin,  
Northwitche, or ealse wheare, these,  
“hast, hast.”

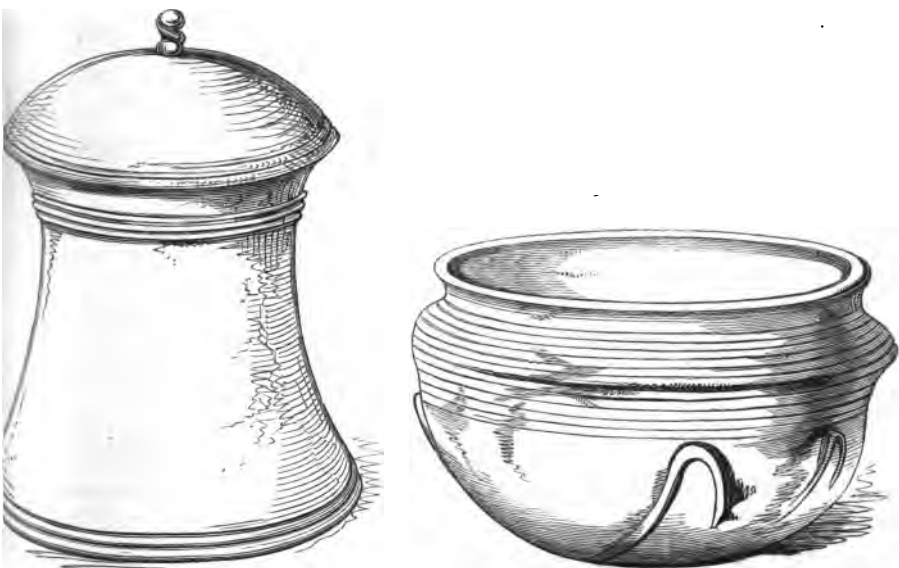
“Letter of Brereton, Jo. Booth, H. Brooke, Peter Brooke, to Sir George Booth, Sir Th. Midleton, and the rest of the gentlemen who were marched to Northwitche, blaming them for it.”

WILLIAM MICHAEL WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited two ancient Glass Vessels, accompanied by the following Letter :—

“MY DEAR SIR,

“3, Bruton Street, March 29, 1855.

“You have long expressed a wish to learn more about the glass Vessels discovered last autumn by the Abbé Cochet at Envermeu, and I can now satisfy your laudable curiosity by means of the inclosed fac-simile drawings with which Mr. Wilmer's kindness has furnished me. You can exhibit them, if you please, to the Society.



“The Cup represented above, fig. 1. was, I believe, found by the Abbé within a wooden pail, the design of which he gives towards the end of his second edition of ‘Normandie Souterraine.’ The cups of this form

were therefore probably used at the lyke-wake banquet, and deposited in the grave with other relics supposed likely to be acceptable to the fancy of the deceased. Such cups are usually found covered with a dark-reddish stain, probably caused by the lees of wine. In England we may quote examples found in Kent, recorded in Douglas's *Nenia Britannica*. Mr. Neville also found a similar example not long since at Linton Heath. In France these Cups are frequently found, and in the Museum of Rheims there is a particularly perfect example. The cup I so lately had occasion to allude to at Oberflacht, in Suabia, is of a similar form. In the vessel represented fig. 2. you will, I think, perceive a degree of resemblance to one of the cups belonging to the Bishop of Oxford, found at Cuddesden, which you give in your 'Pagan Saxondom.' When we find glass vessels of a similar form in the early heathen graves of the Teuton nations in France, Germany, and our own country, it almost leads us to suspect the existence of some glass manufactory, the lingering effort of Roman art, whence these vessels were conveyed abroad as articles of commerce.

"Believe me,

"Sincerely yours,

"W. M. WYLLI .

"To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

"Sec. S. A."

WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, Esq. F.S.A. himself read "Further Particulars of Thomas Norton, and of State Proceedings in Matters of Religion, in the Years 1581 and 1582," in a Letter to John Payne Collier, Esq.; supplementary to Mr. Collier's Account of Norton's Manuscript, read at the last Meeting. This Memoir has also been since printed entire in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXVI. pp. 105-119.

The Society's Meetings were then adjourned, over Passion and Easter Weeks, to Thursday, 19th April.

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Thursday, April 19th, 1855.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Donations to the Library were announced :—

From the Editor.

The Royal Gallery of Art. Part 5. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1855.

From the Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A.

List of Potters' Names on Samian Ware in the Collection of the Hon. R. C. Neville. 8vo. 1855.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.

Mémoires. 2<sup>me</sup> Série, 10<sup>me</sup> Vol., 3<sup>e</sup> Livraison.

From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A.

1. Calendar of the Anglican Church illustrated. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1851.

2. A Plea for Painted Glass. By Fras. W. Oliphant. 8vo. Oxford, 1855.



- From Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A.** Historical Account of the Family of Thynne, otherwise Botfield. (Extracted from the Topographer and Genealogist, vol. III.) 8vo. Westminster, 1855.
- From the Editor.** The Church of England Quarterly Review. No. 74. April. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Author.** 1. Histoire de l'Architecture Sacrée du 4<sup>me</sup> au 10<sup>me</sup> Siècle dans les Anciens Evêchés de Genève, Lausanne, et Sion. Par J. D. Blavignac. 8vo. Leipsig. 1853.  
2. Atlas to the above. Oblong Folio. Leipsig, 1853.
- From the Author.** Ancient Oral Records of the Cimri, or Britons, in Asia and Europe. By G. D. Barber, A.M. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Author.** Numismatic Crumbs. By Richard Sainthill. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From Thomas Bateman, Esq.** A Descriptive Catalogue of Antiquities and Miscellaneous Objects in the Museum of Thomas Bateman, Esq. 8vo. Bakewell, 1855.
- From the Authors.** Protest and Counterstatement against the Report from the Select Committee on the National Gallery. 8vo. 1855.

Lewis H. J. Tonna, Esq., lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

GEORGE ROOTS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Shoe-horn of the latter part of the 16th century, which has been in the possession of his family many years. It is carved on the outer surface with various ornaments, surrounded by the following inscription :—

"THIS · IS · HAMLET · RADESDALE · SETTESON · THE · COVPAR · OF · LONDAN · ANNO · DOMINI · 1593 .— SARVE GOD · ROBERT MINDVM · MAD · THIS ."

In the centre the initials H. R.

ROBERT LEMON, Esq., F.S.A., announced the gift of three Proclamations to the Society from *David Laing, Esq.*, of Edinburgh: namely—

1575, May 31. "The Act and Proclamatioun anent the universall course of the new markit money."

1674, Sept. 18. "A Proclamation for regulating the Colours to be worn on Merchants' Ships."

1684, March 12. "A Proclamation for the Protection of Shipping in all the Ports and Harbours of the British Dominions."

The DIRECTOR announced that the Forty-second Number of the Proceedings was now upon delivery to the Members.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq., F.S.A., then read a Letter addressed to the President, containing further Remarks on the Churches and other Medieval Buildings in Aquitaine, being a continuation of his Architectural Tour in the English provinces of France. The present Letter, which concludes the series, describes the buildings of Cahors, Rodez, St. Antonin, and some other small places on the frontiers of the

ancient province of Guienne, bordering on the district of the Albigeois and the dominions of the Counts of Toulouse.

These are very interesting medieval towns, especially Cahors, which retains a great part of its ancient fortifications, with a remarkably perfect bridge of the 13th century, with its tower-gateway; the cathedral, of semi-Byzantine character; the palace of Pope John the 22nd, or rather of his family, built between 1320 and 1334; and several other houses of the 14th and 15th centuries; also some Roman remains. At Villefranche d'Aveyron is a very perfect monastery of the 15th century, now used as the public hospital. At Caylus and St. Antonin several medieval houses, and a remarkable Hotel-de-Ville. At Rodez another cathedral, and some other ancient buildings.

These Notes were illustrated by about eighty Drawings by Mr. G. Bouet, of Caen, who accompanied Mr. Parker; many of them very beautifully executed, and worthy of attention even as works of art.

This Communication, accompanied by a selection of the Illustrations, will hereafter appear in the *Archæologia*.

Monday, April 23, 1855.

*Anniversary.*

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. and subsequently the EARL STANHOPE, *President*, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in Anniversary Elections were read; after which Thomas Winter Jones, Esq. and the Rev. J. R. Major were nominated by the Vice-President, in the chair, and appointed Scrutators.

The Ballot then opened; one of the Scrutators receiving the Votes, and the Secretary marking the names of the Members as their lists were given in.

During the Ballot the following Address to the Members was delivered by the President:—

“GENTLEMEN,

“You are certainly well aware of the domestic affliction which after only a few days of previous illness befell me at the commencement of last month. I am sure that I need offer you no apology, if, living as I have done ever since away from London in strict privacy and retirement, I have been absent from all the ordinary meetings of the Society or Council, and have forborne from taking part, as is my wont, in the direction of your affairs. Perhaps I might even have desired to continue that privacy for a longer period, but I was unwilling to fail without absolute necessity in my attendance at your Anniversary this day, when an account may be rendered to you of the principal occurrences in our body in the course of the past year, and when it depends entirely upon your free election

whether I and the other gentlemen associated with me in the government of your affairs shall or shall not be maintained in that honourable post.

"Gentlemen, from the 5th of April, 1854, up to the same day in the present year, the following of our Fellows are deceased:—

The Rev. Charles John Bird, M.A.  
 Edward Wedlake Brayley, Esq.  
 Henry Broadley, Esq.  
 John Burder, Esq.  
 Patrick Chalmers, Esq.  
 Thomas Clarke, Esq.  
 Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq.  
 Sir Sandford Graham, Bart.  
 The Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse.  
 The Rev. Dr. Kitto.  
 The Rev. William Jenkins Rees, M.A.  
 George Booth Tyndale, Esq.  
 Francis Watts, Esq.  
 The Rev. Richard Walton White, M.A.  
 Edward James Willson, Esq.  
 Thomas Windus, Esq.  
 The Rev. Thomas William Wrighte, M.A.

"Within the same period three gentlemen have withdrawn from this Society, namely—

Alexander Horace Burkitt, Esq.  
 Thomas Hughes, Esq.  
 The Rev. George Wallace.

"Of the Fellows of our Society deceased during this last year there are but very few who have taken any part in our publications. Although I cannot claim him as one of such, I should here desire to offer some tribute to the merits of my lamented friend the RIGHT HON. HENRY HOBHOUSE. Having passed the greater portion of his life as an upright and meritorious servant of the State in an important public department, he did not give up his closing years to ease and sloth, but, on the contrary, applied himself to the careful arrangement and annotation of the documents in our State Paper Office. It was under Mr. Hobhouse's superintendence, as is well known, aided by the knowledge and skill of Mr. Lemon, another Fellow of the Society, that the series of documents illustrating the reign of King Henry VIII. was by degrees given to the world. That publication was directed to stop short with that reign, not from any doubt of the ability and erudition with which it had been conducted, but upon the ground, and a very valid one as it seems to me, of its voluminous nature. Had it been continued to near the present times, the collection of State Papers bearing upon points more or less important to our history, might have needed to contain them, not merely a whole book-case but almost a whole library.

"Edward Wedlake Brayley, Esq. though an extensive Topographer, as evinced by his numerous Publications, particularly by one of his latest, 'The History of Surrey,' never contributed any thing to our Society. He was a Member from 1823 to 1854.

"Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq. well known, especially for his work, which has acquired a just popularity, on the Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland, stands next in chronological connection with our Society. He became a Fellow in 1827, and in the earlier part of his career made several Communications, none of which, however, were printed in the *Archæologia*.

"In 1829 he sent a paper on Irish Subterranean Chambers, and in 1830 one on Druidical Remains at Lough Gur; and in 1832 he exhibited some Ancient Weapons. The paper on Lough Gur was afterwards published in the Gentleman's Magazine. In 1830 also he liberally presented to the Society the Drawings made by Murphy, the architect, for his great work on the Abbey of Batalha, in Portugal.

"Dr. Kitto, the next in succession as to date, became a Member of our Society in 1845; but his life was devoted to the popular illustration of Biblical Literature, and may have left him little or no leisure for less important studies.

"Patrick Chalmers, Esq. of Auldbar, near Brechin, elected amongst us so lately as 1850, exhibited in the same year some Burmese and other Eastern Antiquities, some of them from the Treasury of Tippoo Sultaun: and subsequently, in the same year, some rough Sketches of Remarkable Stones in Aberdeenshire. He likewise communicated a slight sketch of a small Cross and Chain found in Aberdeenshire in 1853. His communications to the *Archæologia* consisted of, one in vol. XXXIV. p. 33: On the Use of Masons' Marks in Scotland: and another, vol. XXXV. p. 487: An Account of the Seal of the Chapter of the Holy Trinity at Brechin, with an engraving,—in the Appendix.

"Between the 5th of April 1854 and the 5th of April 1855, the following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of this Society:—

John Barnard, Esq.  
Francis Bennoch, Esq.  
Major-Gen. Edward P. Buckley, M.P.  
Joseph Clarke, Esq.  
Charles Edward Davis, Esq.  
James A. Hammersley, Esq.  
John Harland, Esq.  
The Ven. Archdeacon Harrison.  
Frederick Dixon Hartland, Esq.  
Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. M.P.  
William Henry Huffam, Esq.  
The Rev. Arnold Jones.

The Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D.  
John Leighton, Esq.  
Leone Levi, Esq.  
Richard Henry Major, Esq.  
Henry Norman, Esq.  
Richard Nathaniel Philipps, Esq. LL.B.  
George Roots, Esq. B.A.  
Charles Bosworth Thurston, Esq. B.A.  
Louis H. J. Tonna, Esq.  
Thomas Edward Twisden, Esq.  
Richard Whitbourn, Esq.

"And also the following gentlemen as Honorary Members:—

Signor Bonucci.  
Marquis Campana.

The Cavaliere Canina.  
Mons. Frederic Troyon.

"The financial state of the Society, as shown in the last Report of the Auditors, which has been duly laid before you, seems to me to afford a scope for unmingled congratulations. Amidst a steady increase of our contributing Members, our Capital Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols now exceeds £8,000, and the balance in the bankers' hands on the 1st of January last amounted to the further sum of £254. Let me add, that one great advantage of the prosperous state of any Society's pecuniary affairs is, that they need no longer take any foremost place in its time and attention. I do not mean that we should at any time relax a vigilant care to all the details both of our receipts and our expenses; but I desire to mark the fortunate exemption from that state of things which I have had occasion to observe in some other public bodies, when the literary or scientific objects, the very design and aim for which such associations were first framed, came almost of necessity to be neglected or postponed from the more urgent pressure of financial embarrassment and of accruing daily claims.

"I regret that I am not as yet enabled to announce to you the ultimate decision of the legal authorities on the liberal bequests assigned to us, as to our brethren of the Royal Society, by the late Mr. Stevenson's will. Perhaps you will be less surprised at the delays which have already occurred, or less impatient of the delays which may yet ensue, when I remind you that this case is under the consideration of the Court of Chancery. There was indeed an Order in this case, made by one of the Vice-Chancellors, under the date of July 25, 1854, and filling, as I am informed, no less than thirteen folio pages of close writing. You will be greatly relieved when I add at once that I do not feel it any part of my duty on this occasion to read to you the whole of this document at length. I will only say that it appears to approve and confirm the appropriation of Mr. Stevenson's legacies to the several corporate bodies that he named. But it thus concludes, "And it is ordered that the further consideration of this cause be adjourned, and any of the parties are to be at liberty to apply to this Court as to those parts of the testator's personal estate as are invested in foreign securities, and generally as there shall be occasion." You will observe, Gentlemen, that these concluding words are sufficiently ample to cover a large amount of further litigation and discussion. Our solicitors, in reply to an inquiry which we made, write to us as follows, under the date of the 4th of the present month:—"No step has been taken in the suit since the Order was made. We understand that the family of Mr. Stevenson contemplate appealing against the Order, but no appeal has yet been prepared."

"Our experience during the past year, under the operation of the new or amended Statutes, enables me, as I think, to congratulate you on their prosperous working. In saying this I do not for a moment seek to involve or imply any one's opinion beside my own; but so far as my own judgment is concerned, and on a retrospect of the whole transaction, I conceive that we are greatly indebted to the Committee which carefully prepared these Statutes and proposed them to us—that we acted wisely in adopting them—and that, so far as we can decide on the experience of last year, the amended system may give us the hope of its stability as well as its success. In one important point—namely, as to the institution of Local Secretaries—I may observe that the new Statutes have only very recently come into practical effect. It was necessary to weigh with great care the names and qualifications of the gentlemen who were suggested for that office—it was necessary to obtain their own assent to their nomination—there were other arrangements also to be made; and thus it may be said that, so far as this part of the system is concerned, the tree is but just now planted, and the fruits are still to come. I think that we may, without presumption, look forward to these fruits as of great importance and advantage, not only to the interests of this Society but to the general cause of Archæology itself. There has often been felt, when antiquarian discoveries were made in some remote country district, away from all large towns and all branch Associations, that such discoveries were too apt to pass away unimproved and almost unobserved, and this for the same reason why, as the Roman poet assures us, so many heroes that lived before Agamemnon have left no trace behind them—

Omnes illacrimabiles  
Urgentur ignotique longa  
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

"That want, the establishment of able and active Local Secretaries, as grafted on this the parent Society, may tend in a great measure to supply. Sure I am at least that this point deserves the constant care and attention of those who, with myself, are placed at the head of your affairs, so long as we continue to retain what must ever be the highest incentive and the highest reward of our endeavours, I mean the honour of your approval and your confidence."

On the motion of John Payne Collier, Esq., seconded by James Pryor, Esq., the Thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the President for his Address, with the request that his Lordship would allow it to be printed.

Upon the close of the Ballot the Lists were examined by the Scrutators, when it appeared that the following Members had a Majority of Votes for composing the Council, and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary, for the ensuing year; viz.—

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

The Earl Stanhope, *President*.  
 John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.  
 Admiral W. H. Smyth, V.P.  
 The Viscount Strangford, V.P.  
 Frederic Ouvry, Esq. *Treasurer*.  
 Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., *Director*.  
 Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, *Auditor*.  
 John Henry Parker, Esq., *Auditor*.  
 William Durrant Cooper, Esq.  
 Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A.  
 William Tite, Esq.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

Henry Stevens, Esq. *Auditor*.  
 William Sandys Wright Vaux, Esq. *Auditor*.  
 The Right Hon. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.  
 Samuel Birch, Esq.  
 Robert Cole, Esq.  
 Nathaniel Hollingsworth, Esq.  
 Henry Reeve, Esq.  
 Lord Talbot de Malahide.  
 William Michael Wylie, Esq.  
 John Young, Esq.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.

Thanks were returned to the Scrutators for their trouble in examining the Lists.

Thursday, May 3rd, 1855.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library since the last ordinary Meeting were announced:—

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| From the Editor, Ev. Ph. Shirley, Esq.   | Memoir of Chief Justice Heath. 8vo. 1855.   |
| From the Royal University of Christiania.  | 1. Norsk og Keltisk. Af C. A. Holmboe. 4to. Christiania, 1854.                                  |
|  | 2. Det Kongelige Vorseke Frederiks Universitets Aarsberetning for 1852. 8vo. Christiania, 1854. |
| From the Numismatic Society.   | The Numismatic Chronicle. Nos. 58 to 67. 8vo. London, 1852-55.                                  |
| From the Associated Architectural Societies of Northampton, York, Lincoln, Worcester, and Bedford. | Reports and Papers. Vol. 3. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1855.  |
| From the Editor.   | Part 6 of the Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1855.           |

From the Editor.

Rights of Chester Palatinate and Edward third  
Earl of Derby, temp. Elizabeth. Edited by  
J. B. Yates, F.S.A. 4to. Chetham Society,  
1854.

The following Appointment was read by the President from the Chair:—

I, PHILIP HENRY EARL STANHOPE, *President of the Society of Antiquaries*, do by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate the Right Honourable SIR ROBERT INGLIS, BART. being one of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be one of the Vice-Presidents or Deputies to me, the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him in my absence to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society which I by virtue of my office might do if I were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of His Majesty's Letters Patent. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1855.

Witness

THOMAS STANFORD.

(Signed)

STANHOPE.

The following Memorandum upon "RESTORATION" was read to the Meeting, and unanimously adopted:—

"At a Council held on Tuesday, the 1st of May, 1855, the PRESIDENT in the Chair, it was Resolved, That the following Memorandum, as drawn up by the Executive Committee and approved by the Council, be read to the Society at its next Meeting.

#### "RESTORATION.

"The numerous instances of the destruction of the character of Ancient Monuments which are taking place under the pretence of Restoration, induce the Executive Committee, to which the Society of Antiquaries has entrusted the management of its 'Conservation Fund,' to call the special attention of the Society to the subject, in the hope that its influence may be exerted to stop, or at least moderate, the pernicious practice.

"The evil is an increasing one; and it is to be feared that, unless a strong and immediate protest be made against it, the monumental remains of England will, before long, cease to exist as truthful records of the past.

"Much as these monuments have necessarily suffered from time, and much as their decay is to be attributed to the neglect of their owners, the Members of the Committee have no hesitation in expressing their conviction that these two causes combined have inflicted less injury than the indiscreet zeal for restoration.

"Though time and neglect may impair, and eventually destroy, they do not add to a building; nor do they pervert the truthfulness of monuments. Restoration may possibly, indeed, produce a good imitation of an ancient work of art; but the original is thus falsified, and in its renovated state it is no longer an example of the art of the period to which it belonged. Unfortunately, too, the more exact the imitation the more it is adapted to mislead posterity; and even the best imitation must unavoidably impair the historical interest and artistic value of the prototype, so that, in truth, a monument restored is frequently a monument destroyed.

"Did the public at large really know how imperfectly the principles

and practice of ancient art are understood, and how very few of the so-called restorations have any just pretensions to fidelity, or could they appreciate the rash presumption of those who in general recommend and undertake such work, much less would be heard of money being lavishly spent in thus perpetrating irreparable mischief with the best intentions.

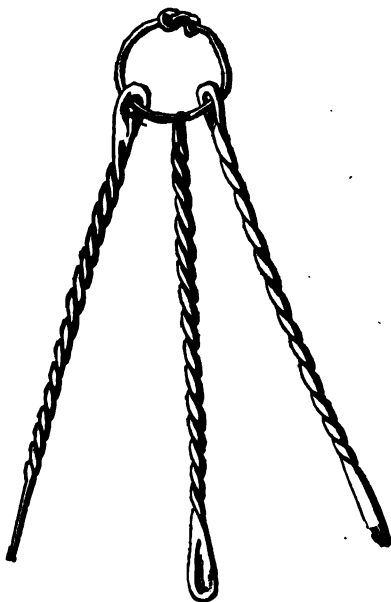
"The Committee strongly urge that, except where restoration is called for in Churches by the requirements of Divine Service, or in other cases of manifest public utility, no restoration should ever be attempted, otherwise than as the word 'restoration' may be understood in the sense of preservation from further injuries by time or negligence:—they contend that anything beyond this is untrue in art, unjustifiable in taste, destructive in practice, and wholly opposed to the judgment of the best Archæologists."

Joseph Clarke, Esq., Joseph Crossley, Esq., and John Barnard, Esq. lately elected, were admitted Fellows.

The certificates of Dr. Emil Braun, and of Dr. Shurtleff of Boston, U.S. having been suspended the usual time, the Ballots upon them were severally taken, when those gentlemen were declared duly elected Honorary Fellows of the Society.

The Ballot was also taken for Thomas Francis Dillon Croker, Esq. who was declared duly elected Fellow.

SIR EDWARD KERRISON exhibited through the President a set of small toilet Implements, consisting of an Ear-scoop and two Tooth-picks





of bronze, strung on a small ring of the same metal. They were found in an urn at Eye in Suffolk.

J. A. CAHUSAC, Esq. exhibited a Copy of the Four Gospels in the Greek language in Russian characters, the cover formed of embossed brass, and ornamented with five oval enamels, representing the four Evangelists and the Ascension of Our Saviour, stated to have been picked up on the battle-field of Inkermann.

The REV. HENRY CREED exhibited an Urn found at Eye, apparently of the same period as that already alluded to.

FREDERIC WILLIAM FAIRHOLT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited several examples of Medieval Girdle Ornaments from the Collection of Charles Roach Smith, Esq. accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary :

*Medieval Girdle Ornaments.*

11, Montpelier Square, Brompton, May 1, 1855.

"DEAR MR. AKERMAN,

"Minor articles of costume are necessarily so rare, from their intrinsic value being little, and their common use destroying that interest in their own day which we feel towards them, that I may be excused in calling the attention of our Members to a few decorations for the girdle worn in the 14th and 15th century, and which form part of Mr. C. Roach Smith's collection. They are curious, inasmuch as they not only exhibit the fashions of the time, but also shew that the prevailing form of decorative enrichment adopted in architecture was carried out in a variety of ways for objects of every-day use; and the fact that these ornaments are in many instances cast from moulds also proves the large demand made for such articles, and the simple but good taste of the medieval manufacturers.

"In the literature of that period, allusions are constantly made to the splendour of the enrichments adopted for the girdles of Knights and Ladies; they were formed of the precious metals, and decorated with costly jewels, upon a foundation of leather or silk. The Monumental Effigies and Brasses so ably delineated by Stothard, Shaw, Cotman, Hollis, and Waller, furnish us with abundant examples; but in those to which I now direct attention we have examples of such as were worn upon the leathern girdles of the humbler classes—the frankleyns, burgesses, and commoners, whose unrecorded history would frequently have been of more value to us than the details of diplomacy and court intrigue.

"No. 1. Pendant for the end of the girdle, which was usually from two to three yards in length, passing round the waist and hanging in front of the gown to the feet. This ornament is cast in lead, and exhibits a small figure of a saint beneath a canopy, enriched with pinnacles and foliations precisely similar to those so constantly adopted on the sides of altar tombs, and of the style of architecture known as the Florid or Perpendicular.

"No. 2. Pendant of brass, chased, the ground between the foliations hatched with the tool. It greatly resembles one worn by the figure of John Corp, who died 1361 (35 of Edward III.) in Stoke Fleming Church,

Devonshire, and which is engraved in Waller's Series of Monumental Brasses.

"No. 3. A very elegant pendant of thin brass which appears to have been struck in a die, the quatrefoils pierced, and the ornament fastened by small studs to a stronger central piece of metal.

"No. 4. A cast leaden buckle, having upon it the letter S, the initial of the favorite motto of Henry IV. "Soverayne." The buckle was affixed by pins to the leathern girdle, a portion of which is still preserved within it.

"No. 5. A brass buckle, chased and strongly gilt, having a crowned S upon it, the form of the crown being precisely similar to that worn by the effigy of Henry IV. in Canterbury Cathedral, where this badge and motto appears as well on the collar of the King as on other parts of the tomb.

"No. 6. Cast leaden buckle, decorated with berries and leaves. The ring of the buckle is of very old fashion, and may be said to have descended from Anglo-Saxon times, inasmuch as one very similar was discovered in the cemeteries of that period opened by Mr. Rolfe of Sandwich, at Ozingell, near Ramsgate.

"No. 7. Small eye for the reception of the hook of a buckle. It is cast in lead, and has the raised letters I. H. S. in the centre.

"No. 8. Leaden buckle, cast, with letters I. H. C.

"No. 9. Bronze buckle, upon which the letters AVE, and part of an M are inscribed. The last three specimens are curious examples of the partiality our ancestors evinced for religious inscriptions. The favorite "Ave Maria" of the Romish Church in this instance appears; but there exist on leathern girdles in Mr. Roach Smith's Collection many instances of others of an amatory and even superstitious character, some of which were believed to have a preservative tendency toward the life, health, or good fortune of the wearer.

"I am, Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"F. W. FAIRHOLT."

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. F.S.A. exhibited a Drawing of a Tessellated Pavement discovered at Caerwent, in the county of Monmouth, in the year 1777. This is the Pavement described in the *Archæologia*, vol. VII. but no drawing has hitherto been exhibited. The original, although roofed over and surrounded by a wall, has been broken up and destroyed.

HENRY HARROD, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Norfolk, exhibited a number of Objects found recently in Suffolk, consisting of horse-trappings of bronze enamelled, and other fragments, of which he communicated a short Description.

Thursday, 10th May, 1855.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

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| From the Hon. Edward Everett,<br>D.C.L. through Dr. Shurtleff. | Records of Massachusetts. Edited by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D. Vols. 1, 2, 3, and Part 1 of Vol. 4. Temp. 1628 to 1660. 4to. Boston, U.S. 1853-54.             |
| From the Author.   | Suggestions for a more perfect period of Gothic Architecture than any preceding. By W. P. Griffith, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1855.                               |
| From the Author.   | Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Part 18. By J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Sec. S.A. 4to. London, 1855.  |
| From the Author.   | Fragmenta Sepulchralia; a glimpse of the Sepulchral and Early Monumental Remains of Great Britain. By Matthew Holbeche Bloxam. 8vo. Unpublished. MS. title-page. |
| From the Author.   | The Sutti, as witnessed at Baroda in 1825. By R. Hartley Kennedy. 12mo. London, 1855.  |
| From J. H. Parker.   | The Annals of England. Vol. 1. 8vo. London, 1855.  |

Henry Huffam, Esq. Thomas F. Dillon Croker, Esq. and Samuel Tymms, Esq. were severally admitted Fellows.

Thomas Close, Esq. upon the Ballot having been taken, was declared duly elected Fellow.

ROBERT LEMON, Esq. F.S.A. announced the Donation by William Salt, Esq. of two Proclamations of the Protector Cromwell; one, dated March 20, 1654, "A Declaration of His Highness the Lord Protector, inviting the People of England and Wales to a Day of solemn Fasting and Humiliation." The motive for this Day of Fasting is stated to be "The common and notorious sins so boldly and impenitently practised amongst us, together with the present Rod of an exceeding and an unusual Drought." The other, dated on the 9th May following, with the Title, "A Declaration of His Highness, setting apart Tuesday the 23d of this present May, for a publique day of Thanksgiving for the Peace concluded between this Commonwealth and that of the United Provinces; and for the late seasonable Rain."

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A. in a Note to Robert Lemon, Esq. offered for the Society's acceptance two Broad-sides; one, printed on a white silk Handkerchief of the date of the early part of the Eighteenth Century, containing Abstracts of several Acts of Parliament, &c. The other, an Account, with a large Wood Engraving, "of Mr Christopher Bullock, of Bottesdale, in the county of Suffolk, 1755," a dwarf not mentioned in Caulfield's Remarkable Characters.

GEORGE SCHARF, jun. Esq. F.S.A. in a Letter to the Director, gave

an Account illustrated by a Drawing, of a Relic in bronze, in the possession of Sir Howard Douglas. It consists of a Prow or Heading of a Vessel, discovered in the locality of the ancient Actium, in the form of a galeated beardless bust, placed in the centre of a Medallion at the extremity of two bands of metal, meeting in the manner, as Mr. Scharf expresses it, of the wishing-bone of a fowl. This Communication will be given in full, with an Engraved Representation, in the Appendix to the Volume of the *Archæologia* in progress.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. F.S.A. exhibited three Lanterns, of different forms, materials, and ages, accompanied by the following Description :

"That which is the most ancient is very peculiar on various grounds. Its form is that of a bottle with a handle, not very unlike a modern claret-jug, a portion of the front being cut away, or rather left open for the insertion of a small oil-lamp, whilst the neck, on the rim of which a lip is indented to make it bear a more close resemblance to a bottle or jug, serves for a chimney. It is not easy to fix its precise date. It is made of earthenware, and of that kind of enamelled pottery usually termed Hispano-Arabic, which is thought to have been manufactured in Spain by the Moors, or after their fashion, in the 13th and 14th centuries. Some of it indeed most probably was ; though there is ground to think also that the manufactory of it must have continued to a much later period ; but neither its precise history or the locality of its manufacture are satisfactorily ascertained. The body of it is a light porous earthenware, soft and easily cut with a knife, of a reddish colour within, and, by its effervescence with acids, seems to contain carbonate of lime in its composition. Without it has received a coating of a cream-colour, but whether that is a stanniferous enamel, or only an engobe, to use the French term, of a lighter coloured clay, I am unable to say. It has, however, certainly a soft lead glaze, which I am inclined to think is put on with the cream-colour coating. It is thickly ornamented all over with a rich copper-coloured lustre, disposed in a pattern of scrolls, foliage, and flowers, resembling our corn-flowers, or carnations ; and this style of ornamentation, with flowers of this peculiar form, is found on nearly every specimen. On the larger pieces, however, there is most usually found a bird in the centre, surrounded with the foliage and flowers above described. There is one circumstance connected with this ware which it will be important to mention. A few years ago some pieces and many fragments of this ware are said to have been found at the village of Brislington, near Bristol, under such circumstances as to give rise to the idea that there had been a manufactory of this ware at that spot. This matter requires investigation, which some day or other I may hope to undertake.

"The second Lantern, in point of age, is also of earthenware, and is certainly of English manufacture ; it is made of common red pottery, and ornamented with dots of white or yellowish clay, and covered with common lead glaze ; its form is rude and simple ; in front is a square aperture, having a groove wherein to slide the piece of transparent horn which serves the purpose of both door and window to the lantern, and which still remains. The top is perforated with holes to let out the

smoke, which are formed after the manner of small roof or dormer windows. The date of this is probably about the middle of the 17th century. It must be remembered when this rude and simple but useful article was made, lanterns were as necessary as they are now; but the tin plate which we now use for these common articles not having been invented nor manufactured in England till the beginning of the following century, sheet brass or latten, copper or bronze, could only have been used; these were necessarily costly, and hence the necessity of a cheaper article for common use, which the potter could easily make; and the horn, which continues in use to the present day (and from which these articles have not unfrequently been called and written *lanthorns*), was cheaper, less liable to be broken, and perhaps as easily procured as glass, which was not so very common in those days.

"The third is a pretty little Lantern, formed of bronze, with glass plates in its six sides. These are of plate glass with bevilled edges, cut and polished; from which circumstance I judge it to be of the latter part of the 17th century; plate glass not having been manufactured much earlier, and the grinding down the edges of plates of glass to fit into the frames being the custom of the time, as we see in all existing examples of looking-glasses, and panes of glass in windows, cupboards, and cabinets of this period."

WILLIAM HENRY BLAAUW, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Sussex, in the following Letter to the Secretary, communicated an Account received from his friend G. P. Minty, Esq. of some Roman Remains recently discovered in the Parish of Froxfield, in Hampshire.

"3, Queen Ann Street, London, April 25, 1855.

"DEAR SIR,

"Having lately had the honour of being appointed Local Secretary for Sussex, I fear my first step in office may be considered a trespass beyond my boundary, but having received information of a recent discovery of some Roman pavement of tiles in Hampshire, near the western border of Sussex, from my friend Richard G. P. Minty, Esq. of Petersfield, I submit his account of it, in case you should not have heard of it from other quarters.

"I have the honour to remain, yours truly,

"W. H. BLAAUW, F.S.A.

"Petersfield, April 11, 1855.

—"With respect to my Roman encampment, I have as yet been able to do but little. It is but little known, and is situate in the neighbouring parish of Froxfield, about two miles north-west of this place, and about a mile north of the Winchester and Petersfield turnpike road; about six miles from the Bramdean pavement. Understanding that some labourers had lately in digging discovered a place near the encampment paved with tiles, I took the first opportunity, after the snow was gone, of visiting the spot, and found a small place, about three feet seven inches square, paved with Roman tiles with their flanges downwards. Unfortunately the workmen had destroyed the sides, which had been lined with similar tiles placed sideways; and on a second visit I found that some mischievous person had taken up the remainder of the pavement, and which was scattered about

in broken pieces : fortunately I have been able to secure a few specimens of the tiles perfect, and which are beautifully made, the flanges being made so that the tiles can be dovetailed, the depth of the place being the width of the tile, or about thirteen inches. On the north-west corner there were the remains of draining tiles, level with the floor, and which appeared to communicate with the fosse, from which the place is distant but a few feet. Finding the place irreparably damaged, I examined the subsoil, but found it was only the stiff clay of the district, and capable of retaining water for a considerable time. Within a short distance of where the drain would empty itself into the fosse, and which now forms part of a lane, my attendant dug up lately portions of Samian ware, and white and brown Roman pottery of a very finished description. This place was evidently one of great importance; for, though the camp is of small dimensions, and is placed on a naturally strong position, it is defended by a triple fosse on the north-west side, but on the south-east with only a single one, being upon the termination of a steep range of hills several hundred feet high, overlooking our vale. On the north-east side of the encampment I have not yet been able to trace any ditch or line of defence, though I have found large quantities of Roman tile and rubble masonry, apparently the remains of foundations, at the point I fancy to have been an entrance. I should add that, at the other extremity of this range of hills, Mr. Henry Lawes Long, last autumn, pointed out to me the slight remains of other earthworks. From the number of tumuli in our valley, this possibly was a populous British (?) district, and these encampments were admirably situated, not only to keep them in order, but also to guard the routes from Farnham viâ Alton, where there have been large Roman 'finds,' to Porchester, and to Silchester, and Chichester, and also commands a view of the whole valley to Bignor. Inclosed you will find a hasty sketch of this bath and tile, which may perhaps assist in defining what it is. The tiles I found were all similar, being about half an inch wider at the top than the bottom; one of them has a hole for pinning. I think it not unlikely that more may be discovered here."

SAMUEL TYMMS, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Suffolk, exhibited several objects in lead discovered at Bury, among which was the matrix of a small Seal, bearing the legend *S. ALICIE. FILE. ADE.*

JOHN BRENT, Jun., Esq. F.S.A., in the following Letter to the Secretary, communicated an Account of the Discovery of a number of Roman Urns, and a small figure of a woman, in white clay, suckling an infant at each breast. Similar figures, it was stated by the Secretary, had been found by the Abbé Cochet in the cemeteries of the Roman period in Normandy.

" Canterbury, 24 April, 1855.

" MY DEAR SIR,

" The little figure which accompanies this Letter, and which you consider to be a 'Latona,' was found in an urn during some Railway excavations made in the parish of Saint Dunstan's in this City some time since. The vases, pateræ, and other vessels, which came from the same locality, appear to me to be undoubtedly of Roman origin. At the time

the workmen made the discovery of these remains there was unfortunately no one present to institute a further and systematic search, and the urns and other relics having been purchased by a gentleman in this neighbourhood were presented to the Museum of this city a few weeks since, apparently in much the same state as when first taken from the soil. As soon as they came under my inspection I cleaned them, and examined their contents; but with the exception of the Latona which had been discovered with them, I found nothing but the usual deposit of burnt bones, and a few broken pieces of pottery; all, more or less mixed with the soil in which they had been originally deposited. The urns, which are of the usual types, vary 15 to 10 inches in height; the largest are of a darkish grey material. Amongst them is a cup or bowl of the bright Samian ware, the upper edge or rather broad flattened rim of which is marked with liliiform ornaments. This vessel is similar to the one marked 110 in Mr. C. R. Smith's Catalogue of Antiquities, and exhibits nothing peculiar in its construction. This specimen, together with a patera that accompanied it, are in excellent preservation. The other vessels, some of which have handles, and vary in colour from the darkest grey to a light red, are of various sizes and patterns; some being similar to the types of the Upchurch Pottery. They were found about four feet below the surface of the ground, and were deposited in a somewhat extensive field of sepulture; other remains, consisting of urns, pateræ, and vases, having been discovered within 150 yards of the same locality, during excavations made for the foundations of buildings near the London Road a few years since, I have no doubt that further researches on this spot might yield some relics valuable to the antiquary and scientific inquirer. The Latona, which was broken in several places, has been put together, so as to exhibit at once the original and restored parts. The reason for placing this little object in the funeral urn is not very obvious; it might be symbolic of the condition of the departed, or be an offering in connection with some ritual observance or religious form. Thus the study of antiquities is always revealing some new feature in the great history of the past, and displays a thousand diverging paths from the main and beaten track of history, which a skilful and patient research only can successfully explore.

"I am, my dear Sir,

"Yours very sincerely,

"JOHN BRENT, Jr."

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. *Treasurer*, then himself read "Extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Wing in the County of Buckingham," in a Letter addressed to John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P. This Communication has been ordered to be printed in the second Portion of Vol. XXXVI. of *Archæologia*.

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Thursday, May 17th, 1855.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Society's Library were announced from the Donation Book :—

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| From the Author.                       | Tvende Old Engelske Digte med oversættelser og tillæg ved G. Stephens. 4to. Kjobenhavn, 1853.                                      |
| From the Library Committee, Guildhall. | Descriptive Catalogue of the Beaufoy Collection of London Tradesmen's Tokens. By Jacob Henry Burn. 2nd Edition. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From the Archæological Institute.      | The Archæological Journal. No. 45. 8vo. London, 1855.  |

A Recommendation from the Council of Edward Hawkins, Esq. to be chosen to fill the vacant seat in the Council (in conformity to the Statutes, Chap vi.) was read to the Meeting.

Ballots were severally taken for the election of

The Rev. John Booker,  
The Rev. William Collings Lukis, and  
The Rev. J. Mountney Jephson,

who were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

A Letter from ROBERT LEMON, Esq. to the President, announcing the completion of the Binding of the Society's Collection of Proclamations and Broad sides, was read, and the Volumes laid upon the Table for the inspection of the Fellows.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a fragment, the largest that had been preserved, of the Roman Pavement discovered in Suffolk Lane, City.

The PRESIDENT, in a Note to the Secretary, communicated the following Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Edward Everett, of the U.S., our Honorary Fellow, addressed to the Very Reverend the Dean of St. Paul's, accompanying the Copy of a Phœnician Inscription on a Sarcophagus recently discovered at Sidon.

" Boston, April 23, 1855.

" I think you will take some interest in the inclosed lithograph copy of a Phœnician Inscription, copied by an American missionary in January last. It is on the lid of a sarcophagus, dug up near the site of the ancient Sidon, at a depth of about twelve feet below the surface. The right to the sarcophagus was disputed between the English and French Consuls, and till the controversy is settled the Pacha has judiciously caused the marble to be buried again. But before this was done a copy was made by Dr. Van Dyke, of which the inclosed is a lithographic *fac-simile*."



J. JACKSON HOWARD, Esq. exhibited a Pedigree on vellum of the Fitch Family, drawn up by Sir William Segar, Garter, and William Penson, Lancaster Herald, A.D. 16—, and continued by Samuel Stebbing, Somerset, 12 July, 1715.

JABEZ ALLIES, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Gloucestershire, communicated a short Account of the discovery of Roman Coins in the hundred of St. Briavel's, near the Forest of Dean. They were found in opening some Coal-workings, on the removal of a large piece of surface-rock, in two Vases. The specimens inspected by Mr. Allies extended from Hadrian to the Antonines, but many had been dispersed. Five, in silver, in Mr. Allies's possession, were of Hadrian, Verus, Vespasian, Domitian, and Faustina I.

The following communication, inclosed in a Letter from Dr. WILLIAM BELL to J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. was then read:—

*On the Palladia and Prophecies of Constantinople.*

*Sunt qui sideris tribuant omnia fatia.*

"It has been lately asserted, and proof has been attempted, that the famous prophecy of Nicetas Choniates, to which Gibbon reverts in his sixtieth chapter, predicted only the destruction and capture of Constantinople by the Latin Crusaders in 1204; and that therefore, the prediction being accomplished, we need be under no alarm for any future caption. I trust we need not, if even the fatidical figure and the fates connected with it existed still in full integrity; but it unfortunately happens that neither ourselves nor our European allies are the parties intended, or on whom they are expected to take effect. The vulgar amongst the Turks of all ranks are fatalists in the highest degree, and encouraged if not prescribed to this belief by the tenets of the Koran: as a consequence necessary to such creed, the persuasion is fully entertained that fate itself can be controlled by some prescribed occurrence of circumstances, or by some material and palpable objects, upon which tradition and ancient faith has stamped the necessary sacredness and secrecy.

"Such was the pliant faith of all nations before the introduction of Christianity, and which even the light of the gospel has not entirely dispelled. The soldiers of Tilly and Wallenstein fortified themselves by charms bought of the headsman of Passau to render them *fest* or invulnerable to shot or sabre wounds, and the dreaded functionary became rich by the sale of sealed scrolls of parchment with often unmeaning or obscure and sometimes sarcastic poesies. Their opponents, the devout and psalm-singing followers of Gustavus Adolphus and Bernard of Weimar, were not less credulous, but more careful to conceal their fears and their protection. In the present war we hear of the stripped corpses of our enemies bearing on their breasts the image of the Panagia, or of a Greek saint, which as they are of metal may be really of use against a musket-ball or a sabre-cut, and thus gain credit as a miracle for what was only the necessary result of physical resistance.

"The influence of a charm or fated gift extends frequently over a whole family or race, when sufficiently old and worthy of the honour,

and a ring or goblet or any other relic was cherished to evidence the tale. Instances of such family charms both in England and the Continent are too numerous to detail; we may merely glance at the Pusey Horn, the Luck of Eden Hall at home; or abroad, at the story of Count Hoya (Grimm, D. S. vol. i. p. 45), who receives a sword, a salamander (no doubt an asbestos) cloth, and a ring with its charmed ruby, indicating by its pallor or deep red, an approaching dissolution or a joyous event. The second object seems to intimate a Pagan origin of the tradition and gifts, as it is a useful and necessary article when cremation was in practice for the corpses of deceased chieftains. So the lords of Ranzau in Holstein received for assistance to a fairy in distress three golden rods, with which to form a ring, a medal, and a distaff, as heirlooms and guardians to this princely race: of success in battle, honours in the state, and a numerous offspring. Where no tangible evidence can be adduced the belief takes refuge often in the supernatural. The *Banshees* predicting Irish family fatalities are well known, and have a very significant etymology in the German verb *bannen*, which Adelung well describes to mean, "all by which the free actions of mankind are controlled, as well as this control itself, and finally the thing controlled." With the best etymology, the German legends furnish the most dignified example of the Banshee class; the *weisse Frau*, attached to the royal race of Hohenzollern and its branches, still rules the destiny of Prussia, and has frequently interrupted the regular course of history, as her supposed appearance but last year hurried the death of a female of the Bavarian royal family, substantiating her descent or alliance with the Hohenzollerns.

"What these practices are for individuals or races the weak theogonies of the ancients induced them to extend on a large scale to nations. The Palladium, supposed to have been brought by Æneas from Troy; the Ancile, a gift dropped to Numa from Heaven, and the secrecy of its real name, were amongst the most famous of the supposed safeguards of the eternal city as long as they were kept within its precincts and unrevealed. The traditions of Rome were emulated by her Eastern rival. Gyllius "De Miliario Aureo" (p. 386) says of Constantinople, "*quantum potuit, Romam antiquam æmulabatur.*" The site of seven hills was sought or supposed for the new foundation, and even the Christianity of its newly-converted founder could not guard his breast from the olden credence, for he stripped the temple of Vesta at Rome of the Palladian image which it had guarded for ten centuries, and buried it beneath a pillar in the centre of a forum or open space at Constantinople, which now bears some Turkish name equivalent to that of the "Burnt Pillar." This column of porphyry stood on a high base, and was surmounted by a fatidical statue of Apollo from the Phrygian Heliopolis; but, in lieu of the radiated head of the original heathen deity, Constantine replaced it with his own features, surrounded by a nimbus or sacred circle made from a part of one of the nails of the true cross. Successive earthquakes toppled down the image and subverted the column, but the base still remains in situ, and probably intact, and it is therefore almost certain, as suggested by Joseph von Hammer Purgstall, in "Constantinopolis und der Bosphorus" (vol. i. p. 115), that this ancient Palladium lies still beneath that pedestal. The proofs he brings seem convincing. Procopius, de Bello Gothico, lib. i. cap. 15, says expressly, "*Si audimus Byzantios, in foro cui*

*nomen tribuit suum, Palladium defodit Constantinus Augustus.*—From the declamatory nonsense of Firmicius (de Errore Prof. Relig.) and his fervent adjurations for its removal to Valens and Valentinian, we may at least glean the fact that the hated heathen Palladium still upbraided the orthodoxy of the Christian Emperors; but the industry of Banduri has enabled him to collect evidences which Von Hammer has omitted. The first is from the anonymous writer on the Antiquities of Constantinople, a short time before it fell under Moslem subjection (Banduri, Imp. Orient. vol. i. pars tertia, p. 14), in a chapter headed ‘de Palladio deposito.’ Κατωθεν δε του κιονος του φορον ετετη και Παλλαδιον στοιχειον και ετερα πολλα σημειοφορικα. ‘Beneath the columns of the Forum, the Palladium and many other charms lay buried.’

“But Codinus is more explicit, and an unimpeachable witness, being an important officer of the Eastern Empire and the Greek Court at the period of the Mahomedan Conquest. (Banduri, vol. i. p. 312.)

“Codinus is describing the Palladium, and after reciting various differing accounts he comes to Dion and Diodorus, ‘qui scribunt fuisse signum ligneum et tricubilate cœlo lapsum in Pessinunte urbe Phrygiæ, dextra tenens hastam, læva cœlum et fusum: verisimilius est fuisse simulacrum ex nomine Palladis cujus statua ubicunque fuit appellatur Palladium. Procopius testatur statuam Minervæ quam Romani demonstrant in æde Minervæ non esse qualem Græci sculpunt; illam enim dicit lapidem esse gerentem imaginem præliantis et hastam vibrantis.—Minerva in sua ægide habuit ad pectus pictam Noctuam et Gorgonem: noctua quidem profunditatem indicans consiliorum: omne enim tenebrosum prudentia intelligit et absconditum.

“‘Sed plura de Palladio quam necesse sit præsentī instituto dixi, idque fortasse ut Palladii notas velut tesseram darem admoneremque eos qui post me peregrinari volunt, primum *accedant Constantinopolim, Palladiumque a Constantino sub terra defossū effodiant*, ut eo armati insidias, ærumnas, incredibilia discrimina repellere queant. Quod ipse oblitus effodere, mecumque ferre, incidi in omnia pericula: quo si munitus fuisset ut cæteras insidias evitasset, ita admissus fuisset in Arcem Minervæ a qua me Turci rejecerunt, cum diu versatus essem Athenis, cupiens propius spectare Templum Minervæ.’

“In Codinus’s regret that he had himself not exhumed the fated Charm, which might have prevented the subsequent perils he fell into, may even have hindered his expulsion by the insolent Turks from the famed temple of the goddess on the Acropolis, we have a vivid account of the existence of the Palladium at Constantinople to a comparatively late period, and a firm belief in its efficacy as a defence even against individual peril. It is this image, so constantly united from our school-days with the group composed of Pius Æneas, puer Ascanius, and pater Anchises, that claims our sympathy; and this may justify the following rather extended quotation in the harmonious numbers of Ovid (Fast. lib. vi. v. 417):—

“Cætera jam pridem didici puerilibus annis;  
Non tamen idcirco prætereunda mihi.  
Mœnia Dardanides nuper nova fecerat Ilus;  
(Ilus adhuc Asiæ dives habebat opes).  
Creditor armiferæ signum coeleste Minervæ  
Urbis in Iliacæ desiluisse juga.

Cura videre fuit; vidi templumque locumque;  
 Hoc superest illi: Pallada Roma tenet.  
 Consulitur Smintheus: lucoque obscurus opaco  
 Hos non mentito reddidit ore sonos:  
 Ætheream servate Deam; servabitis urbem:  
 Imperium secum transferet illa loci:  
 Servat, et inclusam summa tenet Ilus in arce:  
 Curaque ad heredem Laomedonta venit.  
 Sub Priamo servata parum. Sic ipsa volebas,—  
 Ex quo iudicio forma revicta tua est.  
 Seu genus Adrasti, seu furtis aptus Ulysses,  
 Seu pius Æneas, eripuisse datur,  
 Auctor in incerto; res est Romana; tuetur  
 Vesta, quod assiduo lumine cuncta videt.

"It must be allowed that the poet, or popular fame, had well framed the legend, that the fall of Troy was but the consequence of a careless guarding of the sacred image which a propitious deity had showered on its founder. The hitch as to who stole it from Troy, or how it came into Roman possession, is cunningly slurred over. It must however exercise an immense effect upon Eastern credulity, and possibly be not without considerable influence upon the exciteable minds of our new European allies, if an image were still found existing at Constantinople which was esteemed from the earliest periods of history as the guardian and charmed safeguard of the city which held it, from danger and capture, and of which almost two thousand years ago it could be predicted,

"Imperium secum transferet illa loci.

"We hear complaints of the want of military ardour in our Turkish allies; might it not be worth the attempt to try to work upon their prejudices and superstition? It would require the labours of but a few *sapeurs pompiers* for a few days to finish what Codinus regretted to have left undone; and we may rely upon it that, should the Muscovite ever so far prevail as to be master of the opportunity, he will not disdain, amongst the many other delusions which he is daily insinuating into the minds of the credulous Greeks, to avail himself of one so powerfully connected with the foundations of the empire and the name of Constantine. At all events it might be advisable to prevent our wily foe, and to preclude the possibility of success, by trying the ground previously.

"These notices on the Palladium have extended so much beyond my original intention that I must defer any remarks on the fatidical Equestrian Statue at Constantinople in comparison and connection with the colossal equestrian figure at the Capitol, and the remarks concerning the latter by Mr. Folkes in the first vol. of the *Archæologia*, to another paper.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Yours very faithfully and obliged,

"WILLIAM BELL.

"J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. Oxford."

Thursday, May 24th, 1855.

The EARL STANHOPE, *President*, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced:—

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| From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. | Proceedings and Transactions, January and March, 1855. 2 parts. 8vo. Dublin, 1855.   |
| From Edmund Waterton, Esq. F.S.A.        | Catalogue of Pictures at Walton Hall, near Wakefield. 8vo. Wakefield, 1855.  |
| From C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A.            | C. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities. 8vo. London, 1855.  |
| From the Author.                         | 1. Report of the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club in the Excavation of Barrows from the year 1849.<br>2. Account of the Excavation of the Remains of a Roman Villa near Collingham.<br>Both by Wm. Procter, Esq. 8vo. York, 1854-55. |

The Rev. J. M. Jephson, Sir John Boileau, Bart. and Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. were severally admitted Fellows.

A Minute of the last Council, in reference to the great services rendered to the Society by Mr. Lemon in the arrangement and superintendence of the Binding of the Society's Collection of Proclamations and Broad-sides, was read to the Meeting; in accordance with it the Thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. Lemon, and expressed to that gentleman by the President.

The Ballot was then taken for the election of a Member of Council, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. deceased, W. Durrant Cooper, Esq. and John Winter Jones, Esq. being nominated Scrutators, when Edward Hawkins, Esq. Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum, was declared unanimously elected.

Thanks were voted to the Scrutators for their services on this occasion.

Ballots were also taken for the election of The Rev. William Maskell, M.A. and for Henry Farrer, Esq., who were severally declared duly elected Fellows.

LEWIS LOYD, Esq. exhibited a bronze Key found near Croydon.

Col. HOCKLEY exhibited, and presented to the Society, a Lithograph of a Roman Tessellated Pavement found near Ipswich.

GEORGE R. CORNER, Esq. F.S.A. in the following Letter to Robert

Lemon, Esq. communicated some particulars relating to Anthony Copley, an individual mentioned in a Proclamation in the Society's Collection, dated 2nd July, 1603 :—

"3, Paragon, New Kent Road, Southwark,  
"24 May, 1855.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Among the Collection of Proclamations belonging to the Society of Antiquaries so ably arranged by you, and which will be a lasting monument of your industry and perseverance exerted for the benefit of the Society, I find a Proclamation, dated 2d July, 1603, for the discovery and apprehension of Anthony Copley the younger, brother of one Copley, 'that is lately returned from foreign parts into this country, who was accused of having dealt with some to be of a conspiracy to use some violence upon the King's person.'

"This Anthony Copley was a son of Sir Thos. Copley of Gatton, Surrey, and of the Maze, in Southwark. The Copleys were a zealous Roman Catholic family, and were probably implicated in most of the plots and proceedings of the Roman party in England at that period. The account of Donald Sharples, Renter unto Thomas Copley, Esquire, and Mr. Humfrey White, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, of the Rents of the Estate in Southwark, in 1569, printed in the eighth volume of Mr. Nichols's *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, p. 256, shews that the Copleys were aiding persons then in trouble on account of religion.

" 'Paid to Mr. Cooke, keeper of the Gaol in Southwark called the White Lion, for the Charges of 3 Prisoners, Ingram, Marshall, and Lawrance . . . . .	iiij <sup>l</sup> viij <sup>s</sup>
" 'Paid Mr. Waye, keeper of the Marshalsea, for 2 Prisoners, Richard Cooke and Robt. Cooke . . . . .	xlvij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
" 'Paid in the Crown Office, to Mr. Ive, for the fynes of the Indictments for 18 persons . . . . .	liij <sup>s</sup>
" 'Paid for their fynes to the Queen, ceased by the Justice Suthcote, at 5 <sup>s</sup> each . . . . .	iiij <sup>l</sup> x <sup>s</sup>
" 'Pd. for a Copy of the whole Matter of the Indictment in the Crown Office . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
" 'Pd. for a new book for my Misteris, made by one of the Temple against the Rebels . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
" 'Itm. paid for a Coppey of Commission to enquire of the Lands and Goods of such persons as are gone over Seas without the Queen's Majesties lycence, and for the Serche thereof . . . . .	—

"It is not clear from the Proclamation whether Anthony Copley, or his brother, had lately returned from foreign parts, but among the names of the Pilgrims from England to Rome, in 1585, I find the name of 'Anthoneus Copleus Wintonien.'\*

"And on the 8th March, 12 Jas. I., letters of naturalization were granted to William Copley, born in the dominions of the King of Spain, son of William Copley of Gatton, and nephew of Anthony Copley.

\* *Collectanea Top. and Gen.*, vol. v. p. 82.

"The manor of Merstham also belonged to the Copleys, and this Anthony Copley was entitled to an annuity of £30 a-year out of it; but, upon his attainder for high treason, his annuity escheated to the Crown.

"The cause of his attainder was alleged participation in the mysterious conspiracy, which was discovered before it was formed, to place the Lady Arabella Stuart on the throne, and to advance the Roman Catholic religion. The chief conspirators were Thomas Lord Grey of Wilton, Henry Brook Lord Cobham, Sir Walter Raleigh, George Brook; two priests, Watson and Clark, Sir Edward Parham, Bartholomew Brookesby, Anthony Copley, and Sir Griffith Markham. The conspirators were tried at Winchester in November, 1603, when Sir Edward Parham was acquitted and the rest were convicted and executed, except Markham, Cobham, Grey, and Raleigh, who were reprieved just as they were about to lose their heads.

"The indictment was for conspiring,—1. To kill the King. 2. To raise rebellion. 3. To alter religion. 4. To subvert the State. 5. To procure invasion by strangers.

"The priests, Watson and Clarke, were executed at Winchester the 29th of November; George Brook was beheaded the 5th December; but then (says Sir Richard Baker) the hand of justice stayed, and this was the course which the King held in shewing mercy. After the death of the three before-named, he signed three other warrants for the execution of the late Lord Cobham, the Lord Grey, and Sir Griffith Markham, on a certain day then following, but before that day he privately framed another warrant written with his own hand to the sheriff (who was then Sir Benjamin Tichburn) by which he countermanded the former warrants, and, that there might be no notice taken of it, he sent it by Mr. John Gybbe a Scotchman, and one utterly unknown to all the company, appointing him to deliver it so that it might not take effect till after their several confessions, and at the very point of their execution; which was accordingly performed. But though thus pardoned yet were they carried back to the Tower, where the Lord Grey not long after died. Sir Griffith Markham after some time was set at liberty, and passed beyond sea, where he lived long after in mean account. The Lord Cobham was likewise afterwards discharged of imprisonment; but, deprived of his estate, lived many years in great penury. Sir Walter Raleigh was kept in the Tower, where to his great honour he spent his time in writing, and had been a happy man if he had never been released.

"I have not learned what connection Copley had with the conspiracy, but he was examined, and Phillips says his examination contained mere hearsay of the worst description; nor do I know if Copley was among the prisoners tried at Winchester, and probably he was never apprehended; and indeed I ought to apologise to you and the Society for the hasty and imperfect character of this notice, which is attributable to a desire to be among the first to take advantage of your labours in the arrangement of the Society's proclamations.

"I remain, my dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"GEO. R. CORNER."

"Robert Lemon, Esq."

The President then gave notice from the Chair that on account of the Whitsun Holidays the meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday the 7th June.

Thursday, June 7th, 1855.

ADMIRAL SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following presents to the Library were announced :—

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| From the Hon. Edward Everett,<br>D.C.L. through Dr. Shurtleff.                    | Records of Massachusetts. Edited by Dr. Shurtleff. Volume 4, part 2. 1661—1674. 4to. Boston, U.S. 1854.  |
| From the Editor.  | 1. Greek Inscriptions discovered in the Islands of Santorin and Milo, by Lieut. Leycester, R.N.<br>2. Further notice respecting the Sinaic Inscriptions. Both by John Hogg, Esq. M.A. 8vo. London, 1854. |
| From the Author, R. H. Kennedy, Esq. M.D. and Alderman, through Thomas Lott, Esq. | Narrative of the Campaign of the Army of the Indus in Sind and Kaubool, 1838-9. 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1840.   |
| From the Author.  | A Stroll to Lea Hurst, the home of Florence Nightingale. By Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1855.  |
| From the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.   | 1. Their Proceedings. Vol. I. 8vo. London and York, 1855.<br>2. Annual Report for 1854. 8vo. York, 1855.   |
| From the Author.  | On Buddhist Opinions and Monuments of Asia compared with the symbols on the ancient sculptured "standing stones" of Scotland. By Thomas A. Wise, M.D. 4to. Edinburgh, 1855.                              |
| From the Author, Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq. M.P.                                 | The Shirley Brothers, an historical memoir. By one of the same House. 4to. Chiswick, 1848. (Roxburghe Club.)   |
| From the Editor.  | The Royal Gallery of Art. Part 7. Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A. Fol. London, 1855.   |
| From the Author.  | Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Part 18. By J. Y. Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. 4to. London, 1855.   |

The appointment of Edward Hawkins, Esq. to be a Vice President of the Society was read as follows :

I, PHILIP HENRY EARL STANHOPE, *President of the Society of Antiquaries*, do, by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. to be a Deputy to me, the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him in my absence to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society which I by virtue of my office might do if I myself were actually present. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-fifth of May, in the year of our Lord 1855.

Witness,  
THOMAS STANFORD.

(L.S.) (Signed) STANHOPE.



The Ballots having been severally taken for Alexander Henry Rhind, Esq. and Thomas Batcheldor, Esq. those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

Frederic Corbin Lukis, Esq. the Rev. W. Collings Lukis, and Henry Farrer, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

WILLIAM BOLLAERT, Esq. exhibited a Collection of Antiquities found by him in South America, chiefly Peruvian; upon which he offered verbally to the Society some Remarks and Explanations.

Mr. GEORGE PAUL WEBB exhibited two Photographic Views of Excavations recently made on the site of Chertsey Abbey for the Surrey Archæological Society.

THOMAS LOTT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Pedigree of the Conans family of Kildare, attested by the signatures of eleven of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE R. CORNER, Esq. in a second Letter to Robert Lemon, Esq. communicated the following further Particulars relating to Anthony Copley; accompanied by an extract of a Letter from J. P. COLLIER, Esq. V.P. pointing out his authorship.

"3, Paragon, New Kent Road,  
"6th June, 1855.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I should not have troubled you again about Anthony Copley, but for an omission which shews that my apology for the hastiness of my former communication was not uncalled for, I having omitted to refer to so obvious a book as the State Trials, in which his Trial and Conviction at the Special Commission at Winchester, on the 15th Nov. 1603, is recorded.

"The date of the Proclamation for the discovery and apprehension of Copley is the 2d July, 1603, and by the 12th he was taken and lodged in the Tower, on which day he made a 'free and voluntary confession,' another on the 14th, a third on the 15th, to which he made additions on the 18th, when he desired to have the advantage of open air and the access of his wife unto him, 'their Lordships having made all the use of him even against his own life:' and on the 1st of August he answered four points put to him by the Privy Council, relative to the priests and lay gentlemen concerned in the conspiracy. These confessions, mostly in his own handwriting, are in the State Paper Office.

"Copley is described in the report of the trial as a man of a whining speech, but of a shrewd invention and resolution.

"After his conviction he was pardoned on condition of banishment, and probably went to Ireland or to America.

"I have identified him by the Copley pedigree at the College of Arms as the third son of Sir Thomas Copley of Gattton,\* of whom Anthony

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\* Among the Loseley MSS. is a letter from Thos. Copley of Gattton to Sir Thomas Cawarden, Master of the Revels, dated from Gattton, 18 July, 1558, requesting Sir Thomas secretly to lend him the use of one of his masks for one night against his marriage, which (he says) "in ill hour to him was like to be solemnized on Sunday next at

Wood, in his *Memoir of Bishop Jewel*, says (quoting Robert Parsons in a relation of a Trial made before the King of France, A° 1600, between the Bishop of Evreux and the Lord Plessis Mournay, printed 1604), 'How many learned men lightly of our nation have taken upon them seriously to go over that book of Mr. Jewel's (his *Apology of the Church of England*), and to examine it by the authors themselves, with any indifferency of mind, have for the most part been thereby converted to Catholic religion, though never so great Protestants before; of which sort I have heard relation of many, but of some I can testify myself, for that I have heard it from their own mouths, who of earnest Protestants were made most zealous Catholics by that means principally, of which number I think it not inconvenient to name here some two or three. The first of them is Sir Thomas Copley, made Lord afterwards in his banishment by the King of France, who oftentimes hath related to me, with much comfort of his soul, how that being a zealous Protestant and very familiar to Robert the late Earl of Leicester, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's days, when Mr. Jewel's book was newly come forth, he, being also learned himself in the Latin tongue, took pains to examine certain leaves thereof, and finding many falsehoods therein, which were inexcusable (as they seemed to him), he conferred the same with the said Earl, who willed him that the next time Mr. Jewel dined at his table, he should take occasion after dinner to propose the same, which he did soon after, and receiving certain trifling answers from Mr. Jewel he waxed more hot, and urged the matter more earnestly, which Jewel perceiving, told him in effect, 'That Papists were Papists, and so they were to be dealt withal,' and other answer he could not get: which thing made the good gentleman to make a new resolution with himself, and to take that happy course which he did, to leave his country and many great commodities which he enjoyed therein, to enjoy the liberty of conscience, and so both lived and died in voluntary banishment.'

"Sir Thomas Copley died abroad, 25th September, 1584, aged 49.

"I annex a copy of a Letter which I have had the pleasure to receive from John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P. of the Society of Antiquaries, mentioning the works which Anthony Copley is known to have been the author of.

"And I remain, dear Sir,

"Yours truly,

"GEO. R. CORNER.

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Nonsuch." He speaks of his marriage so despondingly that we may suppose he considered some maskings or revels necessary to enliven it. His wife was Catharine, eldest of three daughters and coheiresses of Sir John Luttrell.—*Kempe's Loseley MSS.* 49.

Camden, in his *Annals of Queen Elizabeth* (translated by R. N. Garter, 1635, p. 181), says, Don Louis Zuniga de Requesens, who succeeded the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands, purposed to employ Sir Thomas Copley (during his exile) under letters of marque, to make prize of the English and the Netherlanders, having loaded him with the titles of Great Master of the Maes, Lord of Gatton and Roughtey. These are merely the names of his English possessions, the first being his manor of the Maze in Southwark, and the others of his other manors in Surrey. The letters of marque are extant in the Loseley Collection, and are granted to him by the name of Don Thomas Copleus. There is also a letter from him to the Sheriff and Justices of Surrey, dated 23 Nov. 1569, demurring to subscribe to the Act for the uniformity of Common Prayer, and insisting on the infallibility of the Church of Rome.—*Loseley MSS.*

" Riverside, Maidenhead,  
" 27 May, 1855.

" MY DEAR SIR,

" Unless there were two Copleys, both named Anthony, and living at the same time, which I do not believe, the man who was tried, convicted, and banished, was the Compiler of a very curious collection of Anecdotes, Stories, and Jests, first printed in 1595, and again in 1614, under the title of 'Wits, Fits, and Fancies.' These are all in prose.

" He also published, in verse, a piece entitled 'A Fig for Fortune,' which came out in 1596, and which was probably printed for the Author. It was never reprinted, and, for any merit it possesses, it ought never to have appeared at all. It is a long allegorical production, and occupies 84 pages quarto. It was dedicated to Sir Anthony Brown Viscount Montague, and the writer there says, that he had been 'disastred for virtue,' and that he had been 'winnowed into the fan of grace and Sionry,' whatever he may mean by the affected expression. This is all I know about his authorship, excepting that he had the good taste to admire Spenser and Daniel.

" I remain,

" My dear Sir,

" Yours very sincerely,

" J. PAYNE COLLIER.

" Geo. R. Corner, Esq."

JOSIAH GOODWIN, Esq. of Exeter, in a Letter to the Secretary, communicated a Paper entitled "Early Memorials of the British Gun Trade:" a portion of which having been read, the remainder was deferred to the next meeting.

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Thursday, June 14th, 1855.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

Presents to the Library were reported—

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| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Treas. S.A. | The Great French Dictionary. By Guy Miegé, Gent. Folio. London, 1688.   |
| From the Royal Geographical Society.  | Their Journal. Vol. 24. 8vo. London, 1854.  |
| From the Author.                      | Russia and her Czars. By E. J. Brabazon. 8vo. London, 1855.   |
| From the Author.                      | A Letter to the late Members of the British Archæological Association, in Answer to a Pamphlet of Mr. Thomas Joseph Pettigrew. By the Rev. Thomas Hugo, formerly Secretary of the Association. 8vo. London, 1855. |

The following Announcement was read to the Meeting:—

"At a Meeting of the Council, held on Monday, 11th June, 1855, EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair, it was resolved,—

"That in conformity with the Statutes, chap. vi. the election of a

Member of Council, to supply the place of the late **VISCOUNT STRANGFORD**, be fixed for the Meeting of Thursday evening, June 21st, and that **JOSEPH HUNTER**, F.S.A. Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, be recommended to the Society for such election.

“**STANHOPE, P.**”

The Ballot was taken for **Josiah Goodwin, Esq.** who was declared duly elected a Fellow.

The Rev. **THOMAS HUGO**, F.S.A. exhibited three pencil Drawings of ancient Edifices in Somersetshire, executed by Mr. Alfred Clark, of Taunton. 1. Old Cleave Abbey Gateway; 2. Montacute Priory; 3. Brympton Exericy, in Montacute.

The concluding portion of Mr. **JOSIAH GOODWIN**'s Memoir was read on “The British Gun Trade.”

The Secretary then read an account of “Christian Tombs of the Anglo-Norman period found at Bouteilles, Dieppe, 1855,” by the **ABBÉ COCHET**, Hon. Member of the Society, translated by **WILLIAM MICHAEL WYLIE**, Esq. F.S.A. preceded by the following Letter:—

“MY DEAR SIR,

“Blackwater, June 13, 1855.

“The Abbé Cochet, as you are aware, has of late been engaged in the examination of the ancient cemetery of the suppressed church of Bouteilles, near Dieppe. I requested our learned colleague to favour us with the particulars of his interesting and useful researches, which he has obligingly done, and I now have the pleasure of forwarding these, as also some illustrations, that they may be communicated to the Society.

“The Abbé's discoveries, it will be seen, satisfactorily corroborate what I advanced on this subject in my paper ‘On Sepulchral Usages,’ read here last year. I would further observe that, although such metal crosses have occasionally been found in tombs, bearing obituary inscriptions, as at Metz and elsewhere in France, and again with inscriptions of a pious or cabalistic nature, as in the ‘Cœmiterium Fratrum’ at Bury St. Edmund's, yet the only examples of crosses with engraved formulæ of absolution that I have been able to discover are these of Bouteilles, and the episcopal cross found at Chichester, all of which belong to the Norman period. It would be desirable to obtain more minute details of the origin and derivation of this singular sepulchral custom, and the experience of some of our Fellows may be able to furnish further particulars and examples.

“Believe me

“Sincerely yours,

“**W. M. WYLIE.**”

“To **J. Y. Akerman**, Esq. Secretary, &c.”

*Christian Tombs of the Anglo-Norman Period, found at  
Bouteilles, Dieppe, 1855.*

“From the 20th of April to the 16th May, 1855, I have been occupied in exploring a portion of the abandoned cemetery of the former parish of Bouteilles, suppressed in 1791, the church of which was demolished in

1806. I was led to this research by a desire to collect together and to study the stone coffins and the leaden crosses bearing forms of absolution, a class of antiquities which was met with in 1842 during the construction of the high road from Dieppe to Neufchâtel. I have fortunately succeeded in discovering the objects of my search.

"The space explored measures about 20 metres in length by 10 in width (equal in English measure to 65 feet by 32½). It is a narrow tongue of land lying between the old and the new roads. In this portion of ground, which we trenched down to the natural soil, we found at the depth of from 1 to 2 metres two perfect vessels, with a great number of fragments of others from tombs of various periods.

"These two perfect vessels were of a fine white and light earthenware, with a green glaze inside. Both had handles, and the body of one was pierced with four holes made in it after it had been baked, probably for the evaporation of fire, for I fancied I could distinguish remains of charcoal within. According to all appearance it must have served to hold the embers and incense which it was the custom of our ancestors to place with corpses, and of which Durandus bishop of Mende speaks in his work on Sacred Offices.\* This vessel must have been deposited new in the tomb, for it has no appearance of having been used for any domestic purpose.

"The other vessels, which had not been pierced, must have been used for holding holy water, as we again learn from Durandus.†

"Among the many fragments picked up here and there are to be found some of every period. One observed the black earthenware of the Merovingian times, and the remains of those stone-ware platters which continued among us from the 14th to the 16th century; but the prevailing pottery was that of the 13th.

"We further found in this earth, so often moved during centuries, several ornamental pavement-tiles, either whole or in fragments. Some represent fleurs-de-lis, some Maltese crosses, chequer-work, foliage, borders, flowerets, &c. These are the *debris* of the church pavement of the 13th to the 16th centuries, the period of the prosperity of the Bou-teilles salt-works. But we must at once explain that these fragments of vessels and pavement-tiles occur in the earth *above* the tombs we are now going to speak of, which shews them to be of a later period.

"The most curious and important part of the discovery has been that of nine tombs of chalky stone, laid in a line along a wall, which must formerly have belonged to some church long since removed. They were found thus placed beneath the drip-stone, *in stillicido*; which seems to have been in conformity with the ideas of those times. Pépin-le-Bref seems to have inaugurated the custom by ordering his own interment in 768 in the parvis of the abbey of St. Denis, beneath the drip-stone. Hugh Capet followed in 990.

"Our histories and our Norman chronicles also tell us that in 996 Duke Richard I., dying at Fécamp, requested to be buried beneath the drip-stone, or eaves, of the abbey there;‡ and that his son, Richard II.,

\* Rationale Div. Officiorum, lib. vii. c. 38.

† Idem.

‡ Licquet, Hist. de Norm. tom. i. p. 149. Fallue, Hist. de la Ville et de l'Abbaye de Fécamp, p. 86.

chose to follow his example in 1026. Again, the Bishop of Coutances, Geoffrey de Moutbray, who died in 1093, also begged to be placed under the drip-stone of the cathedral he had built.\*

"M. Auguste Leprévost, the respected chief of Norman antiquaries, thinks Norman or Scandinavian opinion attributed a purifying virtue to water from churches.†

"These tombs are placed on a bed of yellow clay, and reach down to the natural soil. Their walls were constructed with rag-stone, and two only had retained their coverlids, which were quite flat. It is probable that all had lids, which have at various times been destroyed by grave-diggers. Two or three tombs only presented traces of mortar in the construction of the walls; the others seemed to have had none.

"The form of these coffins was very singular. The sides were not straight, but affected the somewhat convex form of a boat or ship, following the ingenious expressions of our ancient laws, which called this kind of coffin a *nauf*—"in noffo vel naufo."‡

"The upper end of the sarcophagus, which was often composed of one block, but sometimes of two or three, presents a circular cavity, disposed for receiving the head of the deceased, which fitted there exactly. The bodies they had deposited in these stone chests were not inclosed in wooden coffins, but simply wrapped up in a winding-sheet, for in the cavity we are speaking of there was merely room for the human head.

"This kind of coffin is well known to archæologists, and a fragment of one has also been recently found in the cemetery of Martin-Eglise, which M. Caumont and M. Arthur Murcier attribute to the 12th century. There is indeed no reason to suspect that this somewhat singular custom was practised later than the 13th century.

"The stone is equally characteristic of the period. It is neither the Vergelê nor the St. Leu stone, so common among us from the 6th to the 10th century. It is simply chalk taken from our cliffs or pits. It is the same found in the deepest graves of the cemeteries of Martin-Eglise, Ancourt, Quiberville, Bévill-sur-Mer, and Hautot-sur-Dieppe. This kind of sarcophagus, which only lasted for two centuries, is contemporary with the *tuf* found at Longueville and Bordeaux-en-Caux, in the great valley of Etretat.

"The orientation was precisely that of the Catholic period indicated by our old liturgists, John Belet and Durandus of Mende. "*Ponantur mortui capite versus occidentem et pedibus versus orientem*," § says the first, to which the second adds as usual his mystic meaning; "*Debet autem quis sic sepeliri ut capite ad occidentem posito, pedes dirigat ad orientem; in quo quasi ipsâ positione orat et innuit quod promptus est ut de occasu festinet ad ortum.*"|| Durandus was right;

\* "*Sepultus est in stillicidio ecclesiæ quod vivens humiliter et instanter postulaverat.*"—Gall. Christ. tom. x. p. 872.

† Was it not rather to be considered an act of humility and self-abasement? Such a reason at least we find ascribed by Roger of Wendover, and also Matthew of Westminster, to St. Swithin's similar desire to be interred "exposed to the feet of the passers-by, and to the *dropping of the eaves* from above."—W. M. W.

‡ Liber Leg. Salicæ, tit. 17.

§ Div. Off. Explicatio, cap. clix.

|| Rationale, lib. vii.

the Christian of his times prayed even beneath the stone of the sepulchre. An author of the 13th century has written that the Greeks reproached the Latins with neither crossing the hands or arms of their dead. But this is an error, for the bodies at Bouteilles were lying on their backs, with their faces towards Heaven, and their fore-arms piously crossed upon their breasts. I consider it almost certain that the figures sculptured on the tombs of this period were only the translation, I would almost say the counter-proof, of what the sepulchre inclosed.

"Beneath the arms thus crossed was placed the leaden cross containing the formula of absolution we shall presently quote. Were it allowable to impute animation to death, we would say these poor people pressed this prayer to their hearts as their last treasure in this life, and their fondest hope in that to come.

"Two or three bodies were found lying on the right side in the posture of sleep; but their arms were in like manner crossed upon the breast.

"Dr. Moriarty, a physician of Dieppe, who was present at the discovery of the remains of a certain Regnauld, declared them to be those of a man of from thirty-five to forty years of age, of great physical force, with a fine head, full of energy and character.

"This name of Regnauld (Ragelnaude), which we read on the leaden cross placed on the breast of the deceased, was evidently a baptismal name; but at that distant period family names did not yet exist for the people, and each man was only known by his baptismal name.

"These several coffins were generally 2 metres (equal to 6 feet 6 in.) in length; the width varied from 25 to 45 centimetres (equal to 10 to 18 inches), and the depth from 30 to 40 centimetres (equal to 12 to 16 inches). Although somewhat expanded towards the middle, they were much narrower at the feet than at the shoulders.

"The most important result of this operation has been, in my opinion, the discovery of the leaden crosses which they placed on the dead both in France and in England. We have not only found here three valuable examples which will enrich the Museum of Rouen, but, and which is more important for science, we have also been able to study the real position they occupied on the deceased—details unknown till now.

"The workmen who in 1842 had found the first crosses of absolution had given us no information about them. Yet we owe them our thanks for preserving these frail memorials. At St. Front de Perigueux, where a similar discovery was made, details are wanting, as they also are at Lincoln, at Chichester, and at Bury St. Edmund's in England. Here, on the contrary, we picked up with our own hands three crosses placed on the very breasts of the dead, and pressed, as it were, beneath their fore-arms piously crossed upon their hearts. Thus then the mystery is cleared up, and the place is henceforth determined, at least for Normandy. It will be necessary to examine if they occupy the same position elsewhere, which is more than probable, for the middle age was universal in its ideas and institutions.

"The writing side was turned towards the body of the dead, and a point, in which two of the crosses terminate, denotes the base

"The crosses we are speaking of have the Maltese form, and recall

remarkably the crosses of consecration, the crosses of cemeteries, and the crosses placed in the 12th century at the junction of cross-roads.

"Up to the present time we have only been able to decipher one of them, but we have every reason to think the two others are similarly inscribed. We give the formula we have been able to read. It resembles the general absolution which the priest gives in the diocese of Rouen at the present time to the sick on receiving extreme unction. "*Oremus. Dominus Jesus Christus qui dixit discipulis suis; quodcumque solveritis super terram erit solutum et in cœlis, et quodcumque ligaveritis super terram erit ligatum et in cœlis, de quorum numero nos licet indignos esse voluit, ipse te absolvat Ragelnaude, per ministerium nostrum ab omnibus criminibus tuis quæcumque cogitatione, locutione, et operatione negligenter egisti, atque nexibus absolutum perducere dignetur ad regna cœlorum, qui vivit et regnat Deus per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.*"

"The writing seemed to have been traced with the point of a stylus, and the surface destined to receive it appeared to have been ruled and lined with the same instrument, for the purpose of guiding the hand of the scribe. From this it would follow that in the 12th century the use of the ancient stylus was still preserved. But this will not be a matter of surprise since we find them in great numbers in the Frankish cemeteries of Merovingian, and even of Carlovingian, times. History relates that the celebrated Scot Erigenes,\* who lived in the reign of Charles-le-Chauve, was slain by the styli of the English monks whom he was teaching. To reap all possible advantage from this archæological document, I have submitted these crosses, with their characters and inscriptions, to the examination of the first men of our capital, and especially to the professors of our *Ecole des Chartes*, the first palæographical establishment of Europe. M. Arthur Murcier, Keeper of the Palæographical Records, who in this affair has represented me, has kindly transmitted me the following reply. 'I have shown your crosses,' he writes me, 'to MM. Lacabane, the Count de la Borde, Valet de Veriville, Natalis de Wailly, and Leopold Delisle. After examining them with a lively interest, they have all attributed them to the 12th century. M. Quicherat alone considers them to be of the 16th century; but his opinion does not appear to me supported by reasons. M. Leopold Delisle, who has studied them minutely, pronounces them very decidedly of the 12th century.'

"The character is a minuscule, some of the letters of which seem to me derived from the uncial alphabet, the use of which ceased at the 11th century; but M. Delisle and the other eminent palæographers base their opinion upon the intrinsic character, as the formula and context, much more than on the extrinsic, as the writing and signs of abbreviation.

"It is, in effect, much more common to see scribes introduce variety of forms into their writing than new formulæ. Each has his own manner of writing, although each has only the same letters at his disposal; this is incontestable. You will say, Each has his style: yes; but not in the compilation of deeds, where one is bound down to determined formulæ. Now in the Middle Ages the scribes wrote little but deeds.

\* Johannes Scotus. Vide Will. of Malmsbury.



This granted, I think the style of the crosses may be ranged in a separate category, but always in a class of deeds very nearly uniform. It remains to be ascertained whether the formula of absolution is of the 12th century, or some other. We consider it of the 12th, because we find the same in the liturgy of this period. The latinity is that of the 12th century, and the proper names also appear to belong to it. After this time one no longer meets with them, or else their forms are changed.'

" Finally, I have also called the attention of numismatists to my discovery, and in this way was I led to challenge the sentence of this science, the decisions of which are often without appeal.

" A circumstance, trifling in appearance but really very important, especially in its archæological results, signalised on the 9th of May the exploration of the tomb which contained the most weighty of the crosses, the only one without the lower point. As I was attentively watching the removal of the earth which enveloped the bones of the skeleton, I picked up a morsel of metal entirely oxydised, and which I at first took for an ornament or a button of copper. After I had carefully cleaned it, I discovered it was a silver coin of a form nearly square.

" Not being a numismatist myself, but comprehending of what value this fragile piece of metal might be to me, I hastened to communicate it to M. Adrian de Longperier, Member of the Institute, and Conservator of the Museum of Antiquities at the Louvre. The learned antiquary replied as follows :

" ' Your little coin is not very easy to read ; however, I would venture to affirm it is not Norman. It has greatly the look of the coins of Beauvais and Amiens. The Bishops of Beauvais retained the monogram of Charles-le-Chauve on their deniers down to the end of the 12th century ; but this monogram is sometimes altered. It is some twelve years since I explained in the *Revue Numismatique* how this monogram, which is to be seen on the coins of the Bishop Hervée, contemporary with Hugh Capet, had afterwards been reproduced by the Bishop Henry (1148), and by Barthélemy, who succeeded him in 1162, three centuries after Charles le-Chauve. Your fragment of money has been so roughly used by time that I cannot venture to say whether it is of the 11th or 12th century. But you may maintain without fear that it is neither of the 13th nor of the 9th.'

" Now, to sum up and conclude : the substance and form of our coffins of Bouteilles belong to the 11th and 12th centuries, according to the principles of archæology ; their position beneath the drip-stone is in conformity with the Norman history of the period ; the orientation of the body, and crossing of the hands, are prescribed by the liturgy then existing ; the metal of the crosses, their form, and use, agree with what we know of the arts, traditions, and manners of the Anglo-Norman period ; the names are those which were borne from William to John Lackland ; the money which accompanies the dead cannot be carried further back than the 10th century, or brought nearer to us than the 11th. Ecclesiastical history shows us the illustrious priests, contemporaries of St. Bernard, arranging for their deceased friends those forms of absolution which the rituals have preserved ; lastly, analogous crosses, belonging to the 11th century, have been found both in France and England ; whence I conclude, with all the certainty human science can afford, that our

tombs of Bouteilles belong to the Anglo-Norman period, which extends from William the Conqueror to Richard Cœur de Lion. This deduction is supported alike by archæology, history, the liturgy, numismatics, and palæography.

(Signed) THE ABBÉ COCHET."

The original of this Memoir will hereafter appear, accompanied by a Plate, in the *Archæologia*.

Thursday, June 21st, 1855.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :—

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| From the Institute of Architects.              | 1. Their Transactions for 1855, pages 27 to 102 inclusive. 4to. London, 1855. |
|  | 2. List of Members, &c. 4to. London, 1855.                                    |
| From the Syro-Egyptian Society.                | Transactions. Session 1854 and 1855. 8vo. London, 1855.                       |
| From the Committee of the Russell Institution. | Catalogue of the Russell Institution Library. 4to. London, 1849.              |

The Ballot was taken for the Election of a Member of Council, Dr. Guest and Robert Hunter, Esq. being nominated Scrutators, when Joseph Hunter, Esq. Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, was declared elected.

Thomas Batcheldor, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

The Certificate of John Young Carr, Esq. having been suspended the usual time, was balloted for, when that gentleman was declared duly elected a Fellow.

The following Note from EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Esq. to the Director was read, in correction of a passage in his Memoir upon Isabella Queen of Edward II. recently printed in the *Archæologia*.

"MY DEAR SIR HENRY,

"British Museum, 21 June, 1855.

"In a paper containing 'Notices of the last days of Isabella Queen of Edward II.' which I lately had the honour of communicating to the Society of Antiquaries, and which was subsequently printed in the *Archæologia* (vol. XXXV. p. 453), I drew attention to the frequent visits made to the Queen by a Countess of Pembroke, whom I thought I had identified as Agnes, daughter of the Queen's paramour Mortimer, and widow of Lawrence Hastings, first Earl of Pembroke, of the name. I have since, however, convinced myself that the lady in question was not the daughter of Mortimer, but was the relict of the last Earl of Pembroke, of the family of Valence, viz. Marie, daughter of Guy de Chastillon, Comte de St. Paul, and of Mary, daughter of John II. Duke

of Britany, and Beatrix, daughter of Henry the Third of England. Dugdale's notice of this Countess terminates with the year 1342, and I concluded that she had died at about that period. I have since discovered that she was living at the time of the Account, and that the inquisition post mortem of her property was taken in the year 1377. The connexion of this lady with the Royal Family of England, as granddaughter of Henry III. joined with the circumstance of her husband having been employed in negotiating the marriage of Isabella with Edward II. (then Prince of Wales), and of his having accompanied the Queen in her journey to France, would be good reasons for identifying her as the Countess of Pembroke appearing in such close intimacy with Queen Isabella, in preference to the younger lady who bore the same title at this period. But all doubt is removed by an entry of a payment to a messenger carrying a letter to the Countess at Ainsty. For the castle and honor of Ainsty, in Hertfordshire, were held by Marie de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, at the time of her death.

"Another personage, frequently mentioned in the document I endeavoured to illustrate, and of whom I was before unable to give any particulars, viz. Sir John Winwick, I have since found to have been an ecclesiastic, and, at the time of the Account, keeper of the King's Privy Seal.

"Lastly, with respect to a book stated to have been sent to the captive King John by Queen Isabella, and entitled, in the document itself, "*de Sanguine Regali*," or *Sang Réel*, I omitted to add the correct reading, *St. Graal*.

"Believe me, my dear Sir Henry,

"Most sincerely yours,

"EDWD. A. BOND.

"To Sir Henry Ellis, K.H.

"&c. &c. &c."

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a Specimen of iron Branks, or "*Scold's Bridle*," in the possession of John Vardon, Esq. of Gracechurch Street, differing in construction from the examples exhibited by Richard Greene, Esq. engraved in vol. II. of the Proceedings, pp. 8, 9. Its chief difference was having a flat piece of iron projecting into the mouth of the wearer.

HENRY STEVENS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an octavo Bible of the authorised version, called "*the wicked Bible*," from the circumstance of its being filled with gross and scandalous typographical errors, not the least remarkable of which is the omission of the important word *not* in the Seventh Commandment, leaving it to read *Thou shalt commit adultery*.

Upon Charles I. being made acquainted with the fact by Bishop Laud, the King's printers, Robert Barker and Martin Lucas, were summoned before the Star Chamber, and, on the fact being proved, were fined in the sum of 300*l*. and the entire edition of 1,000 copies was ordered to be destroyed.

Although the book has been diligently sought for for the last hundred years, no copy has hitherto been known to have been discovered; and, though many writers have told the story for the last two hundred years, no one identified the edition, or indicated the year in which it was printed.

This present volume settles the question. It was printed by the Royal printers in 1631, in octavo. The present copy is believed to be unique. It came from Holland within the last few days, and is on its way to America. It cost its present owner fifty guineas.

H. COOPER, Esq. by the hands of the Rev. D. J. Eyre, Sub-Dean of Salisbury, exhibited a Knife and Fork in a leathern case, recently found behind a panel in the house in that city known as the Blue Boar.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. F.S.A. exhibited a fine series of Episcopal Rings, partly from his own collection, and partly from that of Edmund Waterton, Esq. F.S.A. accompanied by verbal explanations.

ROMEO ELTON, D.D. of Exeter, communicated the following transcript of a Letter of the Protector Cromwell, dated Whitehall, 29th January, 1655, addressed to the Justices of the Peace for the county of Devon, on the care which should be exercised in selecting proper Juries:—

“SIR,

“Whitehall, 29th January, 1655.

“It hath been a very great complaint of the course of law, and justice hath been much liable to be perverted by the way that is generally held by deputy sheriffs in the choice of Juries, the reformation whereof I have been much pressed to endeavour, and, in order to it, care hath been taken that so great a trust as that of the high sheriff be deposited in the hands of men of integrity and confidence; yet, lest that alone might not be sufficient, through failure in the deputy sheriff, to prevent the danger and inconveniences which all men who have recourse to law lie exposed to, in that which may be of nearest concernment unto them; and having understood that some of the judges for a remedy of these evils have, as occasion hath been offered, caused a review of the books of freeholders, out of which persons have been returned by some of the justices of the peace of the most unquestioned integrities, I have thought it requisite that a course like to that be recommended to be practised in other places, and for that purpose have judged it fit to write this to you. If therefore the justices of the peace, especially such of them as are best spirited for the work, name some of the freeholders of clearest integrity and prudence, of honest and blameless conversation, which for their number may be proportioned for the business of the county to which they [are] related, to serve upon Juries for the year next ensuing, both between party and party and in cases criminal, and offer the names so agreed upon to the sheriff of the county, I doubt not but they would be found willing to receive kindly such an assistance, I having written to them to require their special care in their choice of Juries this year, that an attempt may be once made of a reformation of the evils of this nature, so greatly complained of; and this I hope will be done (as it is already in many counties) by your influence, without either distasting the weaker or giving advantage to the wilful and froward by appearing in it. And whereas the course hitherto hath been, that as soon as the under sheriff hath made the return of the panel upon *venire facias*, that the same hath been delivered to the attorney to make a *distringas* before the trial, by reason whereof the names of the persons to serve on the

respective trials are known beforehand, from whence opportunity is given, and frequently taken, of application to each one of the Jury to pre-engage them on the one side or the other, which seldom fails, in any cause whatsoever, to the ensnaring or amusing of the weak, and the tempting the avarice of the more subtle, who lie in wait for their own advantage upon such like opportunities, whereby justice is often perverted, the innocent wronged, and the wrongdoer prevails and escapes. For the preventing the evil consequences therein, I must put this further trouble upon you, that if it shall appear in any of those counties to which you have relation, that application hath been made to any Juryman, in any case whatsoever (wherein your vigilancy and the vigilance of all your kind friends is desired), that notice thereof be given to the judge or judges that ride the circuit or sit in the courts wherein such miscarriages may happen, who shall have particular instructions to pursue the remedies the law hath provided in such cases, and not to suffer any such person to serve on a Jury who hath been solicited in any business that lies before him, and hath not revealed the same.

"Your loving Friend,  
(Signed) "OLIVER, P."

The original is preserved among the Records of the Savery family, of the county of Devon, and is superscribed "The Lord Protector's Letter to General Lisburne."

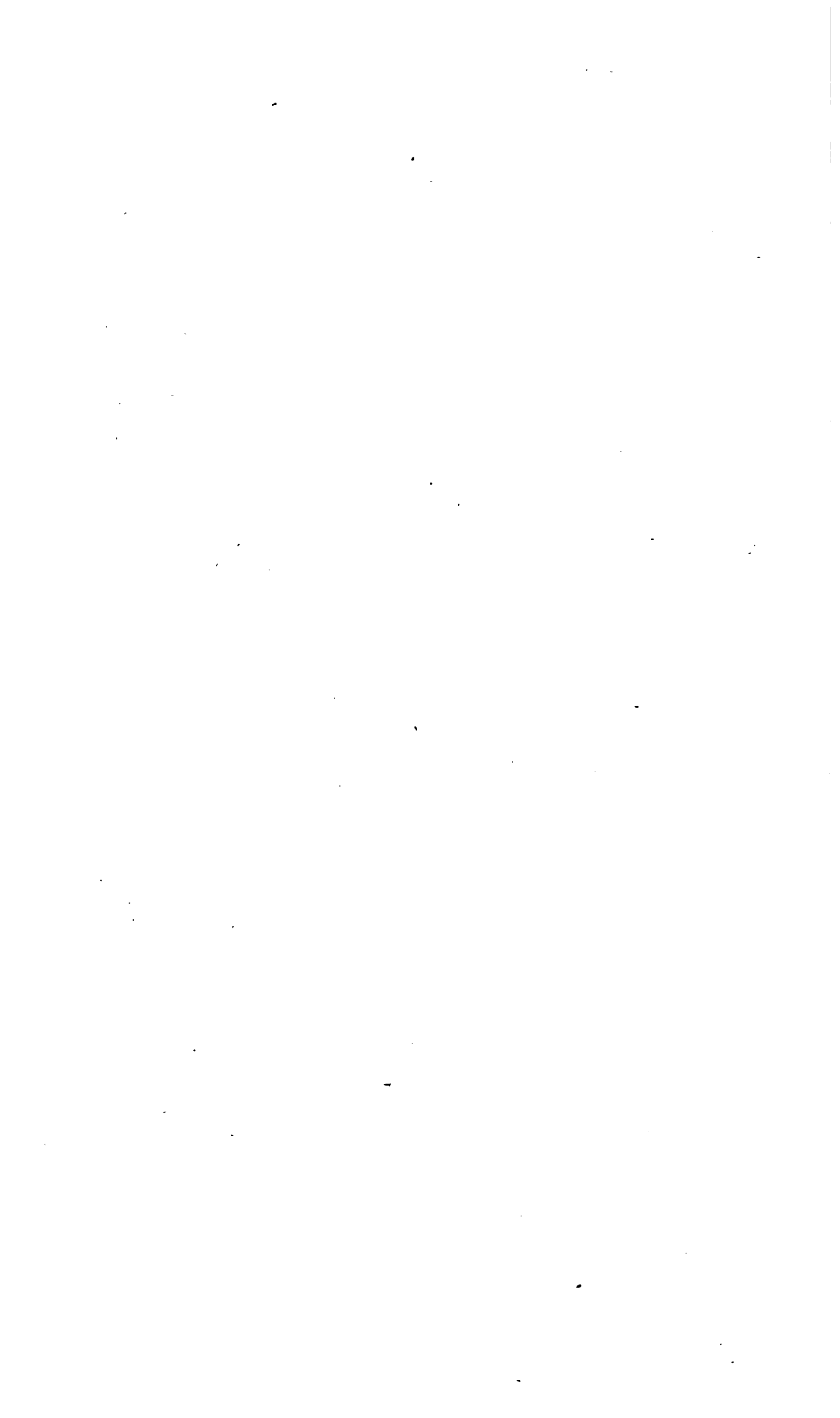
JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, Esq. in a Letter addressed to J. Yonge Akerman, Secretary, communicated some Remarks on certain Mortuary Urns discovered at Stade, on the Elbe, and at Eye, in Suffolk. These he shewed to be identically the same, both in their configuration and ornament, as well as the implements often found within them, particularly the bone combs of triangular shape, pincets, and small knives. From these circumstances Mr. Kemble was led to the conclusion that the Urns found at Eye are those of a band of Slavonic adventurers from the Elbe, who united with the Northmen, and settled in East Anglia towards the end of the eighth century.

The Remarks were followed by a Note addressed by the Secretary to Mr. Kemble, in which he called attention to the fact that certain Urns discovered in the extensive Cemetery at Little Wilbraham, in Cambridgeshire, still more strikingly resembled some of those discovered at Stade, but expressing doubts of their being really of so late a period as the eighth century, since some of them are found in graves exhibiting the contemporaneous practice of cremation and inhumation.

These Communications, in regard to the Urns of Stade and Eye, will hereafter appear in full in the *Archæologia*, with illustrations.

GEORGE SCHARF, Jun. Esq. himself read "Observations on a Picture in Gloucester Cathedral, and on other Representations, of the Last Judgment." This Communication, of considerable length, will also hereafter appear in full in the *Archæologia*.

The Vice-President in the Chair then gave notice that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned from this evening to Thursday, November 15th.



# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1856.

No. 44.

Thursday, November 15th, 1855.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Society, since the last Meeting, were announced :—

From the Author.

On an ancient Talisman brought from Syria, and supposed to be the work of the Chaldeans, with engravings. By John Lindsay, Esq. 4to. Cork, 1855.

Through the Hon. Edward Everett, D.C.L. from the Editor.

Records of Massachusetts. Vol. 5, 1674-86. edited by Nat. B. Shurtleff, M.D. 4to. Boston, 1854.

From the Chetham Society.

The Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom; edited by Richard Parkinson, D.D. F.S.A. Vol. 1, part 2. 4to. Manchester, 1855.

From the Architectural Institute of Scotland.

Their Transactions. Vol. 4, part 1. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1855.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

Their Proceedings. Vol. 2, No 3. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1855.

From the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Their Journal, Vol. 16, part 1. 8vo. London. 1855.

From the Author.

1. Réponse de M. J. Garnier, Directeur de l'Académie d'Amiens au Discours de Reception de M. Yvert. 8vo. Amiens.

2. Notice sur M. Le Docteur Rigollot. (Extrait de la Revue de la Numismatique Belge, t. 5, 2<sup>e</sup> série.) 8vo.

From the Author.

British Antiquities; their present treatment and their real claims. By A. H. Rhind, F.S.A. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1855.

From the Liverpool Architectural and Archaeological Society.

Their Proceedings. Vol. 2, part 1. 4to. Liverpool, 1855.

From the Archaeological Institute.

The Archaeological Journal. Nos. 46 and 47, June and September. 8vo. London, 1855.

- From the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Batavia.** 1. *Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen.* Deel 25. 4to. Batavia, 1853.
2. *Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal, Land, en Volkenkunde.* Deelen 1 en 2. 8vo. Batavia, 1853-54.
- From the Author.** *Remains of Pagan Saxondom.* By J. Y. Akerman, F.S.A. Nos. 19 and 20 (completing the work). 4to. London, 1855.
- From the Institute of British Architects.** *Papers read. Session 1854-55.* 4to. London, 1855.
- From W. Boyne, Esq. F.S.A.** *Prints and rubbings, eight in number: viz.—*
1. Rubbing of a brass.
  2. Rubbing of a brass in Topcliffe Church, Yorkshire.
  3. Engraving of a brass in Tanfield Church, Yorkshire.
  4. Engraved views of Church Fenton, and Sherburn Church, Yorkshire.
  5. Lithographed print of bronze Celts and Palstave found near Ulleskelf, Yorkshire.
  6. Lithographed print of the remains of a Norman Cross in Masham Churchyard, Yorkshire.
  7. Lithographed print of a Tomb erected in memory of the late Christopher Becket, Esq. in the parish church, Leeds.
  8. Lithographed print of Primæval Urns found in Tumuli in Derbyshire.
- From the Royal Geographical Society.** *Address at the Anniversary Meeting, 28th May, 1855.* By the Earl of Ellesmere. 8vo. Lond. 1855.
- From Richard Sainthill, Esq.** *Impression of a Medal to Richard Sainthill of Topsham, Devon, numismatist. Born Jan. 28, 1787. L. C. Wyon fecit, 1855.*
- From the Editor.** *Orderici Vitalis Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Tomus 5.* Par MM. Le Prevost et Delisle. 8vo. Paris (Historical Society of France), 1855.
- From the Author.** 1. *Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France, tome 22<sup>e</sup>, publié par MM. Guigniant et De Wailly (Article de M. Leopold Delisle).* 8vo. Paris, 1855.
2. *De l'Instruction Littéraire de la Noblesse Française au moyen Age, à propos d'un Autographe de Sire de Joinville (Extrait du Journal général de l'Instruction Publique et des Cultes).* Par M. Delisle. 8vo. Paris, 1855.
- From the Author.** *Rapport sur les Fouilles Pratiquées au Village de Vieux près Caen.* Par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris, 1855.
- From the Royal Asiatic Society.** 1. *Their Journal.* Vol. 15, part 2. 8vo. Lond. 1855.
2. *Three sheets illustrative of the Remains of Nineveh, constructed from surveys made by Felix Jones, in 1852.* Published by the East India Company, 1855.
- From the Academy of Sciences.** *Belles Lettres, et Arts de Rouen. Précis Analytique des travaux de l'Académie. Années 1853 et 1854 (2 vols.)* 8vo. Rouen, 1853-4.
- From the Society of Emulation of Rouen.** *Bulletins, 1853-4.* 8vo. Rouen, 1854.



From the Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archæological Society.

From the Society of Northern Antiquaries.

Proceedings and Transactions. 2 Parts, May and July. 8vo. Dublin, 1855.

1. Mémoires. 1848-1849. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1852.
2. Antiquarisk Tidsskrift, udgivet af det Røngelise Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab. 1849-51 and 1852-54. 2 vols. Copenhagen, 1851-54.
3. Remarks on a Danish Runic Stone found in the central part of London. By Charles Christian Rafn. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1854.
4. Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og historie, udgivne af det Kængelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab. 1851, 1852, and 1853. 8vo. Copenhagen. (3 vols.)
5. Bemærkninger om en Steenøxe med runeindskrift, tilhørende hans majestat sæt Røngen. (Særskilt aftryk af Antiq. Tidsskrift.) 8vo. Copenhagen, 1854.
6. Nordboernes Fordannelser med Østen i det niende og noermest følgende aarhundreder. Af C. C. Rafn, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1854.
7. Mémoires des Antiquaires du Nord. Livraison extraordinaire. Vestiges d'Asserbo et de Løborg découverts par S. M. Frédéric Roi de Danemark. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1855.

From the Royal Academy of Sciences, Literature, and the Fine Arts of Belgium.

1. Mémoires. Tomes 21 et 22. 4to. Bruxelles, 1854-55.
2. Mémoires Couronnés et Mémoires des Savants Etrangers. Tome 6<sup>e</sup>. Collection en 8<sup>o</sup>. 2<sup>e</sup> Partie. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1855.
3. Bulletins. Tome 21. 2<sup>e</sup> Partie et Tome 22. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1854-55.
4. Annuaire, 1855. 8vo. 1855.
5. Bibliographie Académique, ou Listes des Ouvrages publiés par les Membres, Correspondants, et Associés résidents. 1854. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1855.

From the Institute of France.

Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques de l'Institut de France. Tome 9<sup>e</sup>. 4to. Paris, 1855.

From the Imperial Academy of Vienna.

1. Denkschriften der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. (Philosophisch - Historische Classe). 6<sup>ter</sup> Band. 4to. Vienna, 1855.
2. Sitzungsberichte der Philosophisch-Historische Classe. 13 Band, Heft 3; 14 Band, Heften 1 & 2; 15 Band, Heften 1, 2, & 3; und 16 Band, Heft 1. 8vo. Vienna, 1854-55.
3. Archiv für Kunde Österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen. 14<sup>ter</sup> Band, 1ste Hälfte. 8vo. Vienna, 1855.
4. Notizenblatt. Nos. 1 to 12. 8vo. Vienna, 1855.

From the Camden Society.

1. Camden Miscellany. Vol. III. 4to. London, 1855.
2. Household Roll of Bishop Swinfield. Abstract, Illustrations, Glossary, and Index. Edited by the Rev. John Webb, M.A., F.S.A. 4to. London, 1855.

From the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Journals of the Lords. Vol. 86, with Index. Folio. London, 1854.

From the Editor.

The Christian Annotator. Parts 6 and 7. 4to. London, 1855.

- From C. R. Smith, Esq.**
1. Public Dinner given to Mr. C. Roach Smith at Newport, Isle of Wight, August 28th, and Conversazione at Ryde, August 29th. (From *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. 4.) 8vo. London, 1855.
  2. Correspondence and Petition relating to Mr. C. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities. (From *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. 4.) 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Author.**
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.**
- From the Royal Institution.**
- From J. H. Parker, Esq.**
- From Richard Cull, Esq.**
- From the American Society of Arts and Sciences, Boston.**
- From the American Philosophical Society.**
- From the British Archaeological Association.**
- From the Smithsonian Institution.**
- From the Author.**
- From the New Orleans Academy of Sciences.**
- From the Town Council of Great Yarmouth, through C. J. Palmer, Esq., F.S.A., Mayor.**
- From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.**
- From the Author.**
- Annals of Cambridge.** Parts 33 and 34. By C. H. Cooper, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. Cambridge.
- Proceedings, Vol. I., Part 3.** 4to. Edinburgh, 1855.
1. Notices of the Meetings of the Members. Part 5, Nov. 1854—July, 1855. 8vo. London, 1855.
  2. List of Members and Report of the Visitors for the year 1854. 8vo. London, 1855.
- Architectural Notes on the Churches and other Medieval Buildings of Suffolk.** 8vo: London, 1855.
- Address to the Ethnological Society of London, 25 May, 1855, by Dr. Conolly, President; and a Sketch of the recent Progress of Ethnology, by Richard Cull, Hon. Sec.** 8vo. London, 1855.
- Proceedings, pp. 105—184. Vol. 3.** 8vo. Boston, 1855.
- Proceedings. Vol. 6. Nos. 51 and 52.** 8vo. 1854.
- Their Journal, June 30 and Sept. 30, 1855.** 8vo. London, 1855.
1. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, Vol. 7. 4to. Washington, 1855.
  2. Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports of the Board of Regents. 2 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1854-55.
- The Landing at Cape Anne; or the charter of the first permanent colony on the territory of the Massachusetts Company. Discovered and published from the original MS. By John Wingate Thornton.** 8vo. New York, 1854.
1. Proceedings, No. 1. 1 March, 1854. 8vo. New Orleans, 1854.
  2. Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Academy. 8vo. New Orleans, 1854.
- Repertory of Deeds and Documents relating to the Borough of Great Yarmouth. Printed by order of the Town Council (100 copies).** 4to. Yarmouth, 1855.
- Transactions, Vol. 7.** 1854-55. 8vo. London, 1855.
- Board of Trade Department of Science and Art. Catalogue of the Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough House (part 1). By J. C. Robinson, F.S.A.** 8vo. London, 1855.
1. History of the Art of Pottery in Liverpool. By Joseph Mayer. 8vo. Liverpool, 1855.
  2. Catalogue of Objects of Art illustrative of the Bonaparte family in the Collection of John Mather, Esq. By Joseph Mayer. 8vo. Liverpool, 1855.

- From the Editor. *The Royal Gallery of Art.* Parts 9, 10, 11, and 12; completing Vol. 1. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1855.
- From the Author. *Catalogue of Rings in the Collection of the Hon. R. C. Neville.* 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Bannatyne Club. *The Bannatyne Miscellany.* Vol. 3. 4to. Edinburgh, 1855.
- From J. Walter K. Eyton, Esq. 1. *A Bibliographical Catalogue of English Writers on Angling and Ichthyology.* 8vo. London, 1856.  
2. *Antiquities of Shropshire.* By the Rev. R. W. Eyton. (Review from the *Archæological Journal* No. 46.) 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Author. *Extraits originaux d'un Manuscrit de Quentin de la Fons intitulé Histoire particulière de l'église de St. Quentin, publié pour la première fois. Tome 1<sup>er</sup>.* Par Ch. Gomart. 8vo. Saint-Quentin, 1854.
- From the Author. *L'Abbaye de Saint-Etienne de Caen 1066—1790.* Par C. Hippeau. 4to. Caen, 1855.
- From the Author. *Popular Music of the Olden Time; a collection of Ancient Songs, Ballads, and Dance Tunes, illustrative of the National Music of England.* By W. Chappell, F.S.A. Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Author. *Epigraphie de la Seine-Inférieure depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'au milieu du 14<sup>e</sup> Siècle.* Par M. l'Abbé Cochet.
- From the Author. *Dell' Antico Palazzo di Diocleziano in Spalato.* Del Prof. Dr. Francesco Lanza. Folio. Trieste, 1855.
- From the Author. 1. *On Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, with a particular reference to the Faussett Collection.* 8vo. Liverpool, 1855.  
2. *On the History of the Drama in the Middle Ages; a Sketch.* 8vo.  
3. *Treago, and the large Tumulus at St. Weonard's.* (Reprinted from the "*Archæologia Cambrensis*," 3rd series, 1855.) 8vo. Tenby, 1855.
- From the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. *Their Memoirs.* Second Series. Vol. 12th. 8vo. London, 1855.

Thanks for these several Presents were ordered to be returned.

Thomas Clere, Esq. and the Rev. William Maskell, recently elected, attended and were admitted Fellows.

The appointment of JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. to be a Vice-President of the Society was read, as follows:—

"I, Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, do by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate Joseph Hunter, Esquire, being one of the present Council of the said Society, to be a Deputy to me, the President of the said Society, with full powers and authority to him in my absence to supply my place of President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society which I, by virtue of my office, might do if I myself were actually present. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-fifth of June, in the year of our Lord 1855.

(L.S.)

"STANHOPE.

"Witness,  
"Thomas Stanford."

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a two-looped Celt found at Ballincollig, near Cork, in 1854. Mr. Hugo stated that three specimens only are believed to exist :—that on the table; a second in the possession of Henry Norris, Esq. of North Petherton, found in Somersetshire; and a third found in Ireland, and at present in the possession of Lord Talbot de Malahide.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. *Treasurer*, exhibited a Coin of Offa, King of Mercia, in the possession of his brother the Rev. J. Ouvry North, Vicar of Mentmore, Bucks, in which village it was recently discovered, about six feet below the surface, in solid clay. It is a variety of the type engraved by Ruding, Plate V. fig. 38.



BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited several leaden Seals, a bronze Fibula, and other objects found at Brough Castle, Westmerland, accompanied by the following explanatory Note :—

“ The Fibulæ, Amulet, Stilus, portion of a Torque, and leaden marks, now exhibited, were all found (thickly coated with an aluminous oxide, which has preserved them) in the bed of the stream that washes the walls of Brough Castle, eight miles S.S.E. of Appleby, which is generally supposed to be the Roman station Verteris. It is situated on a branch of the Watling-street, called the Maiden-way, midway between Bowes, in Yorkshire, and Brougham, in Westmerland. The Romans had in the decline of the Empire a prefect with a company of *directores* stationed here (Notitia). The coins found here, so far as I can ascertain, are those of Allectus, Vespasian, Verus, Constantine, Tetricus, and Gallienus. I suspect that the leaden articles are marks for the clothing of the Roman soldiers. They have evidently been all notched to prevent the thread slipping on one side. Eighteen others were also found there. With one exception, they bear on the slightly convex side the letters C V I I T, or <sup>C V I I</sup><sub>T R</sub>. One that I have examined has C V I T R, which it is proposed to read, Cohors Septima Tetriciana Romana, and, in the isolated case, Cohors Sexta Tetriciana Romana. Inscriptions found at Burdoswald on the Roman wall, the Amblogana of the Notitia, prove that the cohorts of the legion called Ælia Dacorum, and also Tetriciana Romana, were stationed there. The cohorts there were the first and second; and the sixth and eighth were in the neighbourhood. We find cohorts named Postumiana, from Postumus, one of the thirty usurpers who had considerable power in Britain, who was succeeded by Tetricus, whose coins have also been found here. The sign < on the obverse is invariably rendered “centuria” on the

Burdoswald monuments. (See Hutchinson's Cumberland.) The oblong marks are pierced longitudinally. Were they seals for letters, melted over the ends of the string that surrounded them? This is submitted to the judgment of the Society. Leaden marks similar to those now exhibited are preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, which were all found at Brough Castle in 1828.

"In cutting a watercourse near the castle the workmen have found, very recently, numerous Roman remains: as portions of an urn, a quantity of silver, copper, and bronze coins, a fibula, &c.

"I send a sketch of a flat bronze ornament resembling a rudely-drawn fish; also of a fibula, with a representation of a hare in bronze on a red and blue ground, and a curious leaden mark with three profiles. These I have not seen; but the sketches were taken by an artist at Brough. The last approximates to the leaden marks now exhibited.

"B. WILLIAMS.

"Oxford, Oct. 6th, 1855."

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, and read a Description of, some Drawings of several bronze Implements found at the commencement of the last century at Arreton, in the Isle of Wight. They were at that period exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Peter Collinson; and a portion of them are at present preserved in the collection of the British Museum. Mr. Franks's Account of these antiquities will appear in full, with illustrations, in the forthcoming Second Part of Vol. XXXVI. of *Archæologia*.

Thursday, November 22nd, 1855.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read.

The following Presents of Books since the last Meeting were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

From the Netherlands Literary Society.

1. Stukken, over Letter-Geschied en Oudheidkunde.
2. Uitgegeven van wege de Maatschappij van Nederlandsche,
3. Letterkunde te Leiden. 8vo. Leyden, 1850.

From the Author.

The Metropolitan Buildings Act; its Law and Practice. By F. W. Laxton. 12mo. London, 1855.

From the Ethnological Society of London.

1. List of the Society on 25th May, 1855.
2. Regulations of the Society. Both 8vo. London, 1855.

From the Council of the Arundel Society.

1. Descriptive Notice of the Drawings, Tracings, Models, &c. of the Arundel Society, exhibited Nov. 1855, in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. 8vo. London, 1855.

2. Catalogue of select examples of Ivory Carvings from the 2nd to the 16th century. By Edmund Oldfield, M.A. 4to. London, 1855.

From the Author.

Notice Biographique sur M. Nell de Bréauté. Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 8vo. Dieppe, 1855.

Miss Mary Grant, of Elchies, Morayshire, exhibited, by the hands of of Dr. John Lee, a flint Arrow-head, found with several others in Banffshire, a district in which similar objects have been frequently discovered.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Gaulish coin of a type resembling that engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xi. fig. 13. It was found recently in "Berridge's Farm," between Steventon and the Faringdon Road. It is composed of electrum of very light colour, resembling silver.

EDWARD W. BRODIE, Esq. exhibited, through the Secretary, several small knives, a gold ring of the 16th century, set with a turquoise, and a brass seal, bearing the full-faced bust of a man, the head encircled with a nimbus; legend, A CONTRA . S . PRIORIS.



JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. read a communication descriptive of an original Deed, making a small addition to the little which is known of Sir Thomas Swinford, the son of Catherine Swinford, whose connection with John of Gaunt and subsequent marriage to him make her and her son historical personages of the 15th century. The deed is a grant to Sir Thomas of the vills of East Ferry and West Ferry in Lincolnshire. This Communication will be printed at length in the forthcoming Half-Volume of the Archæologia.

A Letter was read from BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. F.S.A. to the President, on some Ancient Monuments in the county of Cumberland and its borders; accompanied with drawings, &c. Mr. Williams mentioned the disappearance of the double foss, formerly existing round an encampment on the skirt of the Roman station of Caernôt, four miles north of Bassenthwaite Lake, and exhibited specimens of the vitrified foundations of the walls of the *castellum*, as well as drawings of two bronze utensils found within the walls.

He noticed the total disappearance of an excellent peristalith, 17 yards in diameter, at Penruddock, near Motherby, the stones of which were

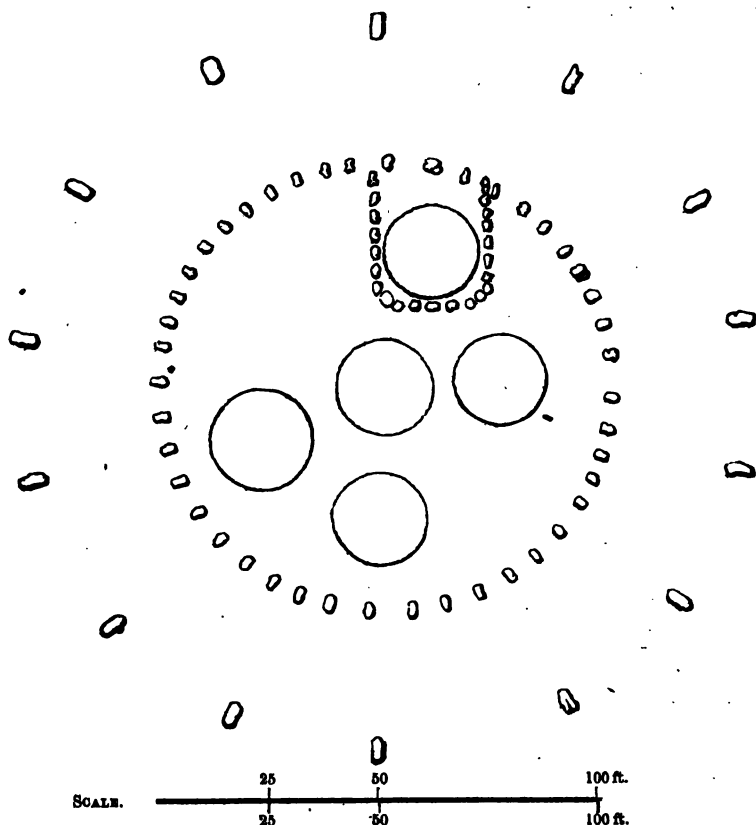
blasted by the steward of the late Duke of Norfolk; as well as the disappearance of a second "Druidical circle" at Keswick, mentioned by Stukeley in his *Iter Boreale*, nearer the town than the present one. He then remarked on the existence of the traces of three cairns in the great circle near Keswick, and stated that a rude stone club and a stone celt found there were made from the hypersthene greenstone and the greenstone chert of the neighbourhood. He stated as proofs that Keswick was a Roman station,—that the military roads from Papcastle, Ellenborough, Moresby, Ambleside, and Old Penrith all coincide there; that portions of a wall and foss still remain in the Castle Hill; and that a large cairn, 24 paces in diameter, was leveled not many years ago, in which a Roman vase containing burnt bones was found. Numerous smaller cairns still remain. He deplored the mutilation of the Roman outpost at Castle Crag, in Borrowdale, where a Roman quern, a fine gold coin of Nero, and a brass one of Hadrian were found, as well as an oaken species of balista, about four feet in length, for propelling small stones. He hinted that one side of the bridge over the Derwent, above Seathwaite, in Borrowdale, was of Roman construction, and formed part of the Roman road from Papcastle to Ambleside. He described the site of a Roman bloomery in Long Straight, and exhibited a specimen of slag and ores taken from the spot.

Mr. Williams mentioned the discovery of a mutilated red sand-stone slab near the western gateway of Hard-Knot Castle, on which was the following inscription—

#### GRIC LA CO II.

This inscription proves that the original castle was erected about the year 82 by the second cohort of the legion under Agricola, the Lieutenant of Vespasian; for we know that he subdued the Ordovices before he made his expedition, in the third year of his lieutenantancy, so far north as the Tweed, "*positis insuper Castellis*."—(Tacitus' *Life of Agricola*.)

A drawing and plan were then exhibited of a very interesting Castle, 225 feet by 175 feet, situated on an outlying elbow of the mountain called Walna Sca. The hill is known as the Ouk, and it stands near a branch of the river Liddle, about a mile and a half above Broughton Mills in Dunnerdale. It may have been originally constructed by the Romans; but Mr. Williams considers it has been occupied by the Danes, as so many of the names of the neighbouring places are Scandinavian or Danish. He particularized many other remains of camps, cairns, &c. in the neighbourhood. Mr. Williams then proceeds to describe some very perfect peristaliths, or stone circles, on Burn Moor, at the head of Miterdale. The Great Circle of which a plan is now given is situated rather more than a mile from the hamlet of Bout, and about half a mile S.W. of Bout How, the top of Sca Fell bearing N.E. by half N. (magnetic). The inner circle is 98 feet in diameter, and consists of 42, formerly 44, large stones, each now about 4 feet out of the ground; but the soil is soft, and they have sunk considerably. At the distance of 25 feet is an external concentric circle of 14 large stones. Within the inner circle are five cairns, from 21 to 25 feet in diameter, each surrounded by 14 stones at the base. When this spot was first visited by



Mr. Wright of Keswick, 29 years ago, the easternmost cairn was surrounded by a parallelogram of stones similar to that in the Keswick circle, very few of which now remain. Mr. Wright opened two of the cairns, and found in the centre of each, under a rude dome composed of five large stones, remains of burnt bones, with fragments of the horns of the stag and other animal remains.



Section of Cairns, with view of the Stones at the base.

No weapons, coins, or ornaments were found; but it by no means follows that these cairns had not been despoiled at an early period. Four other peristaliths remain in this neighbourhood, three of 50 feet in diameter and one of 64 feet, each inclosing its cairn, except the larger one, which incloses two. The cairns have evidently been paved with stone, and are still surrounded by stones at the base, the notable number



of 14 generally prevailing. Were these cairns erected in spots previously set apart as sacred? or were the stone circles erected round the cairns? Keysler affirmed, 125 years ago,\* that our stone circles were decidedly sepulchral, many in the northern parts of Europe being named after noted chieftains. He attributes their erection to the old Frisians, Danes, and Swedes. About 108 Danish coins were recently found in a large cairn at Scraba, county Down (see *Ulster Journal of Archæology* for Oct. 1855), and coins of Canute and Ethelred have been found in cairns in Zealand: may we not, therefore, attribute these sepulchral piles to those Vikings who ravaged these coasts in countless swarms in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries, and who have left abundant proofs of their occupation of the country in the Scandinavian and Danish names of places in this vicinity? Was the cairn within the parallelogram that on which the corpse was consumed, from which

“ The wood-reek ascended  
Swart from the Swedish pine ?” †

or was it that marked out as the spot where annual sacrifices were offered in commemoration of the souls of the departed, as was customary in Zealand? ‡

Mr. Williams closed his paper by a notice of the ruins of the city of Burnsca, which he compared with the remains on Carrock Fell, engraved in Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, vol. ii. 381. •

Thursday, November 29th, 1855.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced :—

From H. Stevens, Esq. F.S.A. Ma Bibliothèque Française. Par Hector Bos-  
sange. 8vo. Paris, 1855.

From the Netherlands Museum of Antiquities, Leyden. Egyptische Monumenten. Door Dr. C. Lee-  
mans. 16 Aflevering of 9<sup>e</sup> Aflevering van de  
2<sup>e</sup> Afdeeling. Platen 98-104, and 126-138.  
F<sup>o</sup>. Leyden.

William Monk, Esq. B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

MISS LEONORA GRANT, of Elchies, exhibited, by the hands of Dr. John Lee, two flint Arrow-heads; one found at Elchies in Morayshire, the other at Keilth.

HENRY HARROD, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Norfolk, communicated an account of Excavations made under his direction at Burgh Castle in Suffolk, in the autumn of the present year, accompanied by drawings executed by Mr. Harrod on the spot.

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\* *Antiquitates Selectæ Septentrionales et Celticæ.*

† Thorpe's *Beowulf*.

‡ Wormius, *Danish and Norwegian Monuments.*

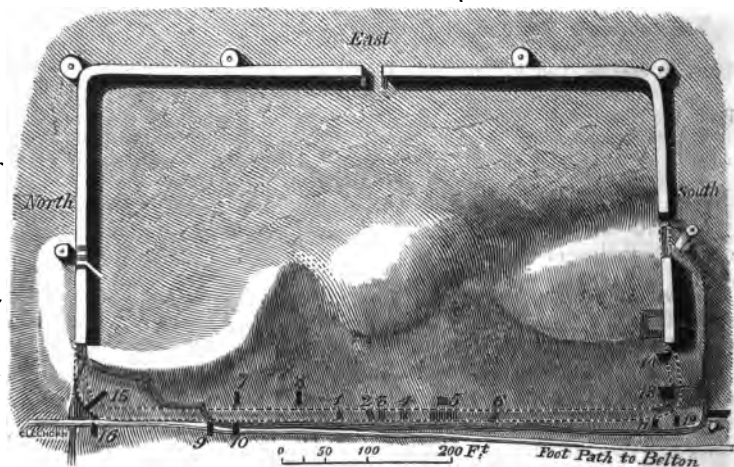
After pointing out by reference to plans and views the position and present state of the Station, and the opinions of various writers who had noticed it, he stated his main object in examining the site was to ascertain if a western wall had ever existed, and he further searched for the remains of buildings within the area.

Of the three walls which remain, that on the east is about 640 feet long, and the north and south 300 feet each; these latter terminating abruptly near the edge of a steep hill towards the river. There is above ground no indication whatever of the west wall; and, although the face of the hill is very irregular, and in parts of very easy ascent, the opinion has been nearly universal that no wall ever existed on the west side of the station.

Before making any search for that wall the foundations of the east and north gates were examined, and their position exactly ascertained; and in the course of examination of the area of the station the foundations of a small room, 16 feet square, built against the south wall, were found near the crest of the hill at the south-west angle, having the remains of a furnace outside, and of a flue running along the inside, next the main south wall.

The western ends of the north and south walls were then excavated, and it was found that they had undoubtedly continued westward; but the search in that direction was obliged to be discontinued, for the face of the hill at these points had been largely excavated, in times comparatively recent, for clay, sand, &c. and in some places had been subsequently filled up again with materials brought from other parts of the area.

Thus baffled, he had recourse to an investigation of the ground at the bottom of the hill, just within an old bank and ditch which now

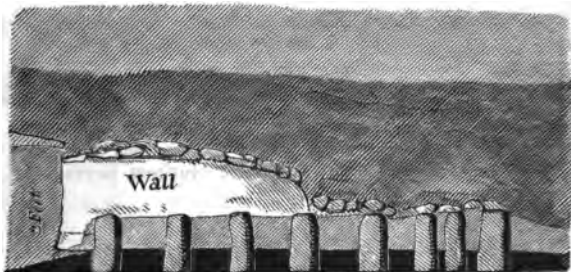


separate the castle field from a meadow. Along the line of this bank trenches, numbered 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, and 12, were made. After passing

through about four feet of heavy clay, mixed with fragments of pottery, flints, and broken tiles, a kind of crust of broken mortar, about two inches in thickness, was found, and immediately beneath large quantities of flints, broken tiles, and Roman mortar. Beneath these, in trenches marked 2, 4, and 5, at a depth from five to six feet, very decided traces of a foundation became visible, running nearly parallel with the old bank. In trenches 4 and 5 this foundation was formed of flint stones laid in mortar (very wet and rotten), on a bed of clay and chalk stones of a very firm character. Within the line of foundation thus ascertained a Roman mortar bed was found in trench 5, about three feet from the surface, the floor still pink with the pounded tile and the refuse lime, the "lime cobbles" swept up in a corner. In the trench 2, the foundation was ascertained to exist, but the excavation was carried no deeper.

Most of the above investigations were made in 1850, and were noticed by Mr. Harrod at a meeting of the Norfolk Archæological Society shortly after. It subsequently came to his knowledge that a doubt had been thrown on the fact of any foundations having been discovered by him, as he had stated, and that it was said he had mistaken the character of the remains he had found. He therefore obtained Sir John Boileau's sanction to a further search on the first convenient opportunity, and recently entered upon it, having invited a party of archæologists to be present.

He then opened the trenches 1, 3, 6, 9, 10, 15, 16. Those marked 9 and 10 he subsequently found were outside the proper line, as 7 and 8 had been within it, and contained no trace of a wall; but that marked 3 exposed to view not only a fragment of the wall itself, with part of the inner face perfect, but also the oak piling on which it had been built.



The piles originally must have been about nine inches square, and a foot or so apart, and had a mass of clay and mortar firmly rammed in between them. This piling extended to the width of eleven feet, the general width of the main wall at the foundation; and in trench 1, although the foundation was much broken and disturbed, the oak piling was remaining wonderfully perfect. The trench 6 disclosed the foundation of flints lying on a compact bed of clay, into which he excavated to a depth of four feet without reaching the bottom; so solid and firm was this that spades and pickaxes were twisted and broken in endeavouring to penetrate it.

The trench 15 was carried through a mass of loose sand to a depth of seven feet, and was on the point of being abandoned, when the appearance of considerable fragments of broken wall at the outer end of the trench led to the discovery of a large mass of Roman mortar, evidently *in situ*, and firm and hard, notwithstanding the centuries of saturation it must have been subjected to. The extent of it could not then be ascertained. It was immediately under the gateway of a public footpath, and this and the rising of the water in the trench prevented its being kept open sufficiently long for that purpose.

In the trench 16 there were considerable quantities of broken tiles and flints to the depth of eight feet, when the sand was reached, and the water speedily rose.

About 200 feet of the foundations have now been verified.

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Thursday, 6th December, 1855.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books since the last Meeting were announced :—

From the Lord Talbot de Malahide.	The Petrie Collection of the Ancient Music of Ireland. 4to. Dublin, 1855. Vol. I.
From the Author.	De l'Authenticité des Monuments à la Chapelle Saint Eloi. Par Fr. Lenormant. 8vo. Paris, 1855.
From the Société des Antiquaires de Picardie.	Documents Inédits concernant la Provence. Tome 4 <sup>me</sup> . 4to. Amsins, 1855.
From the Editor.	The Vision and Creed of Piers Ploughman. Edited by Thomas Wright. 2 vols. 12mo. 1855.

John Maclean, Esq. George Prince Joyce, Esq. the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, William Jones, Esq. and Herbert Barnard, Esq. were elected Fellows of the Society.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. exhibited three ancient Clocks, accompanied by the following Memorandum :—

*“ Three ancient Clocks.*

“ One in the form of a hexagonal temple, in the cinque-cento style, bearing within it the date 1545. Of French work.

“ One in the form of a crucifix, the figure being of bronze on a gilt cross. The hours are indicated on a globe which revolves on the top of the cross, surmounted by a pelican in her piety; and the works and bells are in the base.

“ And one in the form of a nondescript animal of the genus griffin, supporting a shield on which is the hour-dial. The works are in the

ebony pedestal. The eyes of the animal are in continual motion—the mouth opens when the quarters strike, and he flaps his wings at the striking the hour.

“These clocks are in their original condition, having only been cleaned and set going. They are probably unique in the perfect state of all their parts.”

The SECRETARY exhibited a Volume of “Acquittances for Payments of Secret Service Monies from the 24th April, 1695, to the 24th June, 1701.” This volume, in the possession of William Selby Lowndes, Esq. contains, among others, those of Titus Oates, Matthew Prior, King William III. &c.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., F.S.A. himself read an Account of the Excavations prosecuted by the Caerleon Archæological Association within the walls of Caerwent in the summer of the present year. The Account was accompanied by Plans and Sections of the Buildings laid open; a Model of the Baths; and a Plan of Caerwent. This Communication is preparing in full for the forthcoming Portion of the Archæologia.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

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Thursday, December 13th, 1855.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

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| From the Editor.  | The Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. No. 13. Folio. London, 1855.   |
| From the Author.  | A Plea for a Free Public Library and Museum in the City of London. By Charles Reed, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1855.                                     |
| From Thomas Tobin, Esq. F.S.A.                                  | Shadows of the East; an account of a Tour in 1853 and 1854 in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, and Greece. By Catherine Tobin. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From the Suffolk Institution of Archæology and Natural History. | Their Proceedings. Vol. II. No. 4. 8vo. Bury, 1855.   |
| From the Author.  | The Bayeux Tapestry elucidated. By the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D. F.S.A. 4to. London, 1856.   |
| From the Author.  | Il Capitello Soluntino Forcella illustrato da Gio. Battista Filippo Basile. Folio. Palermo, 1855.   |
| From the Author.  | Di un Sepolcreto Etrusco scoperto presso Bologna. Relazione del Conte Giovanni Gozzadini. Folio. Bologna, 1854.                                   |

The Certificate of the Rev. Frederic William Russell having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, the ballot was taken, and Mr. Russell declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The PRESIDENT exhibited four drawings of subjects represented in tapestry at Bamburgh Castle, forwarded to his Lordship by the Rev. W. N. Darnell of Stanhope, co. Durham. The following Correspondence relating to them was read to the Society:—

"MY DEAR SIR,

Chevening, Dec. 8, 1855.

"I send you inclosed a letter which I received in October last from the Rev. W. N. Darnell, Rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, a copy of my reply also in October, and a further letter from Mr. Darnell on the 5th of the present month. This correspondence I request that you will have the goodness—I having obtained the consent to that communication of Mr. Darnell—to lay at one of our weekly Meetings before the Society of Antiquaries.

"I will also send to you by carrier for exhibition the large and very beautiful drawings to which Mr. Darnell refers in his last letter; and I should suggest that they might remain in our Library during four or five weeks, open to the exhibition of our Fellows, some of whom may, no doubt, feel an interest in solving the controverted question which my correspondent has raised.

"Believe me,

"My dear Sir,

"Yours very faithfully,

"STANHOPE.

"To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

"Sec. S. Antiq."

Stanhope Rectory, Darlington,  
October, 1855.

"MY LORD,

"I scarcely know in what terms to apologize for the liberty I take in asking your Lordship's opinion, without having the honour of your acquaintance, respecting the representation of an incident in the life of Justinian which I cannot satisfy myself to be a point recorded in history. There are in Bamburgh Castle, which is occasionally inhabited by the Trustees of Lord Crewe's Charities, of whom I happen to be one, four pieces of Tapestry in good preservation, containing figures nearly as large as life, which to judge from their general style must have been copied from paintings (possibly made for the purpose) by excellent Italian artists at a good period of art. One of these exhibits the Emperor seated at a table covered with ancient codes, and attended by his lawyers, in the act, as I suppose, of forming his Digest of Roman Laws. Another represents him on his knees in an open balcony (the people being seen in a crowd below) proclaiming the code, or swearing to obey it, while two Flamens hold up before him a large book, on which two words, "Lex Romana," are sufficiently intelligible. A third shows the Emperor advancing to the Temple of Janus with attendants and emancipated slaves, &c. for the purpose, I presume, of closing it at the period of the Eternal Peace. A fourth represents the Emperor in

the field, a hunting-spear in his hand, coming by surprise upon his dogs which are lying in the agonies of death. A fountain, which may be supposed to have been poisoned, flows from a rock at one corner of the picture, and two figures seem stealing away behind him. An empty dish lies near the dogs. The likeness is well preserved, in each scene, to the known medals of Justinian.

"I have cast my eye over Procopius, not perhaps with sufficient attention, and have made many inquiries in many quarters without having been able to find any warrant for this circumstance. Your Lordship's widely extended knowledge of contemporary history gives me the only hope of having light thrown upon the subject; and will, I trust, plead my excuse for this bold intrusion, and induce you to favour me with a reply. It seems to me hardly possible that this incident should have been selected for a pendant to the picturing of other notorious acts of the Emperor without some authority.

"I have the honour to subscribe myself your Lordship's most obedient servant,

"W. N. DARNELL."

"Sir,

"Chevening, Oct. 16, 1855.

"I beg to assure you in reply to your letter that I am very far from considering it in the light of an intrusion, as you apprehended. I must rather view it as a compliment, though perhaps undeserved.

"I do not believe that in the records of the life of Justinian there can be found any incident to explain the fourth piece of tapestry which you describe in Bamburgh Castle. But I have a strong conviction that the other three do not, as you suppose, refer to that Emperor at all. For, consider that the two *Flamens* in the second picture are strictly Pagan officers, and that the closing of the Temple of Janus, in the third, is a strictly Pagan ceremony; and recollect also that Justinian was zealous in profession of the Christian faith, and vehement on several occasions in persecuting those who differed from him.

"But further still, there is a passage in Procopius which will, I think, convince you that no one who followed the authority of that historian would ascribe to Justinian in any picture the closing of the Temple of Janus. In the first book, and twenty-fifth chapter, of the Gothic War, he describes that temple as it existed at his day at Rome, and observes that the ceremony of opening it in war and closing it in peace used to be practised by the Romans in old times (*το παλαιον Ρωμαιοι ενομιζον*). But he adds that since they became Christians they have left the temple closed even in times of war.

"It seems to me that the three first pictures (but I say nothing of the fourth) would apply very correctly to the life of the Emperor Augustus.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your very faithful servant,

"STANHOPE.

"Rev<sup>d</sup>. W. N. Darnell."

" Stanhope Rectory, Darlington.

" Dec. 5, 1855.

" MY LORD,

" Some years since, in conjunction with one of my colleagues in Lord Crewe's Trust, I employed a French drawing-master in Durham to make outline sketches of the tapestries in Bamburgh Castle, but was so little satisfied with the execution of them that I never claimed the series which belonged to me. I have now found some difficulty in obtaining a copy of them, and that circumstance has considerably delayed my reply to your Lordship's last letter, and the expression of my acknowledgment for the favour you propose of laying my statement before the Antiquarian Society. In order to make that communication somewhat intelligible, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of the sketches alluded to, to your address in London. The likeness of the principal figure to Justinian has not been caught. In fact the artist seems able to delineate only one face, and to have placed the same feeble non-intellectual head upon every prominent personage in the drawings. The hair of head and person of the sitting Emperor is in the original decidedly elegant, which could scarcely be conceived from the imperfection of the copy. The Flamens, if Flamens, have the wreath of laurel, but not the cap peculiar to their office. They may be lawyers, for the *Lex Romana* is in their charge.

" I have the honour to be,

" Your Lordship's obliged and humble servant,

" W. N. DARNELL."

FREDERIC CALLAND, Esq. exhibited a bronze Seal stated to have been found by a workman during the enlargement of a quay on the Seine between the Pont Neuf and the Pont de la Tournelle. It is of oblong form, and bears the legend round it *RENOVATIO . REGNI . FRANC.* In the centre, *KARLVS . MP . AG* in five lines.

JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, Esq. then read a communication on some "Remarkable Sepulchral Objects from Italy, Mecklenburg, and Styria, illustrated by drawings of examples." This Communication will appear entire in the *Archæologia*.

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Thursday, December 20th, 1855.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Presents to the Library were:

From the Mayence Archæological Society.

Abbildungen von Mainzer Alterthümern. No. 6. 4to. Mainz, 1855.

From the Author.

1. Essay on the Probability of Saul, and some of his successors, having been the Hycsos rulers, Salatis, and others. 8vo.
2. Table of Synchronisms. Compiled by Edward Clibborn to illustrate his Essays on the Individualities of Esau and Saul with Sesostris and Salatis. (A broad-sheet.)



- From the Royal Irish Academy. 1. *Their Transactions*. Vol. 22. Part 6. *Polite Literature*. 4to. Dublin, 1855.  
 2. *Proceedings*. Vol. 6. Part 2. 8vo. Dublin, 1855.
- From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. *Transactions*. Vol. 5. Part 2. 4to. Exeter, 1855.
- From the Author, through the Sardinian Consul. *Catalogo Illustrato dei Monumenti Egizii del R. Museo di Torino*. Compilato dal Pier-Camillo Orcurti. 8vo. Torino, 1855.

The following Letter from WILLIAM SALT, Esq. F.S.A. was read to the Meeting :—

"MY LORD,

"9, Russell Square,  
17th December, 1855.

"Having fortunately met with another volume of Proclamations, I lose no time in presenting it to the Society, as an important supplement to my former contribution. I am glad to find that it contains, amongst others, at least twenty-three Proclamations which are deficient in the Society's collection, besides a variety of Broad-sides, many of which I understand to be very scarce and valuable.

"I have the honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your very obedient humble servant,

"The President of  
the Society of Antiquaries."

"WM. SALT.

ROBERT LEMON, Esq. presented to the Society a Proclamation of Queen Mary during the absence of King William III. dated 16th May, 1692, for the prorogation of Parliament until the 14th of June following.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Lemon for his Present.

It was also moved by Geo. R. Corner, Esq., seconded by Robert Lemon, Esq. and carried unanimously :

"That the Society cannot but mark its high estimation of the great liberality of Mr. Salt by an especial Vote of Thanks for the additional present which he has made to the Society of a volume of Royal Proclamations and Broad-sides during the latter part of the reign of King Charles I. and the Commonwealth, which, in addition to his former munificent gifts, has rendered the Society's Series of Proclamations the most complete of any collection of printed historical papers of which this or perhaps any other country can boast."

John Maclean, Esq., W. Jones, Esq., and the Rev. F. W. Russell, were admitted Fellows.

The certificate of Sir David Sibbald Scott, Bart., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected Fellow.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A., exhibited three small Ornaments, termed by him Pilgrim Signs, in lead, found in the bed of the Thames above London Bridge; two of them bearing the figure of St. Thomas à Becket, the other that of St. Mary of Walsingham.

The SECRETARY stated, that, having read in a "Times" newspaper of November last an Account of Excavations of ancient Remains near Sebastopol, he had written a letter to Col. Monroe, of the 39th regiment, who had replied to his inquiries, in a letter which was read to the Meeting, accompanied by a plan of the excavations and a hasty description of the ruins brought to light.

GEORGE DANIELL, Esq., communicated the following

*"Remarks on the Burnt Timber found in the Bogs in the neighbourhood of Chobham, Surrey, regarded as the consequence of extensive conflagrations by the Roman Troops under Cæsar."*

"While at Chobham, in the year 1836, on a visit to my friend Mr. Samuel Mumford, sen., that gentleman informed me that large quantities of bog-oak were found at several places in the neighbourhood, and dug up by the poor for fuel. Being anxious to possess a specimen, I went with Mr. Mumford, on the 12th September, 1836, to a place called 'Colony [Bog],' but found there only some large pieces of decayed oak. We afterwards went about three miles across the common to 'Gracious Pond,'\* mentioned by White, in his 'History of Selborne,' p. 627.

"We entered the cavity that once formed the basin of this pond, and found a man digging peat. On asking him if he found any timber?

\* "The lower part of the village," says Gilbert White, "next the Grange, in which is a pond and a stream, is well-known by the name of Gracious Street, an appellation not at all understood. There is a lake in Surrey, near Chobham, called also *Gracious Pond*; and another, if we mistake not, near Hedleigh, in the county of Hants. This strange denomination we do not at all comprehend, and conclude that it may be a corruption from some Saxon word, itself perhaps forgotten." I found Gracious Pond to be an extensive hollow between lofty hills, now a peat-bog, but formerly a fine sheet of water covering some thirty or forty acres, and called Gracious Pond, or Godley Lake, it being in the hundred of Godley. This lake was originally formed by a Prior of Chertsey Abbey; who, taking advantage of the situation as the reservoir of the natural drainage of the surrounding hills, and of a stream from the bog, not only made a preserve for fish and wild fowl, but added a beautiful feature to this otherwise barren spot, by the formation of a fine lake. As to the designation of "Gracious," which seems to have puzzled Gilbert White, it was in all probability corrupted from *Gracechurch*. The "Gracious Street" at Selborne led to the Priory, and Gracious Pond at Chobham belonged to the celebrated Abbey, or Grace-church of Chertsey, founded in the time of King Egbert. The original designation is still preserved in Gracechurch Street, London, which is also commonly corrupted into "Gracious Street." The application of the term "Grace" to an abbey is thus alluded to by Stow, p. 792. "North of the Tower, lyeth East Smithfield, Hogs Streete, and Tower Hill, and east from them both was the New Abbey, called *Grace*, founded by Edward the Third." Mr. Mumford informed me that a cell or chapel belonging to Chertsey Abbey formerly existed on the banks of the Godley Lake. In support of this statement, I find:—"In Godelie Hund. Ipsa Abbatia tenet Cebehame—ibi Ecclesia et alia capella," quoted from the Domesday Book in Ellis's Dugdale, vol. i. p. 430. And in reference to the grant of Chobham to the Abbey of Chertsey the following occurs; viz., "In (Abbot) Wlufolde's time King Edward the Confessor appears to have bestowed upon the Monastery (of Chertsey) the hundred of Goddeley," *ibid.* vol. i. p. 422. This appears from the Saxon charter at p. 429, No. VI.; and No. VII. is another charter of the same king, in which Chabbehame is specially mentioned as a grant in perpetuity to the same abbey. The Vicarage of Chobham was endowed by the monastery of Chertsey, and confirmed by an instrument, entitled "*Ordinaria Dotatio Vicarie de Chabehame*," in the Chartulary of the Abbey in the Queen's

he said, "plenty; as black as pitch, and as hard as a flint!" But on having some dug out, which he termed bog-oak, I was surprised to find that, although black and hard, it was not bog-oak, but evidently charred timber. I obtained many specimens, the largest 15 feet in length, and from 20 to 22 inches in breadth. It had the outline of a fine oak, apparently about 6 feet in circumference, and burnt on both sides equally, being thus reduced to a solid plank about 4 inches thick, proving that the fire had burnt the tree while it was standing, and thus consumed it on both sides at the same time. Another piece obtained was the butt of a still larger oak, which was burnt in the same manner, leaving a massive plank 6 inches thick; it was burnt more at the top than the first, leaving a large stump between 5 and 6 feet long and 24 inches in breadth at the base. This must have been a large tree, as the fire had consumed it all round, and yet left this mighty record of its fury. The whole of the timber I saw was oak, entirely black and charred; but on cross-cutting some of it afterwards, the heart was found brown in colour, and very sound. On being exposed to the air it quickly began to scale, the outside portion of the charred wood flaking up. A further opening of the ground exposed many large roots of furze, and stools of hazels and hollies, the shoots being burnt off to the stumps, with quantities of charcoal, forming altogether the remains of a great and destructive conflagration. I was curious to hear the opinion of the man as to the cause of this singular deposit, which was in some places 4 feet below the surface. He said that "the people about said it was antediluvian, and that he used to think so himself till he came to dig peat; but now he thought it must have been a great fire a long, long time ago." He then pointed out to us a layer of ashes, which in some places I found to be between 5 and 6 inches thick, and in this bed it was that he found the timber. An interesting discovery now occurred, which enabled me to fix with certainty the period of the year in which this fire took place. On removing some portion of the hazel stumps, and searching among the ashes, we found numbers of ripe hazel-nuts, perfectly sound and beautifully preserved beneath the bog; and it was thus evident that in the same moment that the fury of the flames consumed the hazel-twigs, the ripe nuts dropped into the ashes beneath. We also found the ripe seeds of furze. There was a deposit of a blue colour below the peat, and above the ashes, and many remains of hazel-branches on the ground, rotten inside, with the bark sound, like the remains that we now see in the woods, proving that they were on the ground before the fire, and formed part of the ancient forest.

"On being asked my opinion by my friend, I told him that I could not help connecting the facts before me with the Invasion of Britain by the

Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer, dated 1334, and further confirmed with an augmentation of the Endowment, 1427, by an additional grant of 20s. per annum, to be paid quarterly by the monastery. At the period of the Reformation, Chobham, with the other manors belonging to the abbey, fell to the Crown, and was disposed of by grants of long leases, to the subsequent occupiers. From the period of the dissolution of monastic establishments until within a few years, the lake above referred to continued to be a great resort of the various species of wild fowl, and thus proved a considerable benefit to the neighbourhood. At a comparatively recent period the "pent-stock" required some repair, which the owner of the soil not only declined to carry out, but ordered it to be pulled up, and suffered the water to escape by the natural channel.

Romans, who, finding it difficult to dislodge the Britons from these natural fastnesses, had taken advantage of a favourable wind, and set fire to the whole. It is first necessary, in support of this hypothesis, to prove that Cæsar's invasion of Britain took place at this season of the year, viz. the autumn. In chap. viii. book 4, of Cæsar's Commentary of his War in Gaul,\* it is stated that "though *the summer was now almost spent* (for, the whole continent of Gaul lying northward, winter begins there very early), yet Cæsar resolved to make a voyage to Britain, because he had been informed, in all the wars of Gaul, the enemy had received considerable supplies from thence; not that he expected the time of year would permit him to finish the war, but he thought 'twould be worth his while to make an expedition thither only to view the island." And the reason assigned for quitting the island, on his return from his first invasion, marks the season fully. In chap. xiii. book 4, he states "Whereupon he commanded 'em to send him double the number of hostages he formerly required into Gaul, and because *the autumnal equinox approached*, not thinking it safe to take a winter voyage in his crazy vessels, so soon as the wind stood fair for Gaul, which was about midnight, he weighed anchor and arrived safe." It is generally considered that Cæsar first arrived in Britain in the year A.C. 53; and his visit is thus shown to have been about the time the hazel-nuts were ripe, and the corn ready to reap, of which the Romans took advantage in their foraging expeditions.

"It is essential, in support of my theory, to prove that woods were abundant in south Britain, at the time of the invasion, and that they were used as places of shelter, and fortified by the Britons.

"In book iv. chap. 12, Cæsar states, when recounting the particulars of the first invasion, "In the mean time the 7th legion, whose turn it was, went out to forage; as part were employed in the field, and the rest in carrying corn between them and the army, not in the least suspecting any acts of hostility, the outguards gave Cæsar notice that they observed a greater dust than usual that way which the legions went. . . . For the enemy, knowing there was only one field left which had not been foraged, concluded we must of necessity come thither; wherefore, having hid themselves the night before *in the woods* there, they stayed to expect us." In the second expedition, book v. chap. 8, he says, "He had not marched above 12 miles before he saw the enemy, who, having posted their horse and chariots on the bank of the river, gave us battle, and endeavoured to oppose our passage, but were repulsed by our cavalry, and obliged to retire *to the woods*, notwithstanding the advantage of the ground. Here they had a post well fortified, where art and nature had equally played their parts, a barricado which they had formerly built during the times of their civil wars; all the passages to it were blocked up *by heaps of trees, which were cut down for that purpose*; they never ventured out of this place but in small parties, and prevented the Romans from entering it."

"The Britons," says Cæsar, "call a thick wood surrounded by a ditch, and fortified with a rampier, a town, which they retire to when they are apprehensive of incursions from their neighbours." I shall next show

\* The passages from Cæsar's Commentaries are quoted from the old translation by Col. Martin Bladen, edition of 1726.

that it was usual for the Romans in their wars to destroy these towns *by fire*. In the first expedition, book iv. chap. 13, such a case is fully narrated. "Now, tho' Cæsar foresaw the enemy, in case they were routed, would escape the danger by flight, yet having got 30 horse, part of Comius's retinue, he drew up his legions in order of battle before the camp, and having engaged the Britons, who were not able to sustain the fury of our soldiers, he immediately put them to flight, pursued them till his soldiers were out of breath; and having made a considerable slaughter, *burnt their towns and buildings for many miles about.*" This practice of laying waste the country of the enemy, and burning the towns, was constant with the Romans, as may be observed in all their wars in Gaul.

"To complete my hypothesis it is only needful to prove that the Romans were engaged in battle, in burning and otherwise devastating the country in the immediate locality of "Gracious Pond" and its wild vicinity. In chap. v. book 5, commences the elucidation of this subject—"By general consent the whole management of this war was committed to the care of Cassivellaunus, whose territories were divided by the river *Thames* from the sea-coasts, and extended fourscore miles into the island." In chap. vi. book 5, before Cæsar crossed the Thames, he says, 'The enemy's horse and chariots had a sharp skirmish with our men during their march, but the Romans, repulsing 'em from all sides, drove 'em *into the woods*; and, having slain a great many, pursued the rest so far till they lost some of their own party. The Britons, not long after returning, whilst the Romans, who little expected 'em, were fortifying their camp, made a sudden sally *out of the woods*, and fell upon our advanced guard." In chap. vii. he proceeds, "The enemy lodged themselves on the hills at a considerable distance from our camp, but seldom appeared, not being so eager at skirmishing with our cavalry as formerly; but about noon, when Cæsar had detached three legions and all the cavalry under the command of C. Trebonius to forage, on a sudden they assaulted our foragers from all sides, falling in with the legions and their standards; but the Romans returning their charge very briskly, beat 'em back again; nor did our cavalry desist from the pursuit till they had entirely routed them, depending on the legions who followed close after to sustain 'em in case of necessity. They put a great many of the enemy to the sword; and pursued 'em so close that they neither allowed 'em time to rally, to make a stand, or forsake their chariots. Upon this rout the auxiliary troops, that had come from all parts, deserted them, nor were they ever able, after this, to make any considerable head against us. Cæsar, being apprised of their intention, marched his army into the confines of Cassivellaunus, *towards the Thames, which river is only fordable in one place*, and that with great difficulty. So soon as he came thither he saw the enemy's forces drawn up in a considerable body on the opposite bank, which was fortified with sharp stakes. The Britons had likewise driven many piles of the same kind into the bottom of the river, whose tops were covered by the water. Cæsar, having intelligence of this from the prisoners and deserters, sent his cavalry before, commanding the legions to follow close after 'em; and with such expedition did they perform his orders, tho' the water took 'em up to the neck, that the enemy, not being able

to sustain their assault, forsook the banks and fled.' In chap. viii. of the same book the narrative proceeds:—"Thus Cassivellaunus having lost all hopes of success by a battle, disbanded the greatest part of his forces, and retaining only about 4,000 chariots, observed our motions from time to time, keeping himself at some distance *in the woods*, or such places where the Romans had no access. From those countries he knew we designed to march to he took care to carry off the cattle and natives beforehand *into the woods*, and whenever our cavalry ventured a little too far *to lay the country waste*, being well acquainted with all the roads and by-ways, he would detach a party of his chariots *out of the woods* to attack us; nor could our horse engage 'em without great danger, which prevented our making such excursions as we would have done otherwise, and obliged Cæsar not to permit his horse to go further *to burn and destroy the country* than the legions were able to attend 'em, nor was there any execution done after this, but when the legionary soldiers were present.'

"It is thus evident that the Romans could establish a permanent conquest over the Britons by no other means than by firing their strongholds in the woods.

"I will now give another reason for believing that one of these very combats took place in the neighbourhood of Chobham. The man that was digging peat at Gracious Pond, who I understand is still alive, stated to Mr. Mumford and myself that he had on one occasion found a large horsebit in the bog, and from his description I have no doubt that it once formed part of the equipment of a Roman equestrian soldier, being like those which I have seen in the British Museum. Mr. Mumford vainly endeavoured to obtain it for me, and although he traced it, and found it had been used to couple dogs, too long a time had then elapsed for its recovery.

"I close this notice with an extract from the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' part cxi. p. 322, article Surrey. 'At the earliest historical period this county seems to have been for the most part included in the territory of the Regni, a nation probably of the Belgic stock, who occupied also the adjacent county of Sussex. Probably some parts of the eastern border were included in the territory of the Cantii, who occupied Kent, and perhaps some parts of the western border may have belonged to the Atrabates, another Belgic nation, who inhabited Berkshire and Hampshire. Manning would identify the Regni with the Segontiaci of Cæsar, but we are not aware of any other reason for this than that Cæsar does not mention the Regni by name, *and, as he certainly marched through their territories*, it is probable that they are mentioned by him under some other. Richard of Cirencester, who calls the Regni Rhemi, identifies them with the *Bibroci* of Cæsar, which is a more probable conjecture than Manning's. In his second expedition Cæsar advanced westward from Cantium, or Kent, through the county to the Thames, which he crossed probably at a ford at Coway Stakes, near Walton-on-Thames, though some fix his passage at or near Kingston. Gale observed traces of a camp, which he supposed to be Roman, about a mile and a half south of the ford at Coway Stakes. Several ancient entrenchments are still existing in the county; *at Bagshot Heath*, about four miles beyond Egham, there is a large one, in form

approaching a parallelogram ; on St. George's Hill, *between Weybridge and Cobham*, is another, of irregular form, following the slope of the hill on which it stands ; on Wimbledon Common is a third, of circular form ; near Farnham, partly in this county and partly in Hampshire, is another, popularly called Cæsar's Camp, of irregular form, following the brow of the hill on which it stands.

" Thus I think I have made it clear that the Romans passed through the entire county, in the direction of Chobham Common and the Bagshot Hills, burning and laying waste the country as they proceeded, and have offered strong grounds for my conjecture that the burned and charred wood so universally abundant in our neighbourhood owes its origin to these conflagrations.

" The facts upon which this detail is founded have remained in my Diary from 1836 until the present time, and my anxiety at that period to possess specimens of this timber arose from conversations with my deceased friend E. T. Bennett, who concurred with me in considering it curious that no remains should have been found of such extensive conflagrations as must have occurred at the period of the Roman invasion of Britain.

" Chobham, Oct. 1855.

G. D."

### *Supplementary Note.*

" The foregoing remarks were resumed in consequence of receiving information that more timber, hazel-nuts, &c. had been found in bogs on Chobham Common, far distant from Gracious Pond and nearer to the old Roman entrenchments in the wild heaths to the north of the village. This was mentioned to me by Mr. Thomas Mumford, of Emmett's Mill, in July or August, but I was not able to inspect the locality until the 11 Oct. 1855, when I went with Mr. T. Mumford to the spot. It was amid wild bleak hills and desolate hollows, at a place where a large bog diverges and forms two 'arms,' the most northerly being called 'Little Arm,' and the lower one nearest Gracious Pond 'Long Arm,' near the boundary of Colonel Challoner's estate of 'Potnall,' and terminating close to the military road recently formed by the troops as one of the approaches to Chobham Camp, and about a mile and a half from Gracious Pond. A lofty embankment of the Staines, Woking, and Wokingham Railway crosses the head of both arms of the bog. It is to the bog called the 'Long Arm' that I direct attention. The weight of the embankment has forced out the bog on both sides, and the workman to whom we spoke said 'that a number of trees, and parts of trees,' were ejected at the same time. He said 'that some of them were as large as his body, and were carried off by the country people to burn.'

" In the fissures of the bog large quantities of burnt wood and wood-ashes were visible, the latter fast disappearing with the continued rain, but having in some spots the blackened appearance of a large and recent fire.

" With the assistance of Mr. T. Mumford, I obtained above twenty portions of charred trunks and limbs of trees, with a quantity of hazel-nuts. We might easily have obtained more, but we had enough to show

the wide-spread nature of the conflagration ; the appearances being the same as at Gracious Pond. In some of the nuts a portion of the kernel was distinguishable, and one of them even exhibits the usual aperture made by the teeth of the dormouse.

"I have since gone with Mr. James Mumford to Hagbush, in the direction of Meresholt, about four miles to the west of Gracious Pond, where there are many hundred acres of bog surrounding the base of the wild hills called 'Chobham Ridges.' George Dean, a dweller in this wilderness, informed me that his father and himself had taken many waggon-loads of charred timber from the bogs ; his wife observing that this wood burned very brightly, and saved candles, but 'smutched' her hands like wood when taken from the oven. The desolate appearance of this district, surrounded as it still is with bogs and the remains of former forests, its difficulty of access, and its apparent capabilities as a place of refuge or defence, coupled with the fact that long dykes remain across some of the hills of unknown antiquity, point it out as having in all probability once formed a stronghold of the Britons. Dean said that there were places of retreat 'very hard to find,' being natural hollows 'where no one could see you.' What must it have been when these remote fastnesses were clothed with the dense growth of primitive forests? He further said that he had obtained slabs of oak timber from two to three feet in diameter, which had been used for building purposes. Little is added by means of these subsequent observations, beyond the proof which they afford of the extent of the forest and of the fire ; and the remark that in all probability the spot on which her Majesty's tent was spread at Chobham Camp, had previously been occupied by the redoubtable Romans in their invasions of Britain.

"Chobham, Oct. 1855.

GEORGE DANIELL."

The thanks of the Society having been returned for these Communications, the Vice-President in the Chair gave notice that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned over the Christmas recess to Thursday the 10th January, 1856.

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Thursday, 10th January, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned :

From the Author.

Dissertation sur une Médaille Romaine frappée sous Tibère au nom de Juliae August. Par A. Deville. 8vo. Alençon, 1855.

From the Kilkenny Archaeological Society.

Proceedings and Transactions, Sept. 1855. 8vo. Dublin, 1855.

From the Editor.

The Christian Annotator. Part 8. 4to. London, 1855.



- From the Editor. *The Athenæum*. January to December inclusive. 4to. London, 1855.
- From the Editor. *The Literary Gazette*. January to December inclusive. 4to. London, 1855.
- From the Editor. *The Builder*. January to December inclusive. Folio. London, 1855.
- From the Editor. *The Gentleman's Magazine*. January to December inclusive. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Editor. *Notes and Queries*. January to December inclusive. 4to. London, 1855.
- From the Society of Arts. *Their Journal*. January to December, inclusive. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Photographic Society. *Their Journal*. Nos. 26 to 37. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Editor. *The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*. January to December inclusive. 4to. London, 1855.
- From H. Akerman, Esq. *Die Schriftzeichen des gesammten Erdkreises*. Edited by Alois Auer. Folio. Vienna, 1851.
- From the Editor. *The Royal Gallery of Art*. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Part 14. Folio. London, 1856.
- From the Author. *London in the Olden Time; a topographical and historical memoir accompanying a pictorial map of London, temp. Hen. VIII.* By William Newton. Folio. London, 1855.
- From the Prussian Government through the Count of Bernstorff. *Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Athiopien*. Von C. R. Lepsius. Abtheilung 1, Blatt 69-72, Blatt 112, Blatt 143-145; Abtheilung 2, Blatt 136; Abtheilung 3, Blatt 243-255, Blatt 257-285; and Abtheilung 6, Blatt 1-69, Folio. Berlin, 1855.
- From the Art Union of London. *Nineteenth Annual Report*. 8vo. London, 1855.

The certificate of George Carew Gibson, Esq., having been suspended the usual time, the ballot upon it was taken, when Mr. Gibson was declared duly elected Fellow.

LLEWELLYN JEWITT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a silver Brooch, of circular form, the surface having six winged lizards or dragons grasping each other's necks with their tails. On the under-surface of this ornament was an inscription in two lines—*Jesus Nazarenus Crucifixus*, with the names of the three kings.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. *Secretary*, communicated the following transcript of a Letter written by Rushworth, the Editor of the "Historical Collections," to, as is supposed, General Lambert, in the year 1659. It forms a portion of the Baynes papers.

"MY LORD,

"I received a message from my Lady Aske about the loane of 1000 or 1200<sup>l</sup>. upon yo<sup>r</sup> Lo:pps, Cap. Baines and 2 Cittizens securitie. As to the Cittizens, though they may bee men of honestie and estate, yet they breaking daily soe fast in the Cittie, It inclines her to waive that Security and yo<sup>r</sup> Bond and Cap. Baines bond, that the Covenants

mentioned in the Mortgage shall bee performed, w<sup>ch</sup> I conceive is a faire and reasonable proposic'on; I beleeeve Mr. Morleyes hand will satisfie her. The p'usall of the writaings shee referres to mee; when I receive yo<sup>r</sup> Lo:pps further Com'ands herein I shall proceed.

"My engagements are soe much to Mr. Hartlibb, whoe married my wives kinswoman, that I cannot forbear begging of yo<sup>r</sup> lo:pp to bee at the Councill on Monday morninge next, when that business is to bee determined: I take leave and remaine,

"Yo<sup>r</sup> l:pps humble Seru<sup>t</sup>,

"June 4th, 1659.

JO. RUSHWORTH."

J. MACLEAN, Esq. F.S.A. communicated the following "*Remarks on the Barony of Tailboys*," showing that the Barony devolved upon Margaret the wife of Mr. Wimbish as the heir of her brother, and not as the heir of her father, as stated by Nicolas and Burke.

"Sir Gilbert Tailboys, Knt., was summoned to Parliament as Baron Tailboys de Kyme in the 21 of Henry VIII., and he sat by that title in the parliament held 28 Henry VIII., an. 1536. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Blount, Knt., who had *previously*, 1519 (not 1525, as stated in Sandford's Genealogical History, p. 496), borne a son to King Henry VIII., called Henry Fitzroy, created Duke of Richmond and Somerset in 1525. According to Nicolas, Gilbert Lord Tailboys died without issue male; and, he adds, 'Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heir, is presumed to have succeeded to the barony.' Burke goes somewhat further, saying, Gilbert Lord Talboys 'had two sons, George and Robert, who both died in his lifetime, issueless, and an only daughter, Elizabeth, upon whom the barony devolved.'

"Gilbert Lord Tailboys, according to the inscription on his monument in Kyme church, died on the 15th of April, 1539. On the 13th December, in the same year, we find that the Lord Tailboys was one of the noblemen present, with the Earl of Southampton, at the reception of Ann of Cleves at Calais, from which it is evident that the first Baron Tailboys was succeeded by one of his sons. It appears, moreover, from the Skipwith pedigree in the College of Arms that Margaret, daughter of Sir William Skipwith, Knt., by Alice, daughter and heir of Lewis Dimoke, married the Lord Tailboys; whilst the Carew pedigree shows that Sir Peter Carew, of Mohuns Ottery, county Devon, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Skipwith, and widow of the Lord Tailboys.\* It is clear that this lady could not have been Elizabeth Blount, widow of the first Baron Tailboys, who after his death married Edward Lord Clinton, first Earl of Lincoln.

The following private Act, found in the Rolls of Parliament, clears up the difficulty, and establishes the fact that George, eldest son of Gilbert Lord Tailboys, succeeded his father as second Baron Tailboys, and that, young as he was, being only sixteen, he had contracted a marriage with the Margaret Skipwith referred to above:—

"Where the Kinges most excellent highnes was lawfully possessed of the wardship and custodye bothe of the bodye and the landes, and also of the mariage of George Taylboys, nowe lorde Taylboys, sonne and

\* This marriage took place on the day of the coronation of King Edward VI.

' heire of Gilbert Tailboys, Knight, late lorde Tailboys, and also cosyn  
 ' and heire of Sir George Tailboys, Knight, now decessed, duringe the  
 ' mynority and nonage of the same George, nowe lorde Tailboys, by  
 ' reason of c'ten londes holden of our saide Sovereaigne lorde by Knight  
 ' S'uice, discended vnto the saide nowe lorde Tailboys after the death of  
 ' said George Tailboys, beinge his grandfather : And wherealso nowe of  
 ' late it hath pleased the Kinges said highnes to geue and graunte by his  
 ' most gracious l'res patent, bearing date the xxvjth daye of Aprill in the  
 ' thirty-one yere of his most gracious raigne, vnto his right trusty and  
 ' welbeloved cosyn and counsaillor the right hon'able William Earl of  
 ' South' and Lorde Admyrall of Englande the custody and mariage of the  
 ' body of the saide George lorde Tailboys, beinge warde to his saide  
 ' highnes, and now beinge of thage of sixtene yere and more, by reason  
 ' wherof the saide wardshipp and mariage of the body of the saide George  
 ' lorde Tailboys of late apperteyned and belonged to the saide Erle by  
 ' force of the saide l'res patent : And where also nowe of late the saide  
 ' George lorde Tailboys, by the consent and agreement of the saide Erle  
 ' of Suthe', hath espoused and taken to his wief one Margaret Skipwith,  
 ' daughter of William Skipwith, Knight, and cosyn to the saide Erle of  
 ' Suthe' : Wherefore the Kinges said most Excellent Maiestie, of his  
 ' inestimable goodnes and mere motion, and at the humble suyte, peti'on,  
 ' and speciall instance of the saide Erle, and also for the good and faith-  
 ' full s'uice that the said Gilbert the late lorde Tailboys and his aun-  
 ' cestors hath done vnto his highnes and his p'genitours, he hathe  
 ' pondered and considered that the saide George nowe lorde Tailboys  
 ' hath not ne can haue by thorder of his lawes any parte or porc'on of his  
 ' rentes or p'fittes of his saide inheritance to support and mayntayne his  
 ' convenient and reasonable lyvinge duringe his saide mynoritie, but only  
 ' by the appoyntment and assignement of his said most gracious highnes ;  
 ' and also considering that the saide George lorde Tailboys, by thorder  
 ' of his saide lawes, during his saide mynority cannot make any effectuell  
 ' feoffament, ne estates or jointer, to the saide now lady Margaret, wief  
 ' to the saide George lorde Tailboys, towards her necessarie livinge :

" " Wherefore his Maiestie is nowe resolued and assented that it be  
 ' enacted, ordeyned, and established by his saide highnes, and by thassent  
 ' of his lordes sp'uall and temporall, and the comons in this p'sent Parlia-  
 ' ment assembled, and by auctority of the same, that the saide George  
 ' lorde Tailboys and lady Margaret nowe his wief shall from the be-  
 ' ginyng of this p'sent Parliament haue, hold, and enioy to him the saide  
 ' George lorde Tailboys and to the saide lady Margaret his wief duringe  
 ' their naturall lyves, and the longer liver of them, and to the heirs of the  
 ' saide George lorde Tailboys for euer, accordinge to the old inheritaunce  
 ' therof, theis manours, landes, ten'tes, and other possessions and heredita-  
 ' mentes ensuyng, that is to saye, the manors and lordships of Crofte,  
 ' Baumbergh, Friskene, Faldingworth, Sotby, Skellingthorpe, Elkington,  
 ' and Sturton, in the county of Lincolne, the manors of Evelton and  
 ' Somerton, in the countie of Som's', with their appurten'nce, withe all and  
 ' singuler messuages, landes, ten'tes, meadowes, fedinges, pastures, rentes,  
 ' advowsons, patronages, chauntries, comons, villains and neiffes, woodes,  
 ' milles, marshes, hethes, groundes, waters, fishinges, and all other p'fyttes  
 ' and hereditamentes lieinge and beinge in Crofte, Calteby, Baumbergh,

' Friskeneay, Faldingworth, Setby, Skellingthorpe, Elkington, Sturton, Pynchbeck, Spaldinge, and Kyrton in Holland, in the said county of Lincoln, Evelton and Som'ton in the saide countie of Som'sett, with all the members and appurten'nce of the same, with all and singuler leetes, courtes, p'fyttes of courtes, fynes, yssues, amerciements, wayfs, strayes, wreckes, warrens, wardes, mariages, forfeitures of marriage, reliefs, escheats, lib'tyes, franchises, priu'leges, with all and singuler p'fittes, com'odities, and advantage of what name, quality, or nature soever they be, comyng or growinge of the saide manors, landes, ten'tes, or other the p'misses, or any p'cell of the same, without any accompte, rent, or other thinge making, yeldinge, or paying to our said Sovereaigne lorde, his heires or successors, for the same, and without any lyverie, gen'all or speciall, to be sued by the saide George lorde Tailboys, his heires or assignes, for the saide manours, landes, ten'tes, or other the p'misses, or any parcell therof: Prouided alwaies, and be it enacted by thauctority aforesaid, that the said George lorde Tailboyes and lady Margaret his wief shall from the feast of St. John Baptist nowe next and ymedietely ensuyng haue, hold, and enioye all the rentes, fermes, issues, p'fittes, and revenues due, growing, or comyng at any tyme or tymes of the saide manours, landes, ten'tes, or other the p'misses, but not any rent of ferme due, comyng, or growinge of the p'misses afore that tyme: Savinge alwaies to all other p'son or p'sons, bodyes politike and corporate, all suche right, title, entre, act'on, condic'on, and interest, as they or any of them hathe or myght haue had to the said mannors, landes, or ten'tes, or other the p'misses if this acte had not bene made, any thinge therin conveyned to the contrarie notwithstandinge.

" 'Cui quidem Bille p'lect' et ad plenu' intellect' p' dc'm dom' Regem ex autoritate Parliamenti p'd'ci sic responsum est, Le Roy le veult'."

"The death of this young nobleman is communicated in a letter from the Earl of Southampton to the King, dated from Cowdrey, the 6th September, in the same year.\* 'Thus having none oodre newes to signify, but that your Ma<sup>ty</sup> hath lost a great treasure of my lorde Tailbois, whome if wordelie goodes wolde haue p'served, wolde to God I had bestowed and spent all I have vndre yo<sup>r</sup> grace in this worlde to haue him a lief, for in mine opinyon a more towarde and licklie gentleman to haue donn your Ma<sup>ty</sup> s'vice had ye not w'in yo<sup>r</sup> realme; but the will of God must be fulfilled.'

"It is, therefore, evident that the barony of Tailboys devolved upon Margaret, the wife of Mr. Wimbish, as the heir of her brother, and not as the heir of her father, as stated by Nicolas and Burke."

JOHN EVANS, Esq. F.S.A. in a Letter to the Secretary, communicated from the Loseley MSS. further transcripts, including the Inventory of the Furniture at Loseley, and the Accounts for building the Mansion there. This Communication will appear entire in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several communications.

\* Stat. Pap. Off. Domest. Cor. Henry VIII. Vol. ix. No. 225.

Thursday, January 17th, 1856.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :—

From the British Archaeological Association. Their Journal, Dec. 1855. 8vo. London, 1855.

From the Author.

Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe from the Iron Period of the Northern nations to the end of the thirteenth century. By John Hewitt. 8vo. London & Oxford, 1855.

From the Society of Antiquaries  
of the West of France.

1. Mémoires. Tomes 20 et 21. Années 1853 et 1854. 8vo. Poitiers, 1854-55.
2. Bulletins. 1<sup>r</sup>, 2<sup>me</sup>, 3<sup>me</sup>, et 4<sup>me</sup> Trimestres de 1854, and 1<sup>r</sup>, 2<sup>me</sup>, et 3<sup>me</sup> Trimestres de 1855. 8vo. Poitiers, 1854-55.
3. Tables des Manuscrits de D. Fonteneau conservés a la Bibliothèque de Poitiers. 8vo. Poitiers et Paris, 1855.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a brass oval pointed Seal of the Thirteenth Century, which has probably belonged to an ecclesiastic of the name of Adam, having for its device the Temptation of Adam and Eve, and inscribed—

EST . ADE . SIGNV . VIR . FEMINA . VIPERA . LIGNVM .

It is not known where it was discovered, having been found by a brazier among a quantity of old metal.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. himself read from the Chair a "Journal of the Mission of Queen Isabella to the Court of France, and of her long Residence in that Country," A.D. 1325, condensed from the Report of the Treasurer of her household, Sir Thomas de London, still existing among the Miscellaneous Computuses of Her Majesty's Exchequer. Mr. Hunter's Memoir will be printed at length in the forthcoming Part of Archæologia.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

In conformity with the Statutes, the President nominated the following gentlemen Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the past year :—

Henry Stevens, Esq.

Wm. S. W. Vaux, Esq.

Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq.

Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.

Thursday, January 24th, 1856.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced :—

From the Author.

The Proportions of the Human Figure. With six illustrative outlines. By Joseph Bonomi. 8vo. London, 1856.

From the Royal Society.

1. Philosophical Transactions. Vol. CXLV. parts 1 and 2. 4to. London, 1855.
2. The President's Address, 30 Nov. 1855. 8vo. London, 1855.
3. List of Fellows for 1855.

The certificate of William Henry Hart, Esq. having been suspended the usual time, was balloted for, whereupon Mr. Hart was declared duly elected Fellow.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited a gold Ring, probably a betrothing ring, of the fifteenth century, found at Whitchurch, Salop. The upper part is oval with raised sides, so as to form a depressed surface, into which is fastened a representation of the Trinity. The Father is seated; between his knees is the crucified Saviour; while the dove hovers over the left shoulder of the seated figure. Round the circle is a band or garter with the motto *EN BONE FOY*.

WILLIAM PETTIT GRIFFITH, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited Drawings of some architectural Fragments recently discovered in London, some of which had formed part of the ancient Gate of St. John's Priory at Clerkenwell.

K. R. H. MACKENZIE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a number of Roman and Byzantine coins discovered at Heraclea.

GEO. R. CORNER, Esq. F.S.A. then, himself, read some Historical and Genealogical Notices of the Family of de Cornhill. This Communication was illustrated by impressions from Seals of members of the family, contributed by W. L. Walford, Esq. F.S.A. They were the seals of, 1. Reginald de Cornhill, son of Reginald, early in the thirteenth century: 2. Of John de Cornhill, son of Reginald, from a deed dated 1292: 3. Hugh de Neville, chief forester, 1200; 4. Joan de Cornhill, wife of Hugh de Neville, a daughter of Henry de Cornhill, c. 1200.

Thursday, January 31st, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following presents of Books were announced:—

From the Author.

Sur l'Etablissement d'une langue universelle.  
Par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris, 1856.

From the Author.

1. Notes sur les états de Honduras et de San-Salvador dans l'Amerique Centrale.
2. Lettre à M. Alfred Maury. (Extrait des Nouvelles Annales des Voyages. Dec. 1855.) Both by E. G. Squier. 8vo. Paris, 1855.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.

Mémoires, 2<sup>e</sup> Série.—10<sup>e</sup> Volume, 4<sup>e</sup> Livraison, et 3<sup>e</sup> Série.—1<sup>er</sup> Volume. 4to. Paris, 1855.

William Henry Hart, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

The Certificate of Charles Warne, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was balloted for, when Mr. Warne was declared duly elected Fellow.

*Sir HENRY ELLIS, Director*, communicated to the Society a Transcript from one of the Sloane Manuscripts in the British Museum, entitled "The Story of the Ship's Boat which gave Peter the Great the first thought of Building the Russian Fleet." This communication will appear in the forthcoming Part of the *Archæologia*.

RICHARD BROOKE, Esq. F.S.A. himself read a Communication on "The Field of the Battle of Northampton, fought 9th July, 1460." Having condensed an Account of the Battle from our old Historians, Mr. Brooke describes the site of the Battle-field as now seen. "There are no remains of intrenchments," he says, "but there is sufficiently clear information, given by the old historical writers, to enable persons fond of such investigations to identify the field where the battle took place, and their accounts show that it was fought close to Northampton, in the meadows on the southward side of the town, on the river Nen or Nene, adjoining Delapré Abbey in the parish of Hardingstone, and in sight of Queen Eleanor's Cross.

"The field of battle is now occupied by beautiful plantations, pleasure grounds, and part of the park of Edward Bouverie, Esq. formerly part of the meadows just mentioned. The Railway from Northampton to Peterborough passes over one side of the latter."

Mr. Brooke was unable to learn after diligent inquiry that any relics of the battle had ever been dug up upon the field; and, as it is now a park and pleasure grounds, the probability of the discovery of them by excavations, ploughing, or digging, is diminished.

Thanks were returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, February 7th, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced:—

From the Wirtemberg Archæological Union.

1. Jahreshefte. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, und 7 Hefte. Folio. Stuttgart, 1844-54.
2. Schriften, 1, 2, und 3 Hefte. 8vo. Stuttgart, 1850-54.
3. Satzungen. 8vo. Stuttgart, 1843.
4. Die Heidengräber am Lupfen (bei Oberflacht) von H. Von Durrich und Dr. Menzel. 4to. Stuttgart, 1847.

From the University of Christiania.

1. Kong Christian den Fjerdes Norske Lovbog af 1604. Udgiven af Fr. Hallager og Fr. Brandt. 8vo. Christiania, 1855.

2. *De prisca re Monetaria Norvegiæ*. Scripta C. A. Holmboe. Ed. nov. 8vo. Christiania, 1854.
3. *Index Scholarum*. 4to. Christiania, 1855.
4. *Jus Nauticum recentius quod inter Norvegos olim valuit, Latine reddidit pauculisque annotationibus adauxit* P. A. Munch. 4to. Christiania.

From the Author.

*Popular Music of the Olden Time*. By W. Chappell, F.S.A. Part 5. 8vo. London, 1856.

From the Author.

1. *Antiche Lapidi Salonitane inedite*. 8vo. Zara, 1850.

2. *Monumenti Salonitani inediti*. 4to. Vienna, 1856. Both by Dr. F. Lanza.

George Carew Gibson, Esq. and Charles Warne, Esq. recently elected, were admitted Fellows of the Society.

SAMUEL TYMMS, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Suffolk, exhibited several objects forwarded by him from Bury St. Edmund's.

1. A Buckler of Wood, on which is painted a helmed head, found in pulling down an old house in Bury. It was probably used in processions in the Great Revel on St. Edmund's Day, or the popular festival of St. Blaze.

2. Tracings of Mural Paintings on the east wall of the chancel of Culford Church, Suffolk, discovered when that church was being pulled down to make way for a larger edifice on the same site. The subject appears to be a martyrdom by fire; the victim (an ecclesiastic) is represented as being inclosed in a furnace. These paintings were on the splays of two blocked-up narrow round-headed lights, one on either side of the chancel window, which is of a very much later date. There were three medallions in each window, one on either side, and one in the vault above.

3. A portion of an iron Mace, richly ornamented and formerly gilded, the handle terminating in a pistol, of which, however, the breach only remains.

4. A portion of Enamelled Horse-trapping, found at Norton in Suffolk. The character of the enamelling closely resembling that of the objects found in Suffolk, and recently exhibited by Mr. Harrod (see Proceedings, 3 May, 1855) This object has been presented by the Rev. Dr. Dukin to the Museum of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology.

WILLIAM BOYNE, Esq. F.S.A. presented a Rubbing from a Brass figure of an Ecclesiastic in Wensley Church, Yorkshire.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited three leaden Signs, termed by him, like those before exhibited, Pilgrim Signs; found in the bed of the Thames in 1855; the first representing the Virgin and Child, the second the Figure of a Bishop, and the third the initial letter of Thomas, on which is a representation of our Saviour on the Cross.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. F.S.A. then himself read a Communication,



entitled "On Episcopal, and other Rings of Investiture." This Memoir will appear in full in the *Archæologia*.

Thursday, February 14th, 1856.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

Josiah Goodwin, Esq. lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

The SECRETARY exhibited the Conveyance to Adam Baynes, Esq. by the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for the sale of the lands heretofore belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince, of the capital Messuage or Royal Mansion-house at Holdenby, Northamptonshire, dated 27 Jan. 1650. The names of the Commissioners are, William Steele, Esq. Recorder of London, Thomas Coke, William Bosevile, John Sparrowe, Wm. Kenricke, Ralph Harrison, William Scot, Sylvanus Taylor, Thomas Hubbard, Cornelius Cooke, Esqs., John Hunt, Gent., and Sir Edward Barkham, Bart. The sum agreed upon was twenty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine pounds six shillings and ten pence. The description of the property has been already published in Baker's History of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 197.

This instrument bears the signatures and the seals of Thomas Coke, Wm. Kenricke, Thos. Hubbert, Cornelius Cooke, and John Hunt.

GEORGE R. CORNER, Esq. F.S.A. communicated an Account of the Abbot of Waltham's House, in the parish of St. Mary at Hill, London; a building overlooked by Stowe, in his "Survey." This communication will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thursday, February 21st, 1856.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

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| From the Author.                         | Are Peerages for Life legal and constitutional?<br>By T. C. Mossom Meekins. 8vo. London,<br>1856.   |
| From the Ossianic Society.               | Their Transactions for the year 1854.<br>Vol. II. Festivities of Conan of Ceann-Sleibhe.<br>Edited by Nicholas O'Kearney. 8vo. Dublin,<br>1855. |
| From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. | Proceedings and Transactions, Nov. 1855. 8vo.<br>Dublin, 1856.  |
| From the Author.                         | Antiche Opere in Plastica discoperte, raccolte,<br>e dichiarate da Gio. Pietro Campana. 1st and<br>2nd Parts. Folio. Rome, 1852.                |

From the Author.

The "Destructive Art of Healing;" a sequel to the "Fallacies of the Faculty." By Samuel Dickson, M.D. 4th Edition. 8vo. London, 1856.

Colonel HARDING, local Secretary for Devonshire, exhibited a Drawing of a very curious Boss, at the east end of the north aisle of Tavistock Church, representing a Groupe of three Rabbits, their ears so displayed as to make three represent six. Colonel Harding remarked, that three rabbits are the armorial bearings of an old and respected family of Strode, residing at Newenham, near Tavistock, but he was unable to learn whether they had been benefactors to the church.

E. P. SHIRLEY, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., exhibited a Leather Thong, found deep in a bog, near Shercoch, on the borders of the counties of Cavan and Monaghan. It had formed the fastening of an iron hatchet, which crumbled beneath the touch. Mr. Shirley also exhibited a specimen of what has been termed "Irish Gold Ring Money," found in the barony of Ferney, and county of Monaghan, between Lough Fea and the county of Meath. It is remarkable for its striated appearance, caused apparently by silver wire having been wound around a bar of gold, and afterwards welded together: its specific gravity is  $15\frac{1}{4}$ , about the same as our standard gold.

G. A. CARTHEW, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two fragments of Personal Ornaments in Silver found at Northwold in the Norfolk Fenland, but a few yards distant from the bed of gravel with which it is bordered. The workmanship is presumed to be Saxon. There is a coin of the Gens Lucretia (Akerman, vol. i. p. 59, No. 2) set in a circular rim or locket, to which one of the fragments is attached by a hinge.

Dr. WILSON, President of Trinity College, Oxford, exhibited some fragments of Pottery taken from a tomb accidentally discovered by a labourer in the parish of Welford, in Berkshire.

"These fragments were of the most ordinary description of Roman pottery, and would hardly have been offered to the notice of the Society had not two of them presented a form not commonly seen.

"They were found on the estate of Charles Eyre, Esq. of Welford Park, near Newbury, in grubbing a wood in the same parish for the purpose of bringing the soil under the plough, and near the course of a hitherto unknown and undescribed Roman road running in the direction of Spinæ, which would have been five or six miles distant. Any account of the discovery must necessarily be imperfect, as there was but one labourer at work, who had destroyed the whole tomb (supposing it to have been such) before any one came up to him, and he gives an unwilling and confused description. He says that he was filling in what had been used as a chalk-pit, at the edge of the wood, and some tons of the substance falling at once disclosed the crown of an arch constructed of rubble and flints. He broke into this, and found a chamber about 8 or 10 feet in length, by 4 or 5 in width, and five feet high, constructed of the same materials, in which were two skeletons, one of which he

describes to have been in a sitting posture, (how this could appear is not very evident,) and the whole of the floor was covered, to the depth of two or three inches, with ashes, which emitted a strong smell of decayed animal matter. In this were found the two curious little pieces of pottery exhibited, a brass coin of the Lower Empire, and some fragments of larger vessels, probably broken by the falling of the stones from the arch above. Without the chamber and in its immediate vicinity were discovered the bones of several other skeletons, a quantity of broken pottery, and a large iron nail, such as is frequently met with amongst Roman remains. Its direction was from N.W. to S.E. The situation is, even now, very retired and solitary.

"The only extraordinary objects are the two curious pieces of pottery found within the tomb, and apparently placed as it were on each side of a body, each consisting of three little vessels, glued as it were upon a circular stand. What can have been the use or object of them? Were they to contain small portions of milk, wine, and oil, in the absence of better vessels? Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, has kindly referred me to two similar pieces of pottery found at York, and now in the Gateshead Museum, Nos. 21, 22, but the description says that in the first of these pieces, No. 21, 'two of the cups communicate with each other by a lateral opening in each of them, and by a smaller opening with the third, which has a similar outlet downwards through the stem.' It is added 'that it is not known to what use this vessel was applied;' in form it is (from the sketch) precisely like those now exhibited. In the Ethnological Room at the British Museum are three little vessels in metal precisely like these, but smaller, and joined together without the round stand, which would seem to have been added in earthenware for security. They were found in Hertfordshire."

"Feb. 21, 1856."

Dr. Wilson also exhibited a

#### SHIELD OF PARADE,

*supposed about the period of Edward IV.*

"Of the history of this remarkable piece of antiquity very little is known. It has belonged to the Schutz family, who came into England with the House of Hanover, and was kept in the library at their residence, Shotover House, near Oxford, a property which had been granted to them by the Crown. Upon the death of Thomas James Schutz, Esq. the last of the name, at the age of nearly 80, in the month of December, 1839, the estate, with the mansion and furniture, came by his will to his friend and relative the late George Vandeput Drury, Esq.; and the latter again deceasing in the month of November, 1849, the shield was disposed of by public auction, amongst other effects, not long since.

"It is about 2 feet 6 inches in length, and 18 inches across just over the lady's head. The gilding and painting are executed upon a ground of plaister, laid upon leather. On the dexter side is a lady in full costume holding in her hands the end of a cord, or perhaps girdle, of silk, which encircles her waist. On the sinister side is a youthful knight, bareheaded, in plate armour, the left knee bent; behind him a figure of death, and above the legend, 'Vous, ou la mort.' The

engraving here given has been executed by Mr. O. Jewitt, for the Council of the Archæological Institute, but has not yet been pub-



lished. It is difficult to say of what the shield is composed, or what it is which gives it stiffness and keeps it in shape. The gilding and painting, it has been already observed, are executed upon a ground of plaister laid upon leather, which forms the exterior coat upon

both sides. Immediately below this, as would appear from some parts of the edges, has been one covering of simple canvas or cloth, but what succeeds this, it is difficult to say, for, though like wood, it does not appear to be such, and has suffered very slightly from the worms, which have made free with some parts of the outer leather, and might have been expected, in the usual course of things, to have got at once into the wood had they found any. What interval remained seems to have been filled up with plaster; but whether the leather was strained upon a framework of iron, or by what contrivance the shape of the shield has been so well preserved, does not appear.

"Feb. 21, 1856."

GEORGE SCHARF, Esq. jun., F.S.A., then read "Remarks on the Coventry Tapestries," which he illustrated by a very elaborate drawing executed by himself. In further illustration of this subject,

JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a folio Volume of Drawings of these Tapestries, made at a former period by Mr. John Carter.

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Thursday, February 28th, 1856.

ADMIRAL SMYTH, V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :

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| From the Archæological Society of Wiesbaden. | Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Alterthumskunde und Geschichtsforschung. 1ster Band, 2tes and 3tes Heft; 2ten Band, 1tes Heft; 2ten Band, 2tes Heft; 2ten Band, 3tes Heft; and 4ten Band, 3tes Heft. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1830-55.                            |
| From the Zoological Society of London.       | 1. Proceedings, Nos. 227 to 298. 8vo. London, 1851-55.<br>2. Reports of the Council and Auditors. 8vo. London, 1852, 53, 54, and 55.   |
| From the Royal Agricultural Society.         | Their Journal. Vol. 16th, Part 2. 8vo. London, 1856.   |
| From the Imperial Academy of Vienna.         | 1. Sitzungsberichte philos.-histor. Classe. Band 16, heft 2, Band 17, heft 1 & 2.<br>2. Archiv für Kunde österr. Geschichtsquellen. Band 14 & 15.<br>3. Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. 8 Band.<br>4. Notizenblattes. 1855. Nos. 20 to 24. All 8vo. Vienna, 1855. |
| From the Editor.                             | The Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq., F.S.A., Part 15. Folio. London, 1856.  |

WILLIAM PETTIT GRIFFITH, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two architectural Fragments recently found in the walls of the basement of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited two fragments of Stained Glass lately discovered in the same locality.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH exhibited a small Bronze Shield, stated to have been found in a mound (rath) near Athenry, county Galway, Ireland. A bronze spear-head was discovered with it. The shield is ornamented with a large central boss, and has a double row of smaller bosses around it. It appears to have been held at arms length by a small handle, which passes across the under part of the central boss. A moveable piece of bronze beside it seems intended to receive a hook for its suspension at the side of a warrior.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, communicated in the following Note to the Treasurer a contemporary notice of the famous highwayman Captain Hind, contained in the postscript of a letter written in the year 1656:—

“MY DEAR SIR,

“The following passage forms the postscript of a letter full of mere business details, addressed by a Commissary named Thomas Margetts, to Captain Adam Baynes, and dated ‘Bedford, 2 September, 1649.’ It is curious, as containing a contemporary allusion to the exploits of the famous highwayman Captain Hind; but whether the men here mentioned were in league with him must be left to conjecture. Ludlow says, ‘Many of the King’s party hovered about the Hampshire and Wiltshire Downs to rob travellers, and thence were called Colonel Down’s men.’ That the roads in Bedfordshire were equally perilous at this time seems evident from this notice:—‘Last night were brought to this Goale two Prisoners, taken upon pursuite by the country for robbing some clothyers of about 300<sup>l</sup> upon the way in the day time. There were five of them in the robbery, and very handsome gentlemen. They will not confesse their names, and therefore are supposed to be gents of quality, and ’tis conceived they are of the knott of Captain Hinde, that grand thief of England, that hath his Associates upon all roades.’

“I am, my dear Sir,

“Yours sincerely,

“S. A.

“J. Y. AKERMAN.

“26 February, 1856.”

Mr. AKERMAN also communicated a transcript of a Letter written by Lady Cobham to Mistress Adam Baynes, dated 31st August, 1651, on behalf of the Earl of Derby, then a prisoner in Shrewsbury jail:—

“DEARE BAINES,

“To sarve the Lady Dorchester is such a Conserne to me as makes me yeald to her great importunyty w<sup>ch</sup> sh<sup>e</sup>e hath out of her sisterly affectione to her Brother the Erle of Darbye, whoe is a Prisener in Schrosbury under Coll. Warrin, to home sh<sup>e</sup>e is a stranger, and all her relationes and her Brother, whos week capacite makes not Capeble of merrit, at Lest her tender affectione is such as her request is to geet a Letter to Col. Warrin to uese him kindly; mine is to yo<sup>r</sup> Husband, that

if hee knows the Col. that he will Right a Letter, if not that Hee will get me a Letter from some that knowes him. I ned make you my mediatrix for so vn reasonable a Request; but if I can sarue you it shall be Cordilly performed in any shape by

“Yo<sup>r</sup> most afectinat frend,

“31 Aug.

“F. COBHAM.”

(Address.) “For my Honored frend Mrs. Baines, at her House in Chapell Street. Poste payd.”

Mr. AKERMAN next communicated Transcripts of the seven following Letters written to Captain Adam Baynes by Sir William Killigrew, between the years 1653 and 1659; accompanied by this introduction:—

“Among the numerous letters and papers which, by the kindness of the Rev. Adam Baynes, I have so long had in my possession, are several letters of Sir William Killigrew, addressed to Captain Adam Baynes, and extending from the year 1653 to 1659. The following are selected from this correspondence; and I trust they may be deemed of sufficient interest to justify my bringing them before the Society.

“The first three letters relate to the well-known district called Lindsey Level, in Lincolnshire; and the writer urges very strongly on the attention of Parliament the draining of this vast fen. The postscript is very significant of the wretched condition to which the ruined Royalists were at that time reduced. The second, dated from Kempton Park, is curious, as showing Cromwell’s interest in these projects for draining the fen-land of England. The third letter speaks of the great injury likely to ensue from the damage done to the great sluice at Boston. The fourth is written from Horsely, in the month of October, but the year is not mentioned: it gives a touching picture of the necessities of the writer, and of a portion of his family, at this period. The next letter, dated March 29, 1655, may probably have been written previously to the former one: it speaks of the good offices of the Lady Cobham, who, by an application to Mistress Lambert, had obtained leave for Sir William to reside ‘in the little lodge at Nonsuch,’ probably the ‘Keeper’s Lodge’ mentioned in the Survey of Nonsuch House,\* which had been purchased by General Lambert; but want and misery pursue him to this retreat, and fresh troubles compel him to decline the proffered kindness. The sixth letter speaks in warm terms of some good offices which the writer had received from Captain Baynes, but the nature of them does not appear. The seventh is dated from Sturry Court, near Canterbury, where Sir William had found an asylum, on the 1st of November, 1659, a very critical period, when the death of the Usurper had rendered all parties watchful, and roused the fears of those who were opposed to the kingly form of government.

“Here the correspondence ends, and we find among the Baynes’ papers no further mention of the unfortunate cavalier. Sir William Killigrew lived for thirty-four years afterwards, dying at an advanced

\* This survey is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. V. p. 429.

age in 1693. He appears to have struggled with poverty to the last. In the 'Account of Secret Services' Payments in the Reigns of Charles the Second and James the Second,' recently printed by the Camden Society, are two items of 20*l.* in the year 1680 to 'William Killigrew;' but in the MS. volume of secret service payments in the succeeding reign, lately exhibited by me to the Society, are many receipts, signed by him in a tremulous hand, for his pension bestowed by William the Third; and the fact that these payments were made by small instalments, and at irregular intervals, seems plainly to indicate that indigence and misfortune tracked his path to the grave.

"S. A. 26 Feb. 1856.

"J. Y. AKERMAN."

*Letters of Sir William Killigrew.*

"Sr,

"If you continue to wishe well to the publike workes of drayninge, praye be pleased to aske some of your frendes in the House how it happens that Lindesey Levell (beinge the prime worke of drayninge in perfection of all this nation) is thus layed by for eleven monthes, soe that a daye for reading the Bill cannot be spared in all this tyme: when Bedford Levell, less worthy, is carryed smoothly on without any delaye (in which soe many members have interest), but in Lindesey Levell none are concerned enough to looke after that. By some such discourse as this you maye stir up some to see how unhansome this lookes to the world that see our ruine designed, instead of such a reward as other nations would have bestowed on the like merritt.

"I am, Sr,

"Your obledged humble servant,

"Tuesday: Aprill 19: 1653.

"W<sup>m</sup> KILLIGREW.

"I dare not stir out to waight on you, for seriants that watch daily for me."

"Sr,

"Since I writt to you last I am tould that my Lord Generall Cromewell should saye the drayninge of the fenns was a goode worke, but that the drayners had to greate a proportion of land for their hazard and charges, and that the poore were not enough provided for, and that the drayners did not pay for the land which they had cutt through: Now, Sr, I am jelous that some of our adversaries have misinformed him in these three particulars, for I will submit to give treble damage for all that is done amiss in any of these three particulars if he did speake of our levell; and I would be happie to justifie our plan before the Generall against any man that will averr the contrary: this, Sr, I have thought good to saye unto you, because you maye have occasion to answer for me that am,

"Sr,

"Your most humble servant,

"Kempton Parke,  
"June 25, 1653."

"W<sup>m</sup> KILLIGREW.



"Sr,

"I have thought fitt to send you this letter, that you maye see how necessary 'tis for a dispatch of our business, or for some present order to the Maior of Boston, to enquire out those that have, and are now pulling that great sluce to peeces at Boston Townes Ende, which cost about sixe thousand pounds, and if it should by this breaking up be suncke by the watere getting under it, the sea will breake in on all that side of the country where noe sea ever came: praye, Sr, be pleased to shewe this letter in tyme, for by the ruine of that our maine sluce I con-seave a hundred thousand pound damage maye be done to the country, which those roges doe not consider that doe steale and breake up the iron and the planks of that greate sluce:

"I am, Sr,

"Your most humble servant,

"July 15<sup>o</sup>, 1653.

"W<sup>m</sup> KILLIGREW."

"Sr Cornelius Vermuden can informe the Counsell of how greate a conserne 'tis to preserve this sluce: if they please to enquire of him who is no freind of ours, and will not speake partially in our behalfe: it will drowne all the eight hundred fenn first on which it stands, and then the state will have double charges to drayne that 800 fen, which interest will conserne the Counsell to take present order there in."

Endorsed in the handwriting of Adam Baynes, "Mr. Horne—Sr Will. Killigrew."

"Sr,

"You have many wayes obledged me, and by one proffert favor above all the rest, which does incorage me to become a boulder sutor unto you then I have ever been to any livinge person; and is of so strange a nature that I blush to make it to soe greate a stranger as your selfe, that have no relation nor obligation to me or myne; and this is, that you will on the account of charity only indevor to put my eldest sonne into some imployment to keepe him from starvinge untill my Fenns be settled, which I hope (if ever!) will be this winter. He has been a Captaine in Holland, and with credit there. He has debts in London that keepe him within dores and hinder all his indevors for a livelyhood. I am unable to helpe him; and in this high necessety, rather than see him starve, I am compelled to doe this unhansome thinge to you. Sr, his wife singes the best of any woman of England, and would gladly teache any children of persons of quality in private. Now, Sr, that I have shewed you my greefe, I referr the care of it into your goodness that maye knowe some waye beyond my skill to poynt at that may only keepe them alive untill Easter next, and if then my sonne can have no releefe from my Fenns, he must seeke his fortune abroade. He has a good Estate by his wife in Land, which lyes neere and in Southampton, which for want of money he cannot recover; if he could upon shewinge you the Title perswade you to bye it, and so recover it in his name, you may have a greate penne worth ('tis sixe hundred pounds a yeare); or if you did like the title so well as to advise some frend of yours (if not your selfe) to lend my sonne a hundred pounds on the Morgage of his Title (which may at present send my sonne

out of London) I will engage all I have to repay the monny and use in case the Title be disliked or the bargaine not aproved after sixe months tryall. Sr, I have no excuse for this troublesome letter to you but my consern for my sonne, whose wants I cannot supplye, and which makes me putt on a bouldness for him that I never did for my selfe, which is to begge of you to talke with him of this when he delivers you this letter, and for my sake, and in Charety to trye if you can find a waye to helpe him. He is ingenious and industrious, so is his wife, and their designe is if they gett a hundred pounds, to change their Names, and sett up school in Yorke to teache Girles to singe, untill my Estate be restored. If in this, Sr, you can assist them you will for ever obledge me and my whole famely. My sonne cannot live a mouth longer in London, and will be as sencible of any favour this waye as myselfe, that am

"Sr,

"Your most humble Servant,

"WM. KILLIGREW."

"Horsely, Octo.

"Sr,

"When my Lady Cobham went awaye, she tould me that she had spoke unto my Lady Lambert to give me leave to be her tenant for the little Lodge at Nonssuch, but in this two dayes since she went hence, I find myself disapoynted of all manner of subsistance both for my wife and my selfe (for we did hope to have lived there together this summer), but now I must quitt this Towne suddainly, and seeke some remote place for a service where I am unknowne, and maye pass by a wronge name. I have noe other waye to live untill my Lorde Protector doe please to restore our Fenns: this, Sr, makes me a sutor to you, to give my Lady Lambert my humble thanks for her favor, which I am not in a condition to accept off, and have so sad a hearte for the wants uppon me and myne, that I am not fitt to waight on my Lady to express my gratitude for her favors in this, and in our greate business; which though never by me merited, shall ever be acknowledged by, Sr,

"Your most humble Servant,

"March 29, 1655.

"WM. KILLIGREW."

"Sr,

"I was so surprised at your kindness yesterday that I was not able to express my sence of it, by reason of the passion I was then in, which I was not willing should be discerned by those present. And now I have tyme, I have not wordes to shewe you my hearte, nor doe I ever hope to have it in my power to returne this, or the lest of your many favours to me. I can wonder to find such a charety from a stranger. I can thanke you for it, and shall not faile to praye for you, and must acknowledge a Devine power that has raised me frends beyond my hopes, for the same daye I had the like proffer from another, as much a stranger as yourselfe, though not one that would soe soone receive that obligation from as from you. Sr, I am

"Your most humble Servant,

"Aprill 7th, 1655.

"WM. KILLIGREW."

(Addressed.) "For my honored frend Captain Baines, at the farther Ende of Axe Yearde."

" Sr,

" After my thanks to you for your favours to my sonne, I begge leave to intreate a favour for myselfe, which is, that you will ether speake to or write unto Collonell Kelsoe, and lett him knowe that all my dependance for my fortune is on my Lord Lambert and yourselfe, that he maye not dought of me, or of my abidinge in a famely for whom he has not much kindnesse, but my wants drive me to live where ever I am welcome, as not at Sterry, and Westenhanger with my Lady of Strangford. Sr I suppose if you please to owne me unto him, as a person you wishe well to, I shall be quiett in these parts that doe love quietness.. And this Sr will much obledge

" Your most humble Servant,

" Sterry, Novem: 1. 1659.

" W<sup>m</sup> KILLIGREW."

The Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, March 6th, 1856.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following presents to the Library were announced :—

From the Archæological Institute.	The Archæological Journal, No. 48, December. 8vo. London, 1855.
From the Numismatic Society.	The Numismatic Chronicle, Nos. 68, 69, and 70. 8vo. London, 1855.
From the Institute of France.	Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Tome 18me. 4to. Paris, 1855.

GEORGE R. CORNER, Esq. F.S.A., in a Letter to the Director, communicated some further particulars which he had lately obtained regarding the Abbot of Waltham's House on St. Mary at Hill, making the history of this place complete down to the great Fire of London in 1666.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., then himself read a Communication "On Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper." It will be printed in full in the Archæologia.

Thanks for these several Communications were ordered to be returned.

Thursday, 13th March, 1856.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were received for the Library, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned.

From J. N. Brushfield, Esq. Three Etchings of Sepulchral Antiquities found in Derbyshire. J. N. Brushfield, del. Chester, 1855.

From the Lord Londesborough. *Miscellanea Graphica*. Edited by F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A. Nos. 4 to 8. Folio. London, 1855-6.

The Rev. Charles John Armistead was admitted Fellow.

FREDERIC DIXON HARTLAND, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Gloucestershire, exhibited a well-preserved example of a Roman *Statera*, found in digging the foundations for the new Schools at Watermoor, near Cirencester.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH communicated an Account of the discovery near Bath of a fine silver Fibula of the later Roman period, of which he forwarded a Sketch.

J. C. ROBINSON, Esq. F.S.A., by permission of Count Pepoli, exhibited some bronze ornaments found near the "Sette Fontane," in the Bolognese.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. *Secretary*, by permission of Mr. John Hewitt, exhibited to the Society an example of an iron arrow-head, presented to him by Mr. George Hillier, by whom it was found in what has been considered as an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the Isle of Wight.

WILLIAM WYNNE FOULKES, Esq. Local Secretary for Cheshire, communicated an Account of the discovery of eleven human skeletons at Chester, at a spot believed to have been formerly the Site of the Cemetery of the Black-Friars.

EVELYN P. SHIRLEY, Esq. M.P. Local Secretary for Warwickshire, exhibited some fragments of a Bucket formed of wooden staves, hooped with brass bands, found in the county of Monaghan.

HENRY SHAW, Esq. F.S.A., by permission of THO. WILLEMENT, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a remarkable and unique example of a Head-piece formed of a series of iron plates, found at Davington Priory, in Kent, accompanied by the following Note:—

"MY DEAR SIR,

"37, Southampton Row,  
"March 13, 1856.

"I beg to lay before the Society a very interesting relic, recently

discovered at Davington Priory, near Faversham, Kent, the residence of my friend Mr. Willement.

"It is a Head-piece formed of a series of small iron plates overlapping each other, and quilted between two pieces of canvass. The metal-plates are square, with the angles taken off to admit of the thread passing between and across them, and thus render them secure and immoveable.

"Mr. Way terms it a 'Privy Cap of Fence,' and considers it quite unique.

"The mode of its discovery was very singular. On making some repairs to the roof of Davington Priory it was found lying on the top of an old wall, composed of stone, flint, and rubble, and between two wall-plates (the one of oak, the other of fir), which support the gutter-plate between the gables. The wall, which Mr. Willement thinks is of about the age of Edward I., is 2 feet in thickness and rises 20 feet from the ground. The roof is of the time of Henry VIII.

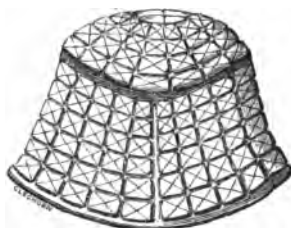
"The accompanying Sketches show the Head-piece and the position in which it was found.

"I am, my dear Sir,

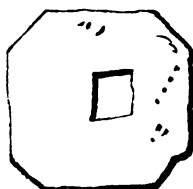
"Yours very truly,

"HENRY SHAW.

"To J. Y. Akerman, Esq."

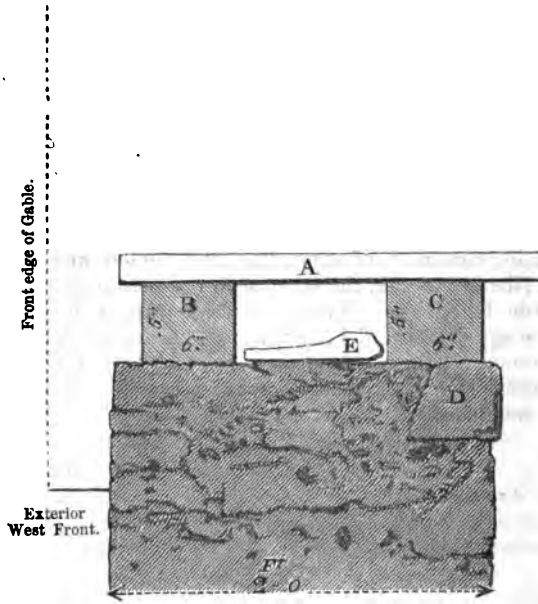


One-eighth of full size. Lying as it was found on the wall. The top folded down towards the front. The centre shows the strip at which the cap is joined.



Full size of one of the lower plates of iron. One-twentieth of an inch thick. The size of the plates diminishes as they go upwards.

## SECTION.



**A.**—Gutter Plate between the Gables.

**B.**—Outside Plate. Fir.

**C.**—Inside Plate. Oak.

**D.**—West Wall. Stone, flint, and rubble, 2 feet thick.

**E.**—The Head-piece in the place where it was found. The top of the wall about 20 feet from the ground.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A. in a Letter to George Scharf, Esq. jun. F.S.A., communicated some particulars of the Guilds in Coventry, in illustration of the Tapestries preserved in the Guildhall of that city: forming a sequel to Mr. Scharf's Communication read Feb. 14th.

E. GEORGE SQUIER, Esq. Hon. F.S.A. himself read "A Description of the Indians of Nicaragua," which he illustrated by a number of Drawings of Views, Costumes, and Antiquities.

It was then announced from the Chair, that in consequence of Passion and Easter weeks, the Society's Meetings were adjourned till April 3rd.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF

# THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

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Vol. III.

1856.

No. 45.

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Thursday, April 3rd, 1856.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| From the Kilkenny Archæological Society.            | Proceedings. Vol. 1, Part 1. New Series. 8vo. Dublin, 1856.  |
| From the Author.                                    | 1. Some Account of the First English Bible. 8vo.<br>2. Bibliotheca Membranacea Britannica; or Notices of early English Books printed upon Vellum. 8vo. Both by Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A.      |
| From the Cincinnati Mercantile Library Association. | 21st Annual Report of the Directors. 8vo. Cincinnati, 1856.  |
| From the Author.                                    | The History of France. Part 1. By Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1856.  |
| From the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. | Original Papers. Vol. 5, Part 1. 8vo. Norwich, 1856.   |
| From F. Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A.                          | 1. Portrait Print of John Egerton, Bishop of Durham. 4to. Gausset del., F. Bartolozzi sc.<br>2. Crania Britannica. By J. B. Davis, F.S.A. and Dr. Thurnam, F.S.A. Decade 1. Folio. London, 1856. |

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. read the following Report of the Auditors on the Society's Accounts for the year ending 31st Dec. 1855.

"We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	
1855.			
Balance of the last audited Account up to the 31st December, 1854 -	254	15	1
By 3 Payments on Account of old arrears - - - - -	13	8	
By 18 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1854 - - -	34	13	
By 265 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1855 -	543	18	
By 4 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1856, in advance - - - - -	7	7	
	599	6	0
By Admission Fees of 30 Members -	157	10	0
By Compositions from 5 Members -	131	5	0
By two half-year's dividends on the Stock Standing in the name of the Society, in the 3 per Cent. Consols -	226	8	4
By Sale of Published Works - - -	71	17	11
By Cash overpaid Mr. O. Jewitt in last year's Account - - - - -	0	8	3
	<u>£1,441</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>

Stock in the 3 per Cent.  
Consols on the 31st day  
of December, 1855 - - £8,050 3 10

*Note.*—Messrs. Nichols's Bill for Printing, amounting to £295 5s. 9d., was outstanding at the end of the year, and was paid 15th January, 1856.

<i>Disbursements.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	
1855.			
To Printers and Artists, and in the Publications by the Society - - -	275	8	10
For Binding - - - - -	27	12	0
For Taxes - - - - -	62	2	4
For Salaries - - - - -	511	8	2
For Stationery - - - - -	18	7	4
For Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses - - - -	103	15	3
For Coffee, with payments for making and Attendance - - -	31	13	0
For Petty Cash for the Year - -	32	10	0
For Books, subscribed for by the Society - - - - -	5	12	0
For Expenses connected with the Society's Collection of Proclamations and Broad-sides - - -	38	10	0
For Expenses of Excavations in Kent, Surrey, and Wilts - - - -	30	0	0
For Subscription to the "Conservation Fund" - - - - -	10	10	0
For Expense of putting double sashes to the Rooms in the Strand Front of the Society's Apartments, as by Account rendered by the Chief Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. - - - - -	59	19	1
For Insurance - - - - -	20	4	0
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1856 - -	213	18	7
	<u>£1,441</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>

Witness our hands this 19th  
day of March, 1856,

HENRY STEVENS.  
WM. S. W. VAUX.  
CHARLES WYKEHAM MARTIN.

The Report was ordered to be received, and Thanks were voted to the Auditors for the trouble they had taken, and to the Treasurer for his good services.

SAMUEL TYMMS, Esq. exhibited an East Indian Shield of Buffalo-hide; a Nocturnal made by Alexius Schniep of Vienna, of old date; a Bronze Celt from Mildenhall; with several other Objects, from the Museum of the Bury Institution.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Esq. of Broadstairs, exhibited a Sketch of several old Pieces of Ordnance found by some Fishermen off the North-Fore-land.

The Rev. R. S. HAWKER, Local Secretary for Cornwall, exhibited Drawings and Sketches of several Fonts and Piscinæ now remaining in the Churches of Crantock, Bodmin, and Morwenstow, in that county.

JOHN EVANS, Esq. Local Secretary for Herts, exhibited an electro-type Cast of a Seal of oval-pointed form found at Berkhamstead: bearing the Legend ~~SIGILLUM FRACORNIORUM SANCTI GREGORII~~ : assumed to be of the date of the middle of the fifteenth century.

GEORGE PRYCE, Esq. in a Letter to the Secretary, communicated an



Account of the Drawings on the Walls of Saint Augustine's Monastery at Bristol, accompanied by Tracings taken by himself. The subjects were chiefly from the New Testament, and are conjectured, from the costume of the figures, to have been executed during the short reign of Queen Mary I.

Thanks were returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

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Thursday, April 10th, 1856.

ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books to the Society were announced :—

From the Authors.	The Great Arctic Mystery. By ΦΙΑΟΙ ΣΥΜ-ΒΟΥΛΕΥΟΜΕΝΟΙ. 8vo. London, 1856.
From the Sussex Archæological Society.	Their Archæological Collections. Vol. 8. 8vo. London, 1856.
From the Author.	Narrative of the Origin and Formation of the Association for obtaining a uniform Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins. By James Yates, M.A. 8vo. London, 1856.
From the British Archæological Association.	Their Journal, March 31, 1856. 8vo. London, 1856.

Sir David Sibbald Scott, Bart. lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

The Certificate of Valentine Hicks Labrow, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, the ballot upon it was taken, when he was declared duly elected a Fellow.

WILLIAM CHAFFERS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a portion of a bronze enamelled Vase, of considerable beauty, recently discovered in this Country.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE, F.S.A. local Secretary for Lincolnshire, himself read "A Memoir of Pope Hadrian the Fourth," which will appear entire in the next volume of the Archæologia.

Col. MUNRO then gave the Society a verbal Account of his Excavations on the site of a supposed ancient Temple near Sebastopol, accompanied by a Ground Plan, and exhibited a considerable number of relics discovered within its walls.

Notice was given from the Chair that the Anniversary Meeting of the Society for the Election of Officers and Council for the ensuing year would be held on Wednesday April 23d.

Thursday, April 17th, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced :—

From the Author.

On the Barrow at Lanhill, near Chippenham, with remarks on the battles of Cynuit and Ethandun, A.D. 878. By John Thurnam, M.D. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1856.

From the Author.

Histoire Particulière de la ville de St. Quentin, par Quentin de la Fons. Par Ch. Gomart. Tomes 2 et 3. 8vo. St. Quentin et Paris, 1856.

From the Author (through the Rev. R. S. Hawker.)

Ancient Crosses and other Antiquities in the West of Cornwall. Drawn and engraved by J. T. Blight. 4to. London, 1856.

Mr. Valentine Hicks Labrow, elected at the last Meeting, was admitted Fellow.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, exhibited a Deed of Conveyance from King Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope, of the Manor of Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire, accompanied by the following particulars:—

“Although of no great importance or curiosity, the Deed sent herewith may be worth a moment’s inspection by the Society of Antiquaries.

“It is dated 18th March, 5th Edward the Sixth, and is a Conveyance from that monarch and the executors of King Henry the Eighth to Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxford, of the manor of Tittenhanger, Herts, part of the possessions of the dissolved Monastery of Saint Alban’s.

“The sign manual of Edward, and the Great Seal, are affixed; and the deed is also signed and sealed by the following personages:—

Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset.

Thomas (Cranmer) Archbishop of Canterbury.

William Lord St. John, K.G., Master of the Household.

John Lord Russell, K.G., Lord Privy Seal.

John (Dudley) Earl of Warwick, K.G., Great Chamberlain.

Thomas (Wriothesley) Earl of Southampton, K.G.

Cuthbert (Tunstal) Bishop of Durham.

Sir William Paget, K.G. Chief Secretary.

Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., Master of the Horse.

Sir Anthony Denny, Knight.

Sir William Herbert, Knight.

Sir Edward Montague, Knight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, one of the Justices of the King’s Bench.

Sir Edward North, Knight, Chancellor of the Augmentations.

Sir Edward Wotton, Knight.

“All the Seals are enveloped in canvass coverings for their better preservation. The great seal is broken to pieces. The seals of the other conveying parties, so far as I can ascertain them, are as follows:—

“*Somerset.* A phoenix, in flames.

"*Archbishop of Canterbury.* The seal is very indistinct, but is as follows :—Quarterly, first and fourth, two coats, per pale : 1. a chevron between three cranes (Cranmer) ; 2. Five fusils ; on each an escallop (Aslacton). Second and third, Ermine, on a chevron three cinquefoils ; which, no doubt, is the coat of Hatfeild. Cranmer's mother was of that family, but I am not aware whether she was an heiress. I should mention that the chevron on the Hatfeild coat is sable ; but in Ashmole's Church Notes, where there is a drawing of Cranmer's arms, as on this seal, the chevron is stated to be azure. So also in Thoroton's Nottinghamshire the arms are given under the portrait of Cranmer, and the chevron is blazoned azure. The cinquefoils are there given as quatrefoils. There is a similar coat in which the chevron is azure pertaining to the family of Moore of Devonshire, but I am not able to trace any connection with that family in the Cranmer pedigree.

"Over the shield are the letters T. C.

"*Lord St. John.* An eagle, wings erect, encircled with the Garter.

"*Lord Southampton.* A shield quarterly :—

"First quarter.—Quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, a cross or. between four falcons close argent, *Wrythesley* ; second, Argent, a fret gules in a bordure engrailed sable, on a canton gules a lion passant guardant or. *Dunstanville* ; third, a pale fusilly gules, in a bordure azure bezantée, *Lushell*.

"Second quarter.—Per pale indented, gules and azure, a lion rampant or, *Drayton*.

"Third quarter.—Sable, a chevron or between three cross-crosslets fitchée argent, *Peckham*.

"Fourth quarter.—Argent, a chevron gules between three crows sable, *Croton*.

"The same quarterings are on his garter-plate, except that Croton is in the third quarter and Peckham in the fourth.

"*Bishop of Durham.* A female head, from an antique gem.

"*Earl of Warwick* A lion statant guardant, surrounded with the garter.

"*Sir William Paget.* The crest within a motto, PER IL SUO CONTRARIO, as now borne by the family.

"*Sir A. Denny.* A female head.

"*Sir Edward Montague.* The arms of Montague, three fusils within a bordure engrailed, and crest.

*Sir Edward Wotton.* Crest of a satyr's head.

*Sir Anthony Browne.* A stag tripping, collared and chained, within the garter.

Attached are,—A bend with the seal of *Sir Thomas Pope*, his crest of a wyvern between the letters T. P. ; and to several acquittances with the seal of Sir John Williams, Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, an antique gem, the Diomedes.

HENRY SHAW, Esq. F.S.A. read the following "Account of the Remains of a Tile Pavement recently found within the precincts of Chertsey Abbey, Surrey."

"The Tiles exhibited on your table to-night belong to a very remarkable pavement once existing in Chertsey Abbey ; and the drawings on

the walls by Mr. Shurlock, a medical gentleman lately come to reside at Chertsey, have been made with great care and considerable skill, from fragments, the larger portion of which were discovered in the year 1853.

"It is somewhat singular, that, although the destruction of this extensive and richly endowed Abbey was so complete that scarcely one stone was allowed to remain on another, or even a tile to escape mutilation, no record has yet been found of the time when this destruction took place, under whose authority it occurred, or of any of the circumstances attending it.

"The first notice of these ruins I have been able to find, is given in the 'History of Surrey, by Manning and Bray,' or the later one by Brayley, is from Aubrey; who, writing in the year 1673, says, 'Of this great abbey scarcely anything of the old boundary remains except the out walls about it; out of the ruins is built a fair house, which is now in the possession of Sir Nicholas Carew, Master of the Buckhounds. The town lies very low; and the streets are all raised by the ruins of the abbey.'

"The next is a curious and interesting letter by Dr. Stukeley respecting 'Cæsar's passage over the Thames,' addressed to Dr. Ducarel in October 1752 (and published in the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1797). He thus described the spot where Chertsey Abbey once stood; for even at that time there were scarcely any features to be recognised of this extensive foundation:—

"I went with eager steps to view the abbey, or rather the site of the abbey, for so total a dissolution I scarcely ever saw, so inveterate a rage against even the least appearance of it, as if they meant to defeat even the inherent sanctity of the ground. Of that noble and splendid pile, which took up four acres of ground, and looked like a town, nothing remains; scarcely a little of the outer walls of the *precinctus*.

"The gardener carried me through a court on the right-hand side of the house, where, at the entrance of the kitchen-garden, stood the Church of the abbey; I doubt not, splendid enough. The west front and tower-steeple were by the door and outward wall, looking towards the town and entrance to the abbey. The east end reached up to an artificial mount, and all the terraces of the pleasure-garden on the back-front of the house, are entirely made up of the sacred *rudera* and rubbish of continual devastations.

"Human bones of the abbots, monks, and great personages, who were buried in great numbers in the church, were spread thick all over the garden, which takes up the whole of the church and cloisters, so that one may pick up handfuls of bits of bones at once, everywhere among the garden stuff. Foundations of the religious buildings have been dug up, carved stones, slender pillars of Sussex marble, monumental stones, effigies, crosses, inscriptions, everywhere; even beyond the terraces of the pleasure-gardens.

"I left the ruins of this place, which had been consecrated to religion ever since the year 666, with a sigh for the loss of so much national magnificence and national history. Dreadful was the storm which spared not at least the churches, libraries, painted glass, monuments, manuscripts; that spared not a tittle out of the abundant spoil to support them for the public honour and emolument.'

"A considerable mansion, called the Abbey House, existed (probably

on the site of the one mentioned by Aubrey) till about forty years since.

"John Henderson, Esq. of Montagu Street, Russell Square, whose father was the tenant of the property before that time, tells me the building was somewhat in the style of the old British Museum; with a high-pitched roof, and detached wings for the offices. The hall was paved with slabs of black and white marble. The staircase was of oak, with paintings, he thinks, by De Verrio, and on the landings were colossal figures of the cardinal virtues. The painted ceiling above the hall represented an assemblage of the heathen divinities. The rooms were wainscoted, but none of them very spacious. A few steps at the back of the house led into a formal quadrangular garden; a lawn with gravel walks occupied the centre; sloping terraces formed of the debris of the abbey, and bordered by lofty trees led to a ha ha (connected with the abbey river) which bounded the pleasure garden. The kitchen gardens were very extensive, and the walls seem to have been built out of the ruins of the monastery. A back-water of the Thames, called the Abbey River, bounded the property and separated it from Laleham Meadows. Wall-fruit of a remarkably fine quality, peaches, apricots, nectarines, &c. extended over a quarter of a mile, and were produced so abundantly that pigs were fed from the refuse.

"The estate belonged to a brother and two sisters of the name of Barwick. The former, when a boy, had enlisted as a private soldier, and served in America. During the occupation of the Abbey House by the late Mr. Henderson he returned; made good his claim; married a person of low habits and birth; dissipated his portion of the estate; and died a helper in the stables of the Swan Inn at Chertsey.

"The neighbourhood at that time became so much infested with lawless and desperate characters that a residence, offering temptations either to thieves or poachers, became no longer agreeable, or even safe. Mr. Henderson therefore transferred his interest in the property to a Mr. La Coste, at that time a miller, and subsequently a banker in the town. Soon after this event the house was pulled down, the terraces levelled, and the ground occupied as a market-garden; at present a portion of it is laid out for the building of houses of a small and inferior class.

"Bones and fragments of tiles have been constantly dug up by the various gardeners, and some were exhibited to this Society so early as the year 1787. Two small circular ones, representing busts of a king and a queen, were engraved at page 452 of vol. VIII. of the *Archæologia*. Others were disinterred about the year 1820, some of which are in the possession of the Rev. I. C. Clarke, of Cowley House, Chertsey, and some were employed to floor a summer-house at Saint Anne's Hill. A number of small ones are in the museum of the late Sir John Soane, and many are, doubtless, deposited in private collections, though I have not been fortunate enough to meet with them.

"I believe no further discovery of importance took place among these ruins till the year 1853, when Mr. Grumbridge, the present owner of the property, conceived the idea of building 'a fair house' out of them, as had been done before for the one occupied by Sir Nicholas Carew. On digging for stone for this purpose the workmen came to a surface of

concrete, on which were laid a large number of enriched tiles. But as Mr. Grumbridge found the workmen spent a great deal of time in examining them, he put an end to what he considered might prove to him rather a costly curiosity, by transferring their operations to another part of the building.

"At the same time he had the tiles removed to a shed on his premises, from which a considerable portion, and those the most perfect, were stolen, and have not since been heard of.

"The remainder, about a cart-load, were left in a heap when first seen by Mr. Shurlock, who, although he had never before devoted his attention to Archæological pursuits, had the natural good taste to perceive the beauty of the designs impressed upon these fragments, as well as their great interest in an antiquarian point of view. He had them picked out from the dirt, and set about collating them; and, with great labour, succeeded in bringing together (in a more or less perfect state), and tracing, about a hundred and fifty different designs. He then sent two or three of the tiles to Mr. Minton, to whom we are indebted for restoring the manufacture of encaustic tile pavements, which induced him, in company with Mr. George Gilbert Scott, with whose many beautiful churches and successful restorations of our cathedral architecture you must all be familiar, to pay a visit to Chertsey.

"The result of that visit was a subscription, headed by these gentlemen, to the extent of ten pounds; and ten pounds was added by the Surrey Archæological Society, making in the whole twenty pounds.

"With this sum, and some further outlay on the part of Mr. Shurlock, he was enabled to excavate a piece of ground about 20 yards wide, reaching from the house built by Mr. Grumbridge to the boundary hedge, tracing foundation walls supposed to be those of the south side of the nave and south transept of the Abbey Church, and part of the Chapter House. Some of the walls were 10 feet deep, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  wide. Within the south transept were 10 coffins, one of Purbeck marble, with an early English Cross on the lid. Another coffin was of oak encased in lead; but most were formed of rough stones cemented together, without lids, the corpse apparently having been covered with mortar.

"Near the Purbeck stone coffin was a floor of concrete, on which were tiles lying in a state of confusion; some with the faces downwards; nearly all broken; and, when two of the same design were found, they were almost invariably broken in the same part. Mr. Shurlock made a model in cork of the transept walls and the 10 coffins; and the beautiful photograph lying on the table, taken by Captain Oakes, will convey a satisfactory idea of the appearance of these coffins, and the ground about them, at the time of this excavation. This ground, there is every reason to believe, has never been broken below the surface since the destruction of the Abbey.

"Of the history or time of construction of this pavement or pavements nothing is known; an approximation to its date can only, therefore, be arrived at after a careful study of the style of ornamentation employed, the character of the inscriptions, and the details of civil, military, and ecclesiastical costume, with their accompaniments, of the various groups which form a leading feature of the composition.

"I may observe, in the first place, that if all the tiles found belonged

to one pavement, it is evident they were executed at different periods. The arabesques of the later were copied from the earlier ones; but the character of the inscriptions is altogether different. In the one the letters are larger, more Roman in form, and are what have been termed pearl letters, from having small circles or imitations of pearls attached to the centres of the upper and lower curves of the rounded ones. Each word also, or part of a word, and more frequently each single letter, is formed of a separate tile; while the more recent inscriptions are in the ordinary Longobardic character, and are all attached to the spandrels or surrounding ornament. The same may be said also of the grotesques; I should not, therefore, be disposed to give these tiles a date earlier than the beginning of the fourteenth century; but I think the others may fairly be placed some fifty years sooner. The character of the inscriptions agrees with the time, while arabesque patterns, composed of branches terminating in cinquefoil leaves, are commonly met with, both in carvings and illuminated drawings, even of the twelfth century; while the flat mitre of the bishop in the small medallions, and the patterns apparently copied from embroidery, if taken alone, might be considered of that date. The civil costume, shewn on the various medallions, was common to a long period; we can only, therefore, arrive at something approaching precision by a consideration of the military dress and equipments worn by the various combatants. Of these the helmet seems the only article in which the fashion of a particular time can be traced, as the knights in all other respects are habited alike, that is, in plain surcoats and chain-mail. The helmets are, some cylindrical and square-topped; some, instead of being flat-topped, show a slight curve towards the centre; while others are slightly curved in front; and one has a narrower shield than the others (that charged with the carbuncle), and a conical helmet; but none of them show the moveable ventail which came into fashion about the middle of the thirteenth century, or the sugar-loaf form which prevailed towards the end of it. We may, therefore, I think, fairly attribute these designs to a date not later than the first of these two periods.

“Of the general design of the pavement we can form but a very inadequate idea. The most conspicuous portion was evidently the medallions, which were surrounded by a very elegant ornament and inscriptions. And as a considerable variety of border tiles, some with continuous flowing patterns, and others with devices, have been found, there can be little doubt that the whole were inclosed within an ornamental framework; but, besides, there are many square tiles of different sizes of a foliated character, or containing small medallion busts of kings, queens, bishops, &c., and others having the signs of the zodiac, seasons, chimeras, and grotesques, and also a quantity of plain tiles in yellow, red, and black; the latter presenting a great variety of geometrical forms, squares, octagons, lozenges, star-shaped, &c. These were doubtless employed to give additional effect to the more elaborate and important parts of the composition by a contrast with the simplicity and repose of others. Some of the bands round the medallions are formed of a series of coronets, others of inscriptions, and many of grotesques (of the latter, six varieties are in Mr. Shurlock's collection), but as they were found

separately we have no guide for their arrangement. They have therefore been put together as taste seemed to dictate.

"It is impossible to examine these Tiles without being struck with the general identity of character of the ornamental portions of them with the stained glass of the same period. A similarity of effect in colour, as well as in drawing and composition, has been attempted, so far as the employment of the three simple colours of yellow, red, and black would admit of it—yellow, red, and brown, I should rather say,—the Tile in its unbaked state being white, red, and black, but by the addition of the semi-opaque reddish-yellow glaze, the white became yellow, and the black a dark brown. Something of the sparkle of stained glass has also been attempted, by the introduction at the quadrature of the circles and the junction of the spandrels, of small pattern tiles, with a counter-change of colours.

"The single exception to an apparent imitation of stained glass is in the patterns between a portion of the circles, as shewn in the engraving of the King with the Harper. This, from its flat band-like treatment, would appear to have been copied from embroidery, and is exceedingly similar in its details to that on the vestments of Thomas à Becket, preserved at the cathedral at Sens, and most likely of English workmanship.

"It is exceedingly unfortunate that, from the numerous fragments of inscriptions hitherto discovered, a few containing complete words, but more generally only portions of words or mere letters, it has been found impossible to construct a complete sentence calculated to explain either the subject or subjects the various groups of figures were intended to illustrate, or a single event presented on any of them. As none of these words show any portion of a sacred inscription, or the figures on the medallions of ecclesiastical costume, the probability appears in favour of their having been selected from some of the romances or chronicles so popular during the earlier portions of the middle ages. One fragment represents two men quarrelling over a chess-board. This incident forms the commencement of the romance of the 'Quatre filz Aymon,' but the other subjects cannot be connected with that story.

"From the words *Regi Ricardo* appearing on two of the tiles it seems likely that some of the scenes are taken from the adventures of Richard Cœur de Lion. This may have some confirmation from one of the tiles showing an equestrian combat between two knights, one of whom bears on his shield a single lion, similar to the one on the first Seal of Richard, with the exception of its being reversed (a mistake likely to occur in an article taken from a mould by a person most probably ignorant of heraldry), while another, of a single knight mounting a hill, and charging with his spear, and having his shield in profile, has three lions, like the second seal of that monarch.

"The only other Coats of Arms yet found are the carbuncle, the antient badge of the House of Anjou, assumed by Henry II., borne by a horseman attacking a dragon; and the shield of a knight on foot, in combat with a lion, charged with a chevron, one of the earliest devices known in heraldry. On a roll of arms of the time of Henry III., published by the late Sir Harris Nicolas, it is given to Moris de Berkeley,



gules and argent, and to William de Kimbe, or and gules, within a bordure sable. And in another roll of the time of Edward I., of which a copy is preserved in the Heralds' College, it is borne, with differences of blazonry, by the following persons,—Sir Henry Tyes, le Baron de Stafford, Sir William Ynger, Sir William Manyfield, Sir William Hawton, Thomas de Berkeley, and Robert de Wilsby.

"The subjects represented on these interesting tablets are exceedingly various. There are scenes of love, and scenes of war. Kings are found seated alone in their dignity, or reclining on couches, holding converse with fair damsels, or listening to harpers. In one of the former his majesty is holding a portion of his mantle before his nose in a very significant manner, as if the perfume of his lovely companion was not quite agreeable to the royal nostrils. Some represent people crossing the sea in ships; others castles, with their attendants; but the most popular stories are evidently those showing encounters with lions. These occur in a variety of forms, and one represents an amazon riding a lion, armed only with an anelace, curbing him most vigorously, and apparently endeavouring to force his jaws asunder, but as nearly the whole of the lion's head is wanting, the precise action is doubtful. The arms employed by the different combatants are the sword, the spear, the bow, and the cross-bow.

"One subject I must not omit noticing; it is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, known representation of a trial by battle. Mr. Hewett, in his work on 'Ancient Arms and Armour,' says, 'In the thirteenth century we first obtain a pictorial representation of the Legal Duel or Wager of Battle; rude, it is true, but curiously confirming the testimony that has come down to us of the arms and apparel of the champions.' Mr. Hewett's woodcut was carefully traced from one of the miscellaneous rolls in the Tower of the time of Henry the Third. The combatants are Walter Blowberne and Haman le Stare, the latter being the vanquished champion, and figuring a second time undergoing the punishment incident to his defeat, that is, hanging. Both are armed with the quadrangular bowed shield and a baston headed with a double beak, and are bare-headed, with cropped hair, in conformity with an ordinance of the camp fight. Our example agrees with this description, with the exception of the square shields appearing to be flat instead of bowed.

"Besides the floor Tiles, Mr. Shurlock has contrived to bring together three compartments, which doubtless formed a portion of a reredos. These consist of niches with highly enriched panels and canopies, within which are placed figures of an archbishop in the act of benediction; a queen, with a sceptre in the right hand and a squirrel on the left; and a king bearing a palm branch, and standing on the back of a crouching figure. The Tiles which correspond with this figure in the other panels have not been found; these would probably show emblems by which the effigies could be identified.

"Of the artistic merit of these designs, considering the materials employed, and the early period at which they were produced, it is impossible to speak too highly. The various groups are well composed; many of the figures show great energy and propriety of action, and some of the countenances have an amount of expression scarcely to be

expected at that time. I may also add, that the draperies are skilfully arranged, and the folds worked out with remarkable delicacy, and as much of the effect of light and shade as could well be produced by the mere gradation of lines on a flat surface. The ornamental portions display great elegance, and singular beauty and accuracy of drawing, in the details of the different designs.

"I have no hesitation in saying that both in design and execution they are superior to any encaustic tiles of the same age I have yet met with. And I may, perhaps, be allowed to offer an opinion that the decorative portions of them display precisely that peculiarity of excellence by which I believe the ornamental carving in our cathedrals and churches, executed during the period termed Early-English, was, in general, superior to those of a corresponding date on the continent. Those who have carefully examined the enrichments of our cathedrals of Ely, Lincoln, York, and others, Beverley Minster, the Chapter House at Westminster, and even many of our parish churches, such as that of Stone in Kent, will, I think, agree with me, that, although similar buildings are found on the continent displaying a more gorgeous general effect, and more elaborate treatment; for refinement, simplicity, and beauty of ornamental detail, ours bear the palm. I would illustrate this position by one feature, which may be taken as a type of others, I mean the capitals of columns, a very important one in every style of architecture. In English examples we almost invariably find the foliage forming the capital, rising gracefully in delicate branches from the shaft of the column (from which they are separated by a few mouldings), and spreading into clusters at the top, and crowned by mouldings of a somewhat bolder character, from which springs the groining of the arches. These branches, although showing the same general characteristics, have an almost endless variety of arrangement and interlacing, while every leaf is remarkable for the beauty of its outline, and the refinement of light and shade presented on its surface. They are also frequently enriched with human figures, birds, and animals, and the whole undercut with surprising skill. These excellences are sometimes found in foreign examples; but we also frequently see in the most celebrated buildings of the continent the capitals display only comparatively heavy mouldings above and below, with stray leaves, or clusters of leaves between them, without any beauty of form or expression.

"I hope I may be pardoned this digression, as my object is to shew that the designs on these Tiles show points of detail characteristic of English workmanship, and therefore were most probably executed in this country, although it may be doubted by many, who, I believe, much underrate the taste and skill of our ancestors during the early ages of Christianity.

"Having detained you too long on this, I fear, not very interesting paper, I will take the liberty of stating the object I had in view in preparing it.

"It was, to ask the Council of the Society to make a grant out of the funds, devoted to such purposes, of any sum they may deem advisable to promote a further search among those portions of the ruins of the Abbey not yet examined, with the hope of finding, if not

a complete pavement *in situ*, at least fragments sufficient to complete many of the subjects now in an imperfect state, or the inscriptions belonging to them, or new ones, or any other objects of antiquarian interest.

"The portion excavated in 1853 formed but a small part of the ruin, yet that partial search produced many fresh examples, and pieces are frequently found by the gardeners whenever they have occasion to dig deeply into the ground. There can be little doubt, therefore, that we should reap some fruit from our labours; and I cannot imagine any more worthy of engaging a portion of the funds of this Society than the one I am now advocating. If it be desirable to spend money in tracing the vestiges of Roman remains, which rarely throw any new or important lights on the history or manners of our conquerors, and still more rarely afford examples of art worthy of imitation, examinations of our monastic remains cannot be deemed less important; especially when such investigations are likely to be rewarded by the discovery of objects calculated to illustrate the manners and customs of our immediate ancestors, and also possessing sufficient beauty to serve as models for study to the present and future generations.

"I cannot conclude without begging you to return your thanks to Mr. Shurlock for the exhibition of the drawings on the walls, as well as the Tiles on your table. For a medical gentleman, who had never previously paid any attention either to drawing or archæology, to have devoted so much time, labour, and skill as he has done in arranging and copying these fragments, proves that he must be an antiquary by nature; and we must all regret that he was not our local secretary many years ago, in which case numerous examples of this fine pavement would have been preserved, at least, on paper."

The Rev. JOHN WEBB, F.S.A. then read the first portion of a Communication entitled "Some Passages in the Life and Character of a Lady connected with the County of Worcester in the 17th Century."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair again announced the approach of the Anniversary Election of Officers and Council of the Society.

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Wednesday, April 23, 1856.

*Anniversary.*

ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, V.P.; and subsequently the EARL STANHOPE, *President*, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Fellows for

the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in Anniversary Elections were read; after which the Rev. John Webb and J. Lewis Fytche, Esq. were nominated by the Vice-President in the chair, and appointed, Scrutators of the Election.

The Ballot then opened; one of the Scrutators receiving the Votes, and the Secretary marking the names of the Members as the several lists were given in.

During the Ballot the following Address to the Members was delivered by the President :—

“GENTLEMEN,

“There are few events in this Society during the past year that call upon the present occasion for any notice on my part. We have pursued the even tenor of our way, promoting as I trust the objects of study and research for which we are combined, but with little of incident and nothing of discord among us.

“We have had, however, to lament the untimely decease in rapid succession of two among those most intimately connected with me in the direction of our affairs. Sir Robert Harry Inglis expired on the 5th of May, 1855. So recently as the 27th of April I had received a letter from him in his own handwriting excusing himself on the ground of illness from attending the next Council; but referring with gratification to his recent re-election upon it, and readily accepting the post of Vice-President, to which I had had the pleasure of once more nominating him. In Sir Robert Inglis I have lost a coadjutor on whose firm friendship and cordial aid I could at all times confidently reckon, and the Society has felt a blank which it will not be easy to supply. That never-failing courtesy which you must at all times have observed in him, and which so justly endeared him wherever he was seen or known, was in him no mere outward polish or accomplishment; it flowed as from a living well from the generous source of a kind and affectionate heart, affectionate not only to his family, not only to his friends, but affectionate also, as I may term it, to his country and his kind. His attainments, though considerable, though entitling him to a distinguished post in our neighbours of the Royal as well as in our own Society, were so meekly and unobtrusively held that they never gave rise to jealousy, even among those whom he surpassed; and his political opinions, though strong and decided, and it might even be said extreme, though they made him of course many political opponents, left him at all times, and under all circumstances, without a single personal enemy.

“To Lord Strangford, who followed Sir Robert Inglis to the grave, in the course of the same month, namely, on the 29th of May, I hope you will forgive me if I desire to refer with especial regard, as during many years my father's most intimate friend. I also, though, as might be expected from the difference of our ages, less closely bound to him in personal intercourse, had many opportunities of enjoying and appreciating his varied accomplishments, his large stores of knowledge, and his wide scope of personal experience. I considered it a most fortunate event for the Society, when on my proposal he consented to accept the duties first of Director, and afterwards of Vice-President. Considering

the high and eminent post which he had filled as Ambassador from his Sovereign to several foreign countries, and the English peerage which he had gained, as the just reward of his diplomatic labours, I think it may truly be said that he gave lustre and dignity to the offices which he held among us, while at the same time these posts have never been occupied by any one more conciliatory in his manners, more easy at all times of access, or more sincerely desirous, so long as his health permitted, to fulfil the duties that were committed to his charge.

“Gentlemen, I ask your pardon, if in my anxiety to offer the tribute of my regard to these eminent and much lamented men, I have a little forestalled the order of time, and anticipated that Obituary, which it was my duty perhaps in the first place to have read to you at length. That Obituary, as extending from April 5, 1855, to April 5, 1856, is of the following names :—

Jabez Allies, Esq.  
 The Lord Bagot.  
 Charles Barclay, Esq. (of Bury Hill).  
 George Weare Braikenridge, Esq.  
 The Rev. Theodore Alois William Buckley, M.A.  
 The Lord Bishop of Carlisle.  
 Philip John Darrell, Esq.  
 William Batchelor Diamond, Esq.  
 Rev. John Joseph Ellis, M.A.  
 Charles Graham, Esq.  
 The Right Hon. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.  
 George Lord Kenyon.  
 John Martin, Esq.  
 Francis Mercier, Esq.  
 Joseph Neeld, Esq. M.P.  
 Edward Phillips, Esq.  
 Samuel Rogers, Esq.  
 William Devonshire Saull, Esq.  
 His Grace the Duke of Somerset, K.G.  
 The Viscount Strangford, G.C.B.  
 Sir John Bickerton Williams.  
 Joseph Brooks Yates, Esq.

“Within the same period of time two gentlemen have withdrawn from the Society, namely—

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Stepney Cowell, and  
 Henry Porter Smith, Esq.

“JABEZ ALLIES, Esq. our Local Secretary for Gloucestershire, was well known to many of the Members of this Society for his devotion to antiquarian researches, and from the publication of several pamphlets, chiefly for private distribution, upon his favourite subjects. The most important of them was on ‘The Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities, and Folk-lore of Worcestershire,’ first printed in 1840, and again in 1852, enlarged. Of his Communications to our Society two only were published in the *Archæologia*. One (Vol XXX. pp. 458—462), a Letter describing a remarkable Sepulchral Vase and other Antiquities, discovered near Scarborough; the other (Vol. XXX. p. 554, 545) accompanying his exhibition of a portion of a bronze Torquis, discovered at Perdeswell, near Worcester.

"Several other exhibitions of a minor kind by him are noticed in our Proceedings (vol. I. pp. 283, 324, and vol. III. p. 195).

"In respect to the late LORD BAGOT, some of our present Members will probably recollect a Letter from John Gage, Esq., then Director, addressed to our present Director, in 1833, accompanying Extracts from the Household Book of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in Lord Bagot's possession.

"In 1824, as appears upon our Minutes, his Lordship had exhibited to the Society this memorable Record, preserved at his seat at Blithfield, and long known to antiquaries as 'The Stafford Household Book.' The manuscript being exhibited for an evening, and taken back, no extended description of its contents was drawn up. But the Society's attention was again called to it in 1833, in the Letter already mentioned, accompanied by considerable Extracts; prefixed to which was a Summary of the Contents of the Manuscript, drawn up by Lord Bagot himself, comprising the spirit of the book, and adverting to the most remarkable incidents throughout the manuscript. (See the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXV. pp. 311—341.)

"JOHN MARTIN, Esq. originally a bookseller, was the editor and illustrator of numerous publications of a previous day; and was for many years Secretary to the Artists' Benevolent Fund. Mr. Martin subsequently became librarian to His Grace the Duke of Bedford.

"The work which chiefly established his character for literary labour, was 'A Bibliographical Catalogue of Books privately printed,' published in 1834; the result of years of research, and well known as one of the most useful and accurate publications of its class. A second edition of his work, much enlarged, appeared so recently as 1854.

"SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq. was one of the oldest Members of our Society, elected in 1789. His pursuits, however, not being at any time archæological, we, as antiquaries, have no Communications from him to boast of; but he was well known to the world he lived in as a patron of art, while his 'Pleasures of Memory' and his 'Italy' will long preserve his name to his country as a poet.

"JOSEPH BROOKS YATES, Esq. made a single Communication to the *Archæologia* in 1820, entitled "An Account of an unprinted English Poem, written in the early part of the fourteenth century by Richard de Hampole, and entitled 'Stimulus Conscientiæ; or, The Prick of Conscience,'" (vol. XIX. p. 314—335.) One Communication also from him as late as 1855 stands upon our Proceedings, vol. III. p. 160—163, in the Copy of a Document addressed to the Protector Cromwell, proposing that the Government should take upon itself to insure the whole of the Shipping and of the Imports and Exports of the Kingdom. Mr. Yates was a scholar and a gentleman, and the *Archæologia* of our Society would no doubt have benefited more by his exertions than in a single Paper, had he not been one of the chief founders of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, the chair of which he occupied for four triennial periods, and in support of which, as their published Transactions evince, he bent the force of his literary exertions.

“ Between the 5th of April 1855 and the 5th of April 1856 the following Gentlemen have been elected Fellows of this Society :

Thomas Francis Dillon Croker, Esq.  
 Thomas Close, Esq.  
 The Rev. John Booker.  
 The Rev. William Collings Lukis.  
 The Rev. J. Mountney Jephson.  
 The Rev. William Maskell, M.A.  
 Henry Farrer, Esq.  
 Alexander Henry Rhind, Esq.  
 Thomas Batcheldor, Esq.  
 Josiah Goodwin, Esq.  
 John Young Caw, Esq.

William Monk, Esq. B.A.  
 John Maclean, Esq.  
 George Prince Joyce, Esq.  
 The Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.  
 William Jones, Esq.  
 Herbert Barnard, Esq.  
 The Rev. Frederic William Russell.  
 Sir James Sibbald David Scott, Bart.  
 George Carew Gibson, Esq.  
 William Henry Hart, Esq.  
 Charles Warne, Esq.

“ And also the following gentlemen as Honorary Members :—

Dr. Emil Braun.

Dr. Shurtleff.

“ From the Auditors' Report, which has in due course been laid before you, you will have perceived that our financial affairs continue in a satisfactory condition. One item of expense, amounting to nearly £60, is for the double sashes which have been placed in the front of our apartments, and by which, as you cannot have failed to notice, the sound from the street is in great measure avoided. Considerable as this improvement must be felt to be, I am not sure whether we should have incurred it if at the time when the order was issued, Burlington House had yet been purchased by the Government, or if, so far as we were aware, the idea had yet been entertained of removing the learned Societies from the edifice in which we are now assembled to new Apartments elsewhere. Even at this moment, however, or at least at the date of the last Council, no official intimation of such a design has as yet been addressed to any of the officers of this Society.

“ With respect to Mr. Stevenson's munificent bequest, and the protracted Chancery suit in which we are consequently parties, I should be happy if I were able to inform you that this Chancery suit is making only very slow progress ; for, in truth, at present it is making no progress at all. If there be any difference between its state at present and its state at this time last year, it is that we are now less forward than we were then. In my Address last year I stated to you, that there had been an Order in this case made by one of the Vice-Chancellors, and dated July 25, 1854. It filled no less than thirteen folio pages of close writing, and seemed to approve and confirm the legacies of Mr. Stevenson to ourselves and the other corporate bodies. But it added these words, certainly so ample as to cover a large amount of further discussion : ‘ And it is ordered, that the further consideration of this cause be adjourned, and any of the parties are to be at liberty to apply to this Court, as to those parts of the testator's personal estate as are invested in foreign securities, and generally as there shall be occasion.’ On the 4th of April, 1855, our solicitors further informed us (as I likewise stated to you in my last Address), that although it was understood that the family of Mr. Stevenson contemplated an appeal against that Order, no such appeal had been prepared, and they added, ‘ no step has been taken in the suit since the Order was made.’ How the matter stands now

will best be shown you from another letter, which our solicitors have addressed to our Treasurer on the 29th of December last.

" Copy.

' Great Russell Street, 29 December, 1855.

' DEAR SIR,

' We beg leave to report, for the information of the Society of Anti-quaries, that the suit in Chancery, as to the late Mr. Stevenson's will, has not made any progress since our last report (through Sir Henry Ellis), on the 4th of April last. At that time it was expected that Mr. Stevenson's family would appeal against the Order of the 25th July, 1854, a copy of which we then sent, but no appeal has been presented.

' Proceedings were begun for getting in all the property, for which purpose a Receiver was to be appointed, under the Order above referred to ; but these proceedings were suspended, the suit having become abated, in consequence of Mr. Ludlow (the plaintiff and administrator during the mental incapacity of the Executrix) having surrendered the letters of administration granted to him, which he did on the supposition that the Executrix had recovered, and was capable of acting for herself. We are informed, however, that the Executrix fell again into her former state of mental incapacity, while probate of the will was in course of being granted to her. At present no other letters of administration have been granted ; but Mr. Haley, the secretary of the Society for the Relief of Destitution, will, we understand, apply for a grant (and he is considered a fit person to act) : when this has been done, the suit may proceed.

' We are, dear Sir,

' Yours faithfully,

' BRAY, WARREN, AND HARDING.'

' FREDERIC OUVRY, ESQ. Treasurer S.A.'

" Reverting to our own financial situation (for what is still in the Court of Chancery could not, without presumption, be termed our own), I beg you to be well assured, that not merely the able and excellent Treasurer whom we have now the good fortune—and a signal good fortune do I deem it—to possess, but all the other officers of the Society, are deeply impressed with the truth, how much the well-being of any public body must depend on the careful and thrifty administration of its resources, and that, should the expected change in our apartments, or any other circumstances, lead to any extraordinary expenses, they shall at least be watched with the greatest vigilance, and confined to the narrowest bounds."

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On the motion of the Rev. JOHN WEBB, seconded by Admiral SMYTH, the Thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the President for his Address, with the request that his Lordship would allow it to be printed.

Upon the close of the Ballot the Lists were examined by the Scrutators, when it appeared that the following had a majority of votes for composing the Council, and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary for the ensuing year, viz. :—



*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

The EARL STANHOPE, *President*.  
 Admiral W. H. Smyth, V.P.  
 Edward Hawkins, Esq. V.P.  
 Joseph Hunter, Esq. V.P.  
 Frederic Ouvry, Esq. *Treasurer*.  
 Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. *Director*.  
 Henry Stevens, Esq. *Auditor*.  
 William Sandys Wright Vaux, Esq.  
*Auditor*.  
 William Durrant Cooper, Esq.  
 William Tite, Esq. M.P.  
 William Michael Wylie, Esq.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq. *Auditor*.  
 Charles Octavius S. Morgan, Esq. M.P.  
*Auditor*.  
 Sir John Boileau, Bart.  
 James B. Bunning, Esq.  
 William Hookham Carpenter, Esq.  
 Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq.  
 The Lord Lonsborough.  
 The Lord Bishop of Ripon.  
 William Salt, Esq.  
 Geo. Scharf, jun. Esq.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.

Thanks were returned to the Scrutators for their trouble in examining the Lists.

Thursday, May 1st, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the Anniversary Meeting, on St. George's Day, were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors :—

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|---|---|
| From the Author.                                      | Popular Music of the Olden Time. By W. Chappell, F.S.A. Part 6. 8vo. London, 1856.  |
| From the Council of University College, London.       | Their Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting for 1856. 8vo. London.  |
| From the Camden Society.                              | Charles I. in 1646. Letters of Charles I. to Henrietta Maria. Edited by John Bruce, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1856.   |
| Forwarded by the Royal Hanoverian Legation.           | A Medal in memory of Charles Frederic Gauss, nat. 30 Apr. 1777, ob. 23 Feb. 1855. 2 copies, one in bronze, the other in silver, 2½ inches diam. Brehmer fecit.  |
| From the Academy of Sciences and Literature of Rouen. | Précis Analitique des Travaux, 1854-55. 8vo. Rouen, 1855.   |
| From the Author.                                      | 1. On two Events which occurred in the Life of King Canute.<br>2. Greek Inscriptions from Syria and the Hauran. Both by John Hogg, Esq. M.A. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From the Author.                                      | The History of France. Part 2. By Thomas Wright, M.A. 8vo. London, 1856.  |
| From the Author.                                      | Inaugural Address to the Members of the Royal Irish Academy, April 14, 1856. By Dr. Henthorn Todd, F.S.A. President. 8vo. Dublin, 1856.                         |

From the Author.

Bibliographical Notices of the Church Libraries at Turton and Gorton, bequeathed by Humphrey Chetham. Edited by Gilbert J. French. 4to. Manchester, 1855.

From the Author.

De prisca re Monetaria Norwegiæ. Scripsit C. A. Holmboe. 8vo. Christiania, 1854.

From the Editor.

The Royal Gallery of Art. Part 16. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1856.

Herbert Barnard, Esq. and the Rev. William Monk, lately elected, were admitted Fellows.

The appointment of CHARLES OCTAVIUS S. MORGAN, Esq. to be a Vice-President of the Society, was read, as follows ;

I, PHILIP HENRY EARL STANHOPE, *President of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, do, by virtue of the powers and authority vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate CHARLES OCTAVIUS S. MORGAN, Esq. M.P. being one of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be a Deputy to me the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him, in my absence, to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society, and the business of the same, which I by virtue of my office might do if I myself were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of His Majesty's Letters Patent. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856.

Witness,

J. Y. AKERMAN, *Secy.*

(L.S.)

STANHOPE, P.

The Certificates of J. J. Forrester, Esq., Joseph Beldam, Esq. and Edward Oldfield, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, the Ballots upon them were severally taken, whereupon those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The Rev. JOHN WEBB then resumed and concluded the reading of his Remarks upon the Diary of the Worcestershire Lady of the 17th Century, Mistress Joyce Jefferies, the commencement of which was read at the meeting of the Society on April 17th.

The Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. WEBB for this very curious Communication, which will appear in the next Volume of the *Archæologia*.

The Thanks of the Society were also voted to Sir THOMAS WINNINGTON, Bart. for the exhibition of the Original Manuscript of the Diary.

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Thursday, May 8th, 1856.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Present to the Library was announced :

From the Author.

Notes sur la Bibliothèque de la Saint-Chapelle de Bourges. (Extrait de la Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes. 5 serie, t. 2.) Par Léopold Delisle. 8vo. Paris, 1856.

Joseph J. Forrester, Esq. elected at the last Meeting, was admitted Fellow.

The Certificates of the Reverend Charles Kingsley and of John Wilkinson, Esq. having been suspended the usual time in the Meeting Room, were severally balloted for, when those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of His Grace the Duke of Manchester, a Gold Brooch, recently found near Kimbolton in Huntingdonshire. This beautiful ornament was of the usual form, viz. a flat ring, with a short pin turning on a pivot; the upper surface engraved with the inscription AVE MARIA GRACIA PL. the letters terminating in leaves. Mr. Franks placed the date of this beautiful specimen of medieval ornament toward the close of the thirteenth century.

JOHN BRENT, junior, Esq. F.S.A. communicated an Account of the recent discovery of an Amphora containing burnt human bones, found on the property of Captain Godden, at Ash, in Kent, about a mile from what has been considered an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Gilton, and close upon the high road to Sandwich.

In dimensions it resembled as nearly as possible the Roman Amphora described in Mr. C. R. Smith's Catalogue, Plate IV.; twenty-seven inches high, and twenty-two inches in diameter. Several ollæ or dishes were found near it, and a large patera of the red ware.

Mr. Brent considered that this discovery indicated the burial-place of some Roman Chief, either at his villa, or in connection with the station at Richborough, from which the spot is not very far distant.

The SECRETARY then communicated some Remarks upon the Distaff and Spindle, as the Insignia of the female sex in former times. This Communication will be printed entire in the next volume of the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair then gave notice that in consequence of the Whitsun Holidays the Society's Meetings were adjourned to Thursday the 22d of May.

Thursday, May 22d, 1856.

The EARL STANHOPE, *President*, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :—

- From the Imperial Academy, Vienna. 1. *Fontes Rerum Austriacarum Scriptores*, Band 1. *Diplomataria et Acta*, Band 9.  
2. *Monumenta Habsburgica*, Band 2.  
3. *Notizenblatt*. Nos. 13—19. 8vo. Vienna, 1855.
- From the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851. Their Third Report. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Cambrian Institute. The Cambrian Journal. Vols. 1 and 2, and Part 9. 8vo. London, 1854-6.
- From the Camden Society. An English Chronicle of Richard II. to Henry VI. written before 1471. Edited by the Rev. J. S. Davies. 4to. London, 1856.
- From the Kilkenny Archaeological Society. No. 2. March 1856. 8vo. Dublin, 1856.
- From the Author. Additions and Index to "*Miscellanea Palatina*." By Geo. Ormerod, D.C.L. F.R.S. 8vo. Not published. 1856.

The following Letter from WILLIAM SALT, Esq. F.S.A. to the Secretary, was read :—

"London, 8th May, 1856.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I am sorry to say that as I am going out of town I shall be unable to attend the Council to-morrow, but I send a Present, which will, no doubt, make amends for my absence: three hundred and seventy-three more Proclamations, scarcely any of which will be found in our Collection.

"Believe me,

"My dear Sir,

"Very truly yours,

WM. SALT.

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq."

"Resolved,—That the especial Thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Salt for this great addition to its Collection of Proclamations."

Joseph Beldam, Esq. and John Wilkinson, Esq. recently elected, were admitted Fellows.

The Certificates in favour of Francis Cornelius Webb, M.D. and of the Rev. William Monckwell, B.D. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

Mr. P. HINCKS BIRD exhibited a Collection of Photographs taken by him of Ancient Remains in Egypt.

Mr. CHARLES SPENCE presented gutta percha impressions of the Seal of the City of Rochester; and also exhibited an electrotpe of the Seal of Milo Earl of Gloucester, already engraved in the XIVth volume of the *Archæologia*.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an ancient

Steel-yard Weight of lead cased with brass, and ornamented with eight shields ; the four upper ones charged with two-headed eagles displayed ; the two lower bearing lions rampant. This Weight formed part of a collection at Bristol, recently dispersed, and was probably discovered in that city.

GEORGE R. CORNER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the Shell of a Steel-yard Weight, similar to the foregoing, ornamented with shields bearing a lion rampant. Found near Greenwich.

B. B. WOODWARD, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited three rude Urns, said to be of the Anglo-Saxon period, found on Broom Heath, Norfolk.

W. DURRANT COOPER, Esq. F.S.A. then himself read, " Notices of the Plague in England, derived from the Correspondence of John Allix, in the years 1664, 5, 6, 7, 8, and in 1669." This Communication will be given entire in the next volume of *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Notice was given from the Chair, that, in consequence of the coming Celebration of Peace on Thursday next the 29th of May, no meeting of the Society would be held on that evening.

Thursday, June 5th, 1856.

ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :—

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| From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries. | 1. <i>Annaler</i> . 8vo. Copenhagen, 1854.<br>2. <i>Antiquarisk Tidsskrift</i> , 1852-54. Tredie Hefte. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1854.  |
| From the Editor.                                | <i>Examynatyons towcheynge Cokeye More</i> , temp. Hen. 8th. Edited by Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A. 4to. Chetham Society, 1855.  |
| From the Associated Architectural Societies.    | <i>Reports and Papers</i> . Vol. 3, Part 2. 8vo. London, 1855.  |
| From the Author.                                | 1. <i>Memoir of the Life and Times of John Carpenter</i> , temp. Hen. V. and Hen. VI. By Thomas Brewer. 8vo. London, 1856.<br>2. <i>City of London School. List of Pupils who have proceeded to the Universities</i> . 8vo. London, 1856. |

Dr. Francis Cornelius Webb and the Rev. William Monkwell, B.D. recently elected, were admitted Fellows of the Society.

The Certificates in favour of William Coulson, Esq. J. Suckley,

Benson, Esq., Henry Cunliffe, Esq., and David Chambers, Esq., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were balloted for, and severally declared duly elected Fellows.

COLONEL HARDING laid before the Society a sketch of some sculptured figures recently discovered, under a load of whitewash, on the tympanum of a Norman arch at the church of Stoke sub Hampden, in Somersetshire, representing two of the Signs of the Zodiac, with the words *SAGITARIUS* and *LEO* beneath them. Above, the Paschal lamb. And in the centre of the group three birds perched on a tree.

W. WYNNE FOULKES, Esq. communicated some further Remarks upon the Site of the ancient Cemetery discovered at Chester.

PETER HINCKES BIRD, Esq. exhibited and presented a Photograph of the Obelisk at Luxor.

JOSEPH FRANCIS TEMPEST, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Trinket in the form of an open Helmet, found by a labourer in digging the foundations for the central tower of the new church now erecting at Doncaster.

The Rev. LAMBERT B. LARKING, F.S.A. exhibited the Matrix of a Seal found in the North of England, bearing on one side an eagle displayed, and on the other the half-length figure of an ecclesiastic holding a crozier.

The Secretary then read a Letter from WILLIAM MICHAEL WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. embodying the substance of a Letter he had received from Capt. von Dürrieh, of Stuttgart, respecting some ancient and obscure Suabian Tumuli discovered by him; in the first instance on the summit of one of the highest peaks of the Suabian Alps, bearing the name of Hauberg; followed by the description of another Tumulus which Capt. v. Dürrieh had discovered in a different part of Würtemberg, situated in the Rheinerwald, in the Mid-Necker district.

The original of Capt. v. Dürrieh's Letter, accompanied by various illustrative Drawings, was at the same time laid before the Society.

Capt. von Dürrieh was desirous to ascribe these remains to the Celts: Mr. Wylie considered this assumption exceedingly probable, but was of opinion that they belonged to a late period, when Roman intercourse and influence had become felt in this part of Germany.

Mr. Wylie's Communication will appear at length, accompanied by a Plate, in the next volume of the *Archæologia*.

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Thursday, June 12th, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

From the Author.

The History of France. Part iii. By Thomas Wright, M.A. 8vo. London, 1856.

- From the Author.** *Sur les Monogrammes de quelques Médailles inédites des derniers temps de l'empire d'Occident et de l'époque Mérovingienne.* Par Le M<sup>re</sup> de Lagoy. 4to. Aix, 1856.
- From the Surrey Archæological Society.** *Their Transactions for the years 1854 and 1855.* Vol. 1, Part 1. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Editor.** *House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe Hall.* Edited by John Harland, F.S.A. 4to. Chetham Society, 1856.
- From the Author.** *On the Ethnology of South Britain at the close of the Roman Government in the Island.* By Thomas Wright, M.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1856.
- From the Author.** *Sopra la Iscrizione Antica dell'auriga scirto. Dissertazione del Cavaliere Luigi Grifi. Parte Prima.* 4to. Roma, 1855.
- From J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A.** *Arguments relating to Sea Lands and Salt Shores. Objections thereto, and answers to such objections.* From MSS. in the Lansdowne Collection. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1855.
- From John Leighton, Esq. F.S.A.** *On the Security and Manufacture of Bank Notes.* By Henry Bradbury. 4to. London, 1856.
- From the Editor.** *Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom.* Edited by Dr. R. Parkinson, F.S.A. Vol. 1, Part 1. 4to. Chetham Society, 1854.

John Young Caw, Esq., Henry Cunliffe, Esq., and the Reverend Charles Kingsley, lately elected, were admitted Fellows.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited four small ornaments in lead, designated as "Pilgrims Signs," all of them lately found in the bed of the Thames, two of them representing a human head crowned with an open crown fleury.

EVELYN SHIRLEY, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Warwickshire, exhibited a velvet embroidered Purse, apparently of the early part of the seventeenth Century, the framework of steel inlaid with gold; the inner part of the frame ornamented with a coat of arms.

A Communication was read from the EARL OF CLARENDON, accompanying a Report from Lord Stratford de Radcliffe, on some excavations made in the present year on the site of the Hippodrome at Stamboul. These excavations had not led to the discovery of any ancient remains not previously known to Antiquaries, although shafts had been sunk in several places, and the bases of the three Columns left standing had been laid open to the foundations. A Plan of these Excavations, with elevations of the Columns accompanied the Report; upon the reading of which it was

#### RESOLVED,

That the Thanks of the Society be offered to the Earl of Clarendon, for his courtesy in communicating the "Report of Excavations in the Hippodrome of Stamboul," with the request that his Lordship will be kind enough to allow the Papers to be retained for a short time by the Society, in order that they may be compared with the result of previous

researches, and the whole subject considered, with a view to the materials being made available for public information.

The SECRETARY then read the following Translation, by W. M. WYLIE, Esq., of a Communication by the Abbé Cochet, being the "Sequel of an Account of Interments of the Anglo-Norman period, found at Bou-teilles, near Dieppe, March 1856. By the Abbé Cochet, F.S.A."

"During the month of March, 1856, I commenced a second archaeological research in the deserted cemetery of the ancient church of Bou-teilles, near Dieppe. The object of this fresh attempt was to investigate the stone coffins, and leaden crosses with formulæ of absolution. This time I found two crosses, and six tombs.

"This second investigation was mainly conducted on the foundations of the former church, and its ancient parvis. In the interior of the church I met with three or four successive pavements of earthenware tiles; a portion of masonry belonging to the shaft that supported the baptismal font; and two circular mounds, wherein the bells \* of the parvis were cast; but it was on the outside, before the front, that I made my most important discovery. The foundations of the western gable were still in existence, and reached a depth of more than a metre below the former level of the soil. This old building was of flint, with buttresses of *tuf*. The form of the buttresses, the dressing of the stones, and more especially their quality, evidently showed the church now under notice dated from the twelfth century. Certainly it would not well be possible to ascribe a more recent date to it. A positive tradition records the old front as a romanesque cloister, faced with *tuf*. This could not be the same edifice which was given or restored to the Abbey of St. Wandrille by our Duke Richard II., in the famous charter of Fécamp, in 1024;† which charter was confirmed in 1028 by his son Richard III.‡

"I am induced to consider the church thus discovered as not anterior to the twelfth century, by the circumstance of finding in the parvis the six stone tombs we attribute to this date. Portions of the feet of some of these interments were fixed beneath the foundations of the western gable. One of the interments indeed had been half removed for the purpose of laying the foundations of the wall, as we shall presently see.

"However, the six stone coffins, and the two interments without coffins, met with among them, were placed before the church with feet to the east, heads to the west. They were thus arranged in a passage about two metres (equal to 6 feet 6 inches) in width, which intervened between the church and the wall of the cemetery. This inclosure wall also was of later date, for its foundations rested on the heads of the coffins, and sometimes impeded our removal of them. These bodies were thus buried in a public spot, long trodden under foot, for the upper soil was formed

\* It was formerly the custom to cast bells in the cemetery, or the parvis of the church where they were to be used. They were even cast inside churches, as we ascertained at the Abbey de Valmont, in 1844, where we saw bell-moulds in one of the transepts. The Catholic Liturgy has an especial form of benediction for the metal of bells in a state of fusion. It was in the parvis of the Cathedral of Rouen that Jehan of Chartres cast the famous George d'Amboise, August 1, 1501.

† "Ecclesiam de Boutelles cum decimis, terris, et hospitibus." Neustria Pla, p. 165.

‡ "Ecclesiam Sancti Albini de Boutelles."



of chalk and rubbish beaten down hard. It was evidently from piety, from humility, from an especial sentiment of devotion, that these good people had requested burial in this spot. Many saints and great persons of the same period had set the same example, and we could cite cases of ecclesiastics, who in our own days, and in our own land, have wished, and even insisted, that they might be thus interred—desiring to be trodden under foot by the faithful, their parishioners.

"The sepulchres presented themselves in the following order. On the 6th of March, towards the north-west angle of the church, nearly opposite the salient buttress of the front, which separated the nave from the northern aisle, we perceived two stone coffins close together in the natural soil, being a dense bed of yellow clay. The coffins were formed of several pieces of building-stone, united by means of mortar, and rudely dressed. The lids were perfectly flat, and formed of five or six pieces of chalk 10 centim. thick. These pieces also were joined together with mortar. The total length of the sarcophagi varied from 1 metre 90 c. to 2 metres. They were much narrower at the feet than the shoulders, and narrower still at the head, which was fixed in a circular niche. At the bottom of one of these coffins was a bed of lime a centimetre thick; in the other there was only the natural soil. One of the coverings had been broken, and the coffin was filled with earth; the other, on the contrary, was quite empty. The two skeletons were perfectly in their places, lying in a supine posture, the faces turned upwards, and the hands piously crossed on the breasts. On the prominent bones of the heads and breasts I observed a violet stain, which appeared to proceed from the decomposition of lead. However, the only metallic objects I met with were a fragment of bronze near one of the skulls, and a few iron nails, in the same grave, which apparently had belonged to a coffin; yet the head must have been merely wrapped in a winding-sheet, for there was no room for anything else in the niche.

"On the 7th of March, at the distance of about a metre, a third tomb was found in the same position, and constructed in precisely the same manner, only there was not the niche for the head; it was, in fact, a regular coffin. We were, at first, surprised to find it was only a metre in length, but this mystery was soon cleared up. The lower part of the coffin having been met with by the masons, during the building of the church, they had carefully taken up the feet, thigh bones, and tibiae, and scrupulously replaced them in what remained of the coffin. Thus while all the lower bones were in disorder, the upper had not been moved. This body had been buried on its back, with the hands crossed upon the breast; the head, however, was found resting on the right side. The bones indicated a tall and strong person, deceased in mature age. The bottom of the coffin presented a layer of sand and mortar, three centimetres thick. Among the rubbish mass with which it was filled we remarked muscle shells, snail shells, and a fragment of pottery with a green glaze, like that of the 12th century, according to the opinion of M. Brogniart.\*

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\* A. Brogniart, *Traité des Arts Céramiques, ou Poteries*, t. ii. p. 99, pl. xxix. fig. 6. Brogniart et Rivereux, *Description Méthodique du Musée Céramique de la Manuf. Roy. de Sevres*, p. 138, pl. xxix. fig. 6.

" On the 8th of March, at the distance of a metre from the third grave, we found a fourth, of a singular construction. There was no coffin, but the body was merely covered in by five pieces of limestone, 20 to 25 metres thick, rudely dressed, and cemented together by mortar. Beneath this mass of stone lay the remains of a tall, powerful man, of from 50 to 60 years of age. It was lying in the clay, with the hands crossed and the face turned upwards. A little further on we met with the remains of a young person of from 10 to 15 years, in the natural soil, at the distance of 65 centimetres. The orientation was the same as the rest, and a wooden coffin appeared to have been used, the boards of which may have been from 6 to 7 centimetres in thickness. We judge this from the nails, which we met with to the number of twenty. They were short and thick, and had two heads, or rather had been clenched at the points. The hands of this young man were piously crossed on the breast, and beneath them was found a leaden cross, of which we shall presently make mention.

" On the 11th of March we found a fifth coffin of building-stone, constructed also of several pieces, the lid being composed of five or six. It was placed like the rest on a foundation of clay, which had never been moved before, and has never been disturbed since. It was 3 metres in depth. The thickness of the coffin-lid and sides was from 10 to 11 centimetres; the inside length of the coffin was 1 metre 70 c.; the width at the shoulders was 33 centimetres; at the breast 38, and 26 at the feet. The inside admeasurement of the niche for the head was 22 centim. in depth, and 20 in width. It was round like a human head. The body remained entire, and was that of a person of from 30 to 40 years old. The bones indicated a feeble and delicate organization. The orientation was regular; the face was turned upwards; and the hands, crossed on the chest, pressed beneath them a little leaden cross, inscribed with a formula of absolution.

" A little beyond this stone coffin we found a body of from 50 to 60 years of age, in regular orientation, and having short massive nails around it, formed with a clumsy head, and a massive rivet at the extremity.

" On March 12th we found our sixth and last stone coffin, precisely resembling the preceding, with a circular niche for the head. The orientation was regular, and the body appeared that of a person deceased in youth. Unfortunately there was no leaden cross.

" A little further on again, towards the church wall, we found an accumulated mass of bones which had been exhumed and placed there. We counted four heads, among which was that of a child of from three to four years of age. All these bones had probably been heaped together here when the coffins were broken at the time of laying the foundation of the church.

" The date of these interments must be fixed by Archæology between the years 1050 and 1150. The reasons for assigning such a date are deduced from the ideas, the customs, and the liturgy of the period; from the material, the form, and position of the coffins; from the orientation, and arrangement of the bodies; from the coins and crosses which were found with them; as also from the character of the writing and formula of the inscriptions. We more particularly deduce our

reasons from the position of the coffins beneath the foundations of a cloistered building, and in the parvis of a romanesque church, where no interments have occurred since that period. If the niche for the head, and the fragmentary construction of the coffins, are alone admitted as conclusive evidence of date, when no better proof occurs, the very decided character of such as ours would serve to determine their date, even if other proofs failed.

"We know that at various periods, perhaps during all periods, coffins have been in use constructed of pieces of stone set together, with and without mortar. This custom existed among the Gauls, and recent discoveries allow the supposition that it was practised by the Gallo-Romans of the Lower Empire.\* Modern archæology points this out at Allonnes, near Mans,† and at Haulchin, in Hainault,‡ among Frank tombs of the Merovingian period.

"But this curious and ascertained fact renders us aware of the same proceeding in a cathedral of France, a century after our interments at Bouteilles. When Nicholas Gellant, Bishop of Angers, died in 1290, he was buried in his cathedral in a coffin composed of various pieces of *tuf*;—in sarcophago de tuffello ex diversis peciis composito.§

"We must now briefly mention the leaden crosses, both of which differ in form, in size, and in weight. The smaller, found on the 11th of May, in a stone coffin, is the more elegant in form. The length is eight centimetres, the width six, the weight is only 62 grammes. It has no point, and is only inscribed on one side. The writing unfortunately is almost illegible. However, we can make out the first line of the ordinary formula of absolution: "*Dominus Jesus Cristus, qui dixit discipulis suis,*" &c. There could only have been this, and we have only to regret want of information as to the name and sex of the deceased.

"The other cross, which was larger, thicker, and heavier, presents a perfect square of 85 mil. in full, with a weight of 133 grammes. An almost imperceptible ridge at once indicates the top of the plate and commencement of the inscription. This, unlike former ones which cover the surface of the plate, is traced on the borders of the four sides, and thus runs round it. In two places only is the line doubled; once, when a word is added above the line, and again at the termination of the second verse. As with all the rest, some sharp instrument has been employed for the inscription. The graphic character of the writing strongly resembles that on the crosses found at St. Edmund's Bury.||

"The inscription on this cross, it must be observed, is not a mere formula of absolution, like the rest, but is quite new and original of its kind. It is at once a sepulchral memorial and request for prayers. I certainly should never have succeeded in deciphering the inscription, the character

\* De Gerville, *Essai sur les Sarcophages dans les Meun.* de la Soc. des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, t. ii. p. 182.

† M. C. Drouet, *Notice sur la Découverte de neuf Tombeaux, ou Sarcophages, en Pierre*, 8°. Le Mans, 1842.

‡ M. Schayes, *Notice sur la Découverte d'un Cimetière Franc au village d'Haulchin, en Hainaut*, p. 3, pl. i. fig. 1.

§ *Ex gestis Guill. majoris Andegar. Episc. in Spicilegio Luc. d'Achery*, x. p. 251.

|| *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, vol. iii. p. 166.

of which is more irregular than the rest, and full of abbreviations. I had, however, the fortune to find an *Œdipus* in M. Vallet de Viriville, one of the most distinguished professors of our *Ecole des Chartes*, to whom I had addressed my two crosses, requesting him to show them to his eminent associates in palæography, MM. Lacabane, De Lisle, Quicherat, and De Wailly. The reply of the learned and courteous diplomatist is as follows:—

“ Last Sunday, April 13, I received your letter, and the two accompanying crosses of absolution. Though closely occupied, I seized my first few leisure moments to examine these venerable plates. The smaller one, as you justly observe, reproduces a known formula; I therefore passed this by, the more willingly because it is much oxydized and confused, and commenced unravelling the other, at the construction of which I arrived, passing over several details.

“ Yesterday, Wednesday, I carried the plates to the Society of Antiquaries of France, when MM. Quicherat, Lacabane, and Léopold Delisle were assembled. I submitted the two little memorials to them, with my proposed reading. The party at once gave their attention to the subject, and M. Delisle, in particular, furnished me with some considerable ameliorations. I now give you the result of our examination up to the present moment. If the cross is placed ridge upwards we find the three following leonine verses, reading from left to right:—

Hec \* est Gullermi crus † istic intumulati,  
Ergo Pater Noster, quisquis versus legis hos, ter  
Dicas, quod ‡ requiem det sibi Cristus. Amen.

“ The reading of the last verse is not altogether satisfactory, but the ensemble is not amiss. §

“ It only remains for me to thank M. Vallet de Viriville and his learned companions for the courtesy and perspicacity displayed. Palæography enables them to assign our crosses to the twelfth century, while we consider ourselves justified by archæology in imputing the sepulchres to the same date. Thus our conclusions agree. The reader will judge for himself.

“ ABBÉ COCHET.

“ Dieppe, May 1, 1856.”

The original of the Abbé Cochet's Communication will appear in the next portion of the *Archæologia*.

HENRY JOHN PARKER, Esq. then read some “Remarks on some early Churches in France and Switzerland, partly of the time of Charlemagne,” accompanied by the exhibition of numerous Drawings in illustration, executed by M. Bouet. This Communication will appear at length, accompanied by a portion of the Illustrations, in the next volume of *Archæologia*.

\* or Hic.

† Crus.

‡ doubtful.

§ M. Vallet de Viriville further consulted M. Natalis de Wailly, who is of the same opinion.

Thursday, 19th June, 1856.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :—

- From the Archæological Institute. *The Archæological Journal*. No. 49. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Author. *Old Danish Ballads*, translated from Grimm's Collection. By an Amateur. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Author. *Memoirs of Sir Geo. Thomas Staunton, Bart. F.R.S.* Printed for private circulation. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Royal Asiatic Society. *Their Journal*. Vol. 16, Part 2. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Institute of Architects. *List of Members, and Report of Council*. 4to. London, 1856.
- From Joseph Mayer, Esq. F.S.A. *Catalogue of the Fejérváry Ivories in the museum of Joseph Mayer, Esq.; with an Essay on Antique Ivories, by Francis Pulszky*. 8vo. Liverpool, 1856.

William Coulson, Esq., Edmund Oldfield, Esq., and Samuel J. Benson, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

Certificates in favour of Dr. Pantaleoni of Rome, and of M. Charles Remusat, having been suspended in the Meeting room the usual time, the ballot upon them was taken, when Dr. Pantaleoni and M. Remusat were declared duly elected Foreign Members.

The ballot was also taken for Dr. Charles Hood and Richard Cull, Esq. who were severally declared duly elected Fellows.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. *Treasurer*, exhibited and presented to the Society, a Print of "a Deer-Hunter in his Cap and Jack," published in 1782. He also exhibited at the same time the original picture by "Byng," in his possession, from which it had been copied; observing that he had not been able to find the name of this artist in any of the ordinary books of reference illustrative of Art.

Mr. Ouvry laid before the Society the following extracts from Chafin's "Cranbourn Chase," 8vo. London, 1818, illustrative of the subject of his picture :—

"In the year 1791, a villainous set of deer-stealers infested the Chase, particularly Rushmore Walk, and had the audacity to course and kill many deer in an inclosure close to the lodge. Having been thus successful, the keepers suspected they would repeat their depredations; and, therefore, at a particular time when the weather and other circumstances were inviting to the deer-stealers, and the keepers expected them, ten of them from different lodges assembled singly in the daytime, and concealed themselves in the offices of the mansion, where they remained until the night approached, when the first alarm given was the crash of one of the sash windows in one of the rooms on the ground-floor. One of the keepers who was nearest to the place immediately sallied forth, and saw a man in the act of cutting a deer's throat

which he had just drawn from the window, through which it had been forced by a dog. The keeper struck the man on the head with his staff just as he was rising from the ground, and most unfortunately the man's cap (which was made of straw, after the manner of bee-pots) gave way, and the point of the staff came in contact with the temple, and killed him on the spot. A most desperate engagement immediately ensued between the deer-stealers and the keepers, exactly even in number, each party ten; the keepers armed with staves and hangers, the enemy with swindgels, which have been before described. Many wounds were given and received on both sides; when the keepers, being greatly oppressed by the enemies' weapons, made use of a successful finesse, by gradually retreating into a plantation near the lodge, where the swindgels could not be made use of; and the keepers with their hangers made such havoc, that the whole party were soon defeated, and some took to flight; others, who were badly wounded, surrendered. They were committed to the gaol of Salisbury, tried there, found guilty, and transported for life." (Pages 38 and 39.)

"The person represented in the portrait was a gentleman of rare endowments both of mind and body, and his society was courted by many persons of distinction. He was an adept in the mystery and science of every kind of field-sporting, except hunting, in which he seldom joined, not having a taste for horsemanship. In his younger days he was the chief leader of the band of deer-hunters before mentioned; and the portrait exhibits him in the dress they all wore when pursuing their nightly sports, which was denominated *Cap* and *Jack*.\* The *Cap* was formed with wreaths of straw, tightly bound together with split bramble-stalks, the workmanship much the same as that of the common bee-hives. The *Jacks* were made of the strongest canvas, well quilted with wool to guard against the heavy blows of the quarterstaves, weapons which were much used in those days; and, the management of them requiring great dexterity, there were teachers of the art, the same as that for the use of the broad-sword at this time."

JOSEPH MAYER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an extensive collection of early and recent Clocks and Watches, but without any detailed notices relating to them.

THOMAS J. PETTIGREW, Esq. F.S.A. then read a Notice of an unrecorded Contract in his possession entered into between Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Castile and Leon, and Ferdinand King of Sicily, for the marriage of Isabella, eldest daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella with Ferdinand Prince of Capua, dated May 21, 1476.

This Communication, accompanied by a copy of the Contract itself, will be given entire in the next volume of the *Archæologia*.

Thanks having been ordered to be returned for these several Communications, Notice was given from the Chair that the Ordinary Meetings of the Society were now adjourned to Thursday the 20th of November.

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\* The same gentleman is introduced in the centre of the group, in the frontispiece to this Work; also stated to have been copied from a drawing by Byng.

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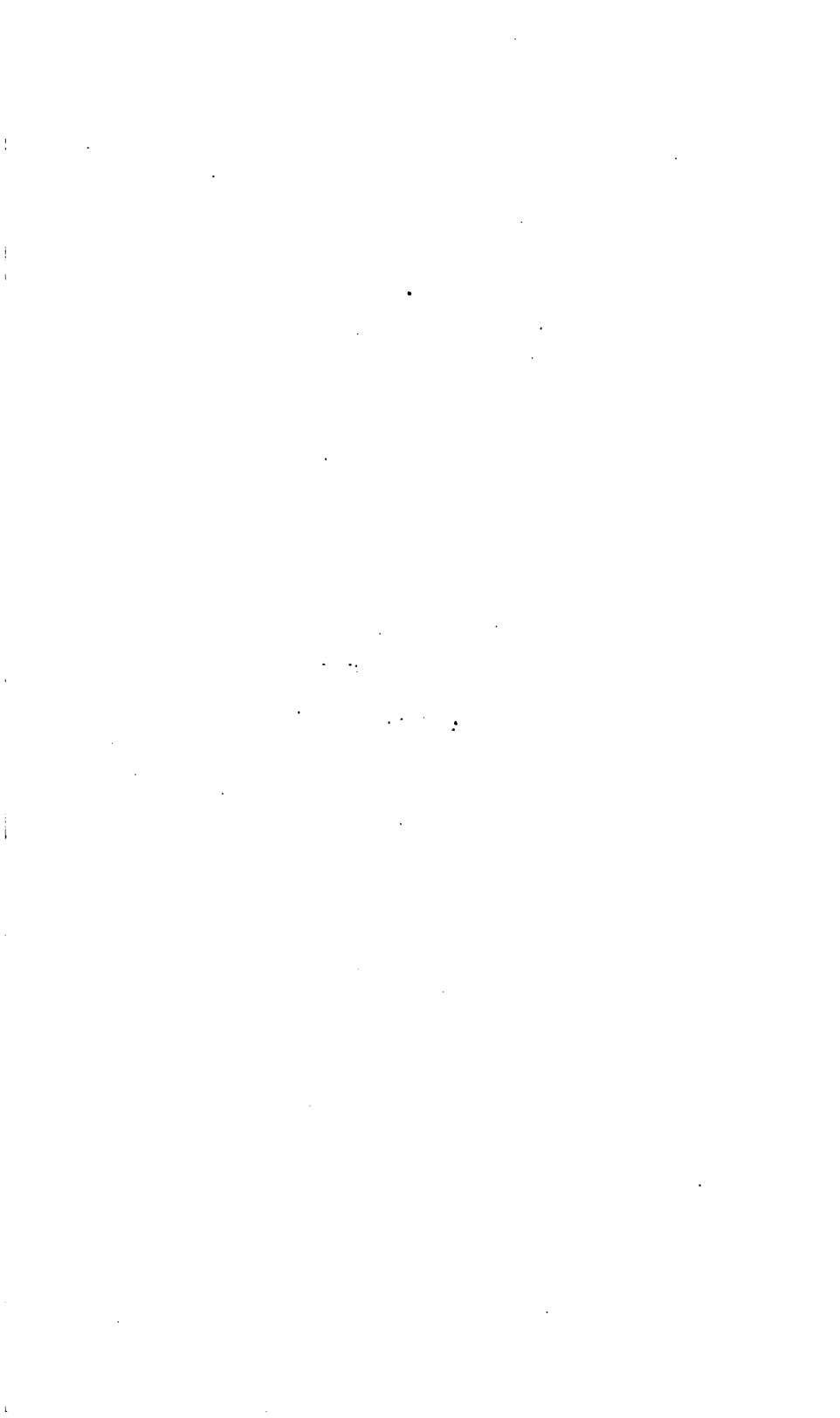
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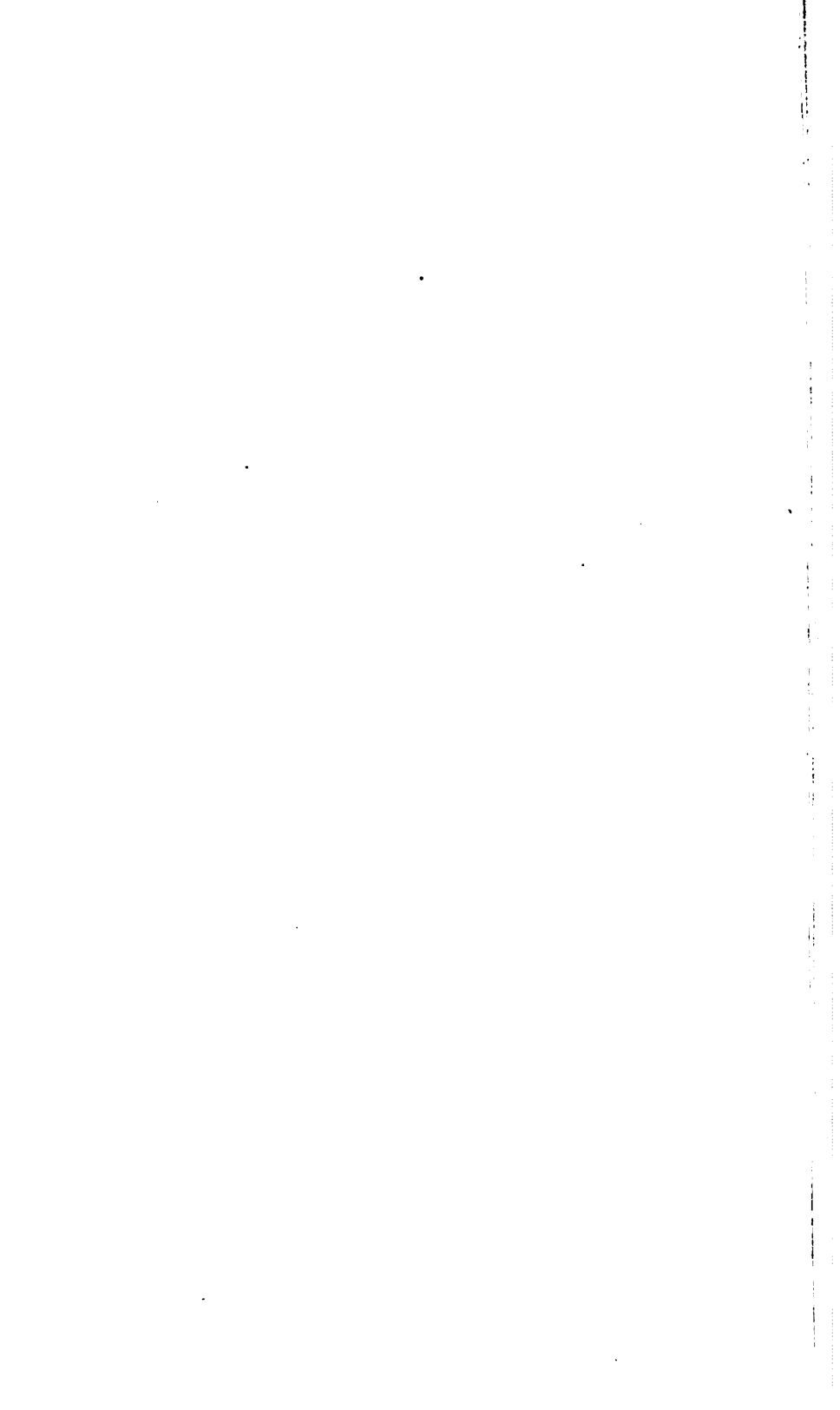
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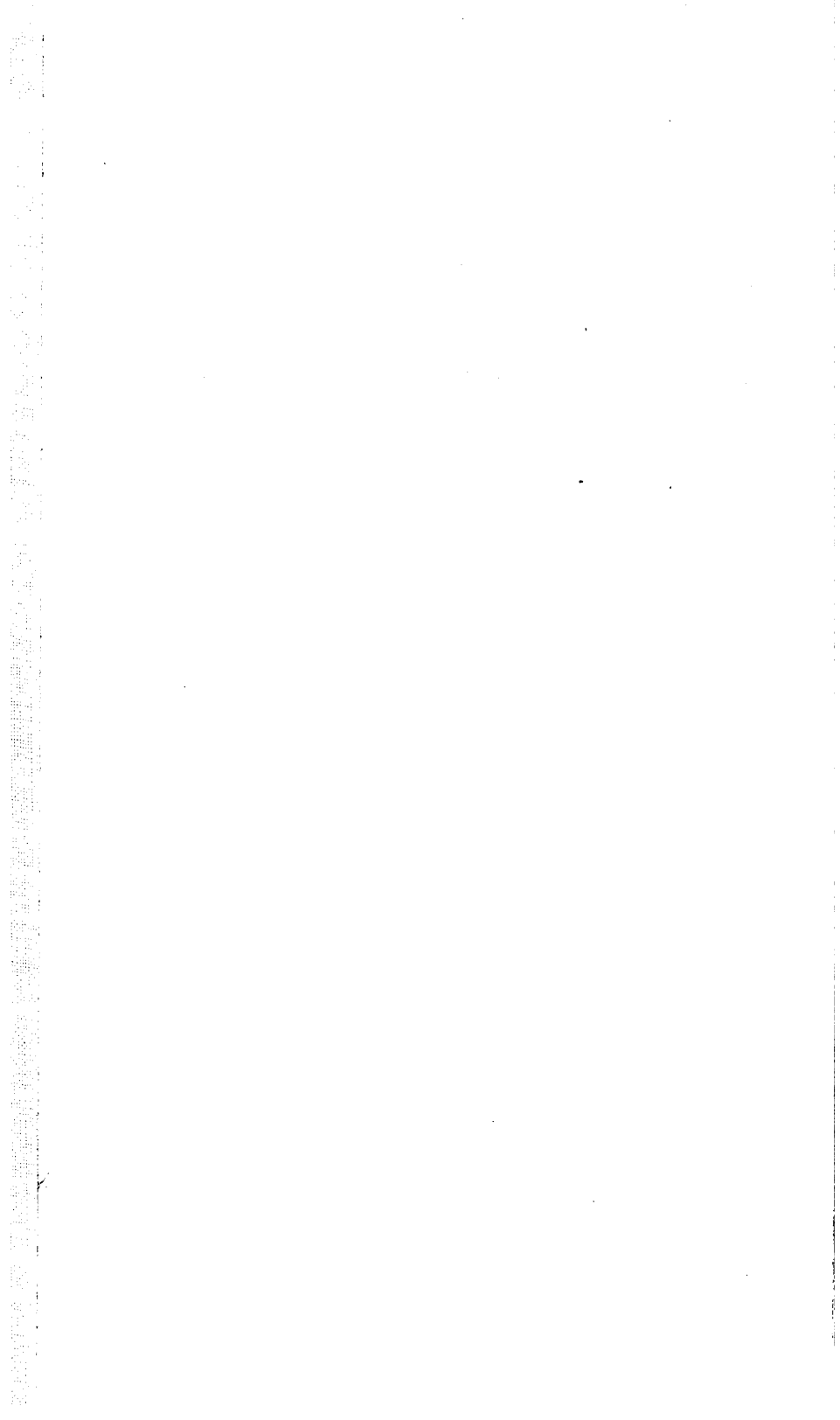
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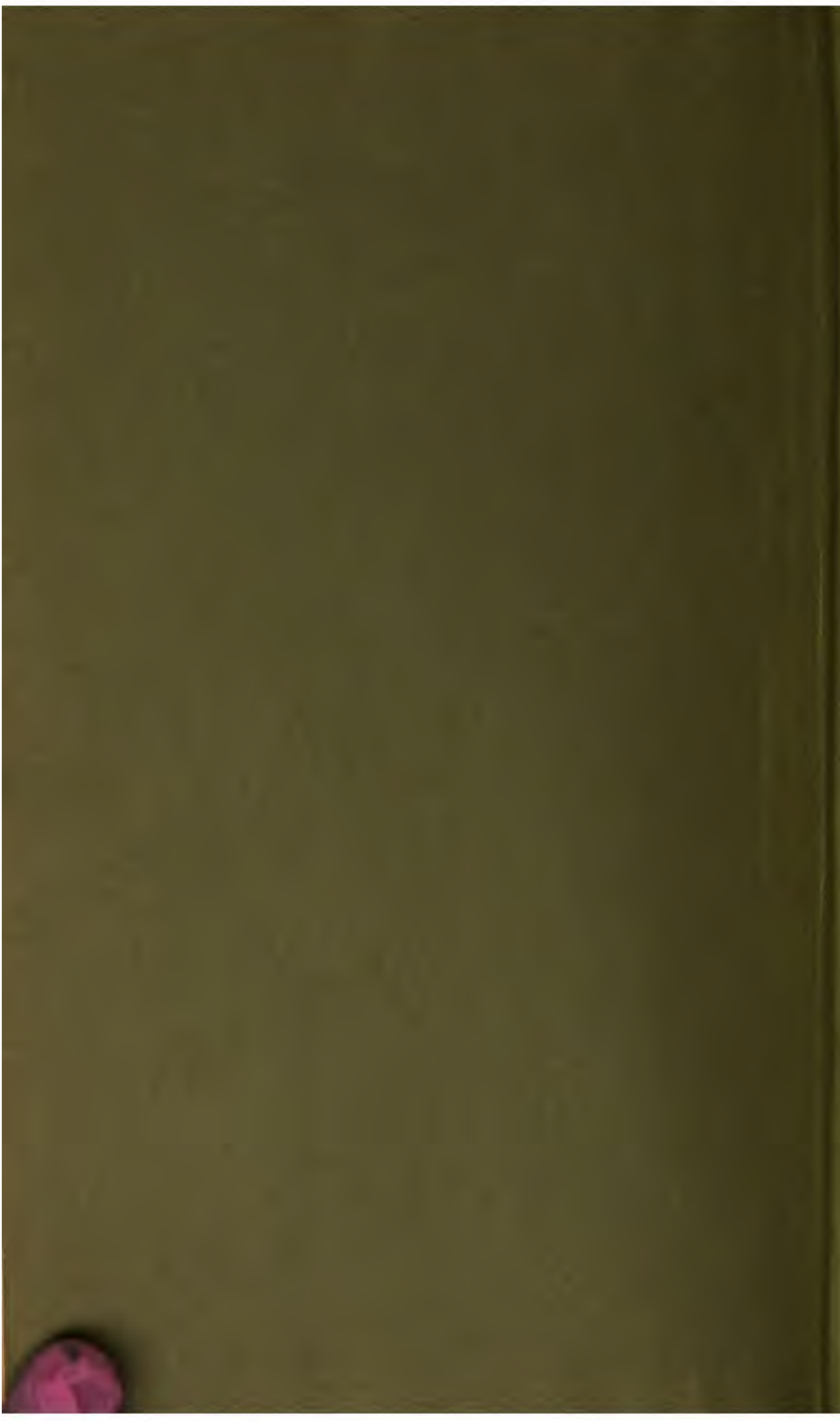
Page 236, line 3, *for* Monroe *read* Munro.











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